# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 260. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

# HIS PLAN TO GRAB IT

## Cheeky Breckinridge Means to Have That Nomination.

## SPIES HARD AT WORK.

## Looking for Evidence of Fraud Against the Colonel.

## CONTEST SURE TO BE HELD.

## Owens Men Guard the Ballot Boxes at Frankfort.

## DEACONS FIGHT OVER THE CASE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Desha Breckinridge gave out the following at 10 o'clock tonight: "While I cannot give out a statement by counties I will say that the reports received by us have decreased Owens' plurality to 144 votes. I believe the committee will give the count to father. In the event that he does not receive the count I am not prepared to say what will follow. There may be a contest."

At Midway Bert Hammond came and confessed to the judges that he had cast an illegal vote and asked that one less vote be counted for Owens. The judges refused to do this and Hammond was summoned to appear in court tomorrow.

Col. Breckinridge, nothing abashed by the rebuke he received yesterday at the hands of the voters at the Ashland Congressional District primaries, plans to wrest the nomination from Owens by a dashing contest. His spies have been sent out into Henry and Owen Counties to see if they cannot work up something that smacks of fraud at the primary polls by which the Colonel has been cheated. Breckinridge's Executive committee has been at work here all day trying to devise some means whereby the nomination can be given to their man.

The greatest excitement privails tonight among the Owens men, who have learned of the scheme, and they threaten to do all sorts of things should Breckinridge attempt to thwart the will of the people.

Col. Breckinridge came to town early this morning from Treville, the home in this county of his kinswoman, Mrs. Rutherford Douglas. He spent all the early hours of the day at his headquarters, but this afternoon he went out riding with some friends. He was met by the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE and asked as to his plans. He said at the present time he did not wish to be interviewed on any subject whatever. A bystander tendered him sympathy for his defeat, and one of his strong supporters from Scott County, who was present, remarked:

"We are much obliged for your sympathy, but we do not consider that we are defeated."

The Colonel made no reply to this remark, nor did he admit he thought he was defeated. Instead of looking downcast, he looked as bright and full of life as ever. In reply to further questions he said:

"I am sorry I cannot talk for publication, but under the existing circumstances I have nothing to say as to my plans or my prospects."

### Doesn't Propose to Wait.

A disinterested person said he believed you had a bright future in store for you; that you had been published enough both in the courts at Washington and by the verdict of these people; and that if you should continue to fight the battles of the party as you have in the past you could easily be returned to Congress two years hence.

The Colonel listened patiently and with one of his blandest smiles replied: "Two years is a long way off, my boy, and we do not know what may happen in that time." The expression of his face seemed to warrant the belief he felt somewhat confident of his nomination in the present contest.

A gentleman who was present at the Breckinridge headquarters said several of the Colonel's closest friends have been busy all day figuring on the returns and they have come to the conclusion that Owens has only 192 majority. Statements to this effect are being sent to the Breckinridge men in each county in the district, who compose what is known as Col. Breckinridge's Executive committee, and they will be instructed to thoroughly investigate the vote in their respective counties, so that before next Saturday, the day set for canvassing the vote and declaring the nominee by the district committee, they will be enabled to furnish sufficient facts to warrant a contest being made according to the rules governing the primary. Wherever a contest is sustained in a precinct the entire vote of that precinct is thrown out. As six of the ten district committeemen are friends of Breckinridge, it would seem that the Colonel would have an excellent opportunity before the committee to be declared the nominee of the Democratic party, if a sufficient number of allegations of fraud can be made and sustained. Should the committee, however, declare him to be the nominee, a holy howl would go up from the entire Seventh District, and a Republican would have a most excellent chance of being elected to Congress.

### Deacons Fight in Front of Church.

This has been an eventful day. The streets have been filled with people ever since 9 o'clock this morning, and nothing but election has been discussed. No new returns have been brought in which will materially affect the result, and the situation stands much as it did at midnight last night. Several little fights have occurred between partisans, the most serious of which was the one in Lexington, where George Hukill shot William Wallace through the knee. The former was a Settle man and the latter a Breckinridge supporter. At Paris Jeptha Butler, a Breckinridge man, and J. Horace Miller, an Owens man, had a row just before services began in the Christian Church. The participants were in front of the church, of which both are deacons. Disagreeing over some trivial matter regarding yesterday's election they became involved in a fight. Butler pulled a handful of Miller's whiskers out, while the latter beat Butler over the head with his umbrella.

Maj. R. A. Hancock, President of the Henry Clay Republican club, said today a straight Republican ticket would be put in the field. The convention to select delegates to the District Congressional convention, which meets in Lexington Sept. 26, will convene in this city Wednesday, Sept. 19.

### They Pin On Owens Badges.

In spite of the spirited plans of Breckinridge to grab off the nomination there are evidence that many of the people who have supported him are giving him up for lost. One notable indication was the doffing of Breckinridge badges and donning of Owens badges by the most ardent young bloods who supported Breckinridge throughout the campaign with their money and their personal services. These men say they went to the election yesterday believing every voter at the primaries was morally bound to support the nominee. Now that their favorite for whom they fought so valiantly seems to have suffered defeat they feel in honor bound to support his opponent. They seem to acquiesce in the inevitable.

There was a report this afternoon that Owens, Settle, and Breckinridge would each issue a card to the public stating his case. The most thorough investigation failed to find ground for the rumor. Everybody is thoroughly tired of the fierce fight that terminated in yesterday's primaries. They want no contest of the election, for that would prolong the struggle. The best figures obtainable here tonight at this hour give totals for candidates as follows: Owens, 7,990; Breckinridge, 7,670; Settle, 3,405. Owens' plurality, 320. Corrected returns which are expected tomorrow will probably vary but little from these figures.

A strong Breckinridge man, cashier in one of the banks here, attributed the defeat of his candidate to the opposition of Judge Morton and Prof. McGarvey of the Christian Church. He said: "The Christian Church has a strong following here and while ordinarily we should have thrown 800 to 1,000 plurality to Breckinridge, we carried Fayette County by only 205 votes."

### Allen Quits the Breckinridge Crowd.

Col. John R. Allen, County Attorney, one of Breckinridge's incessant supporters, says he intends to support Owens and, in fact, is wearing an Owens button. Poyntz Nelson of the State College, a man close to Col. Breckinridge, said he did not believe any of the rumors that Breckinridge would contest. The committee will meet in Frankfort, he said, to canvass the vote and if anything wrong is discovered it will be righted there.

Owens men are well satisfied. A few, however, complain that Breckinridge men had a stack of affidavits at every polling-place and voted every man they could on these affidavits. A story was started that W. S. McChesney Jr. and another Breckinridge man took a carriage and went to Scott County with $2,000, intending to buy up the officers of election, but arrived too late. Traced to its source this story appears to have been founded on the fact that McChesney hired a carriage at a livery stable to take Col. Breckinridge to Treville to the home of Mrs. Douglass, where Breckinridge and his wife are staying.

Col. T. Logan Hocker, the original Owens man of Lexington, said: "As victors, we can afford to be generous. I fought the Colonel to the best of my ability, but now that he is beaten I have no unkind words for him or for any of his good friends who worked for him. We are all Democrats."

## BALLOT BOXES UNDER A STRONG GUARD.

### Owens Club at Frankfort Fears Tampering with Ballots by Breckinridge Men.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Owens club tonight appointed a watchman to guard the County Clerk's office in this city where the election returns are, to see that the Breckinridge men make no attempt to defraud Owens out of the nomination. A meeting of Breckinridge committeemen is being held in Lexington tonight, and this has caused a suspicion that Breckinridge men will attempt to defraud Owens out of the nomination, and to be sure there is no tinkering or trickery in this county they have taken this precaution.

Brechinridge men are reluctant to acknowledge defeat. Some of them are claiming the nomination of Col. Breckinridge by a small majority. They base their hopes of contesting the election on the fact that the Owen county vote fell off 500 from last fall. Chairman Gaines of the Breckinridge committee here went to Lexington tonight to consult with party leaders there. Owens men claim the nomination by 241 votes. The official count will be held here tomorrow, and as a majority of the Elections committee favors Breckinridge it is expected advantage will be taken of every contested vote to seat the Colonel. Bishop Duncan, in a prayer before the Methodist conference here today, thanked God that the right had been upheld in putting down bad men who aspired to public office.

## OWENS' HOME TOWN WILD WITH JOY.

### Successful Candidate Makes a Speech to a Cheering Throng.

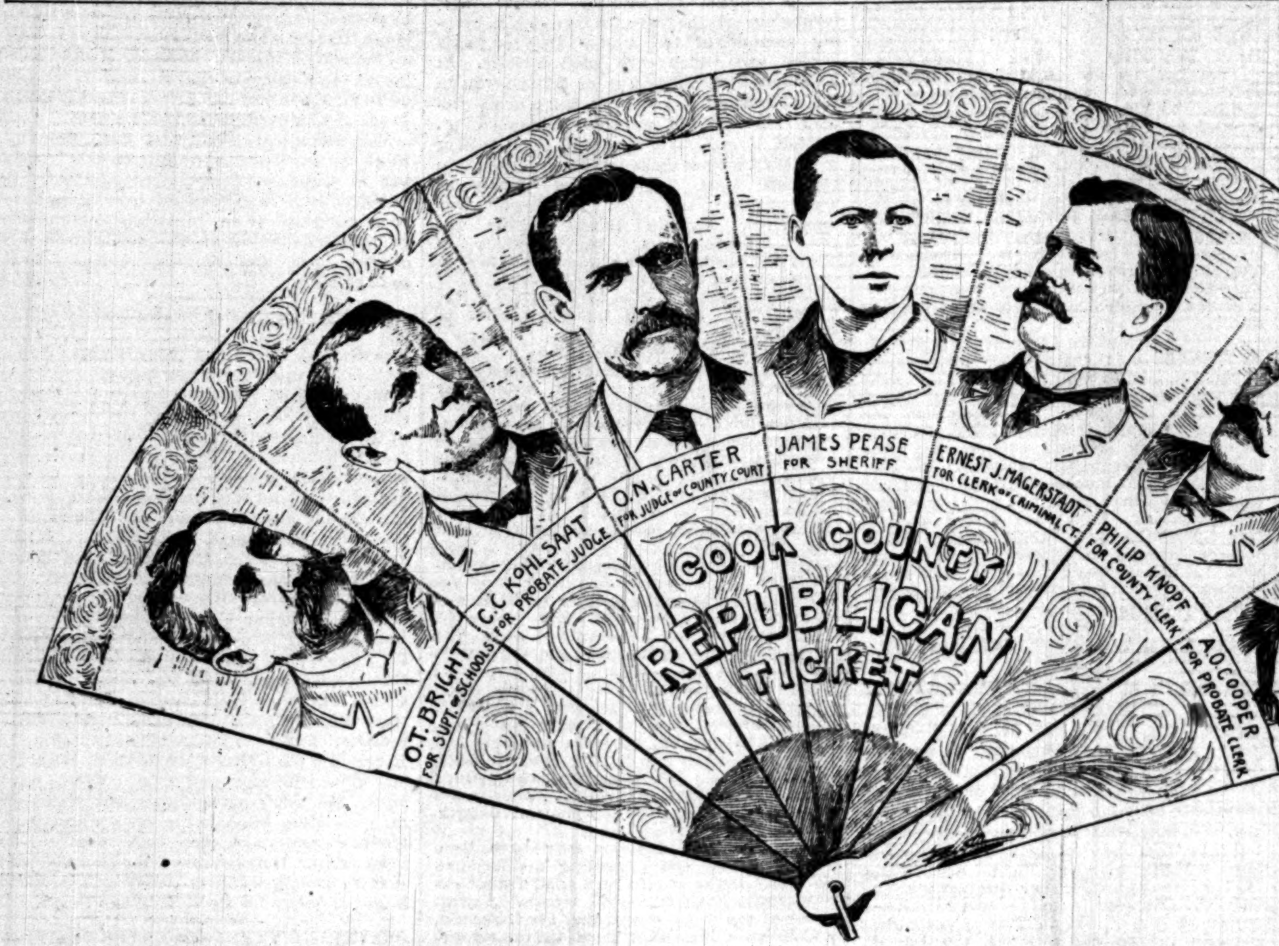
GEORGETOWN, Ky., Sept. 16.—The people of Georgetown have not yet ceased celebrating the triumph of their honored fellow-citizen in the Congressional primary election yesterday. All day Mr. Owens has been flooded with congratulations from all parts of the country. He bears the victory with modesty. Men in their joy have hugged each other and danced like schoolboys. The good-natured mob seized upon Mr. Owens and tried to carry him on their shoulders. The court-house bell was rung, a balloon was sent up, fireworks filled the air, and bonfires blazed on every corner. The crowd insisted on a speech and Mr. Owens spoke briefly from the balcony of the Wells House. He said: "For some months I have been furnishing the chin music, but this is to me the sweetest music I ever heard. You have done all you promised to do, but I want to exact one more promise from you, and that is to support the nominee, and I won't swear you; I will take your word. I am only the instrument through which the people, the noble men and women, have won the victory. I believed the work of the men and the tears and prayers of the women would bring a good result."

## WASHINGTON PEOPLE EXPECTED IT.

### Much Interest in the Outcome of the Ashland District Primaries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Interest in a primary contest for a Congres-

[Continued on second page.]


O.T. BRIGHT FOR SUPT. OF SCHOOLS
C.C. KOHLSAAT FOR PROBATE JUDGE
O.N. CARTER FOR JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT
JAMES PEASE FOR SHERIFF
ERNEST J. MAGERSTADT FOR CLERK OF CRIMINAL CT.
PHILIP KNOPF FOR COUNTY CLERK
A.O. COOPER FOR PROBATE CLERK
COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET

# LEADS A MERRY CHASE

## CHICAGO GIRL PURSUED FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO HER HOME.

### Nettie Farlow, 16 Years Old, Elopes with Michael Berry, Who Develops a Fondness for Selling Other People's Horses—He Escapes at Indianapolis and the Girl Is Pursued to Chicago by the Owner of One of the Rigs—Nettie's Mother Refuses to Answer Questions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Nettie Farlow, a Chicago girl only 16 years old, gave the Indianapolis police a chase this week that stamps her as a young woman of great daring and very clever intellect. She resides with her mother at No. 4322 Calumet avenue. In that neighborhood Miss Farlow has borne an exemplary reputation. The story of her capture yesterday in Chicago, where she was followed by ex-Councilman William Long of this city, was learned tonight on the return of Mr. Long. It also shows the apparently innocent young woman has started on a criminal career with as daring a horse-thief as ever snatched a rig in Chicago.

Last Monday Miss Farlow with a 19-year-old youth arrived here and took rooms at No. 235 E. Ohio street as Mr. and Mrs. George Smith. Mr. Smith pretended to be an express messenger, a horse-buyer, and a commission-man. During the week he secured rigs at the livery stable of ex-Councilman Long, at the stables of Roy Kinney, and at the Putnam County Dairy company, where he also got a load of butter and eggs. The rigs were never returned and were later found to have been disposed of. Long's was sold for $40. Smith was traced to his rooms on Ohio street, but he had cleared out, and the alleged Mrs. Smith tearfully announced she had been deceived. She left that night for Chicago, with ex-Councilman Long and Andrew Lockridge of the Putnam dairy shadowing her. At 6:30 o'clock Saturday morning she stepped from the train at Hyde Park Station and jumped in a cab. The two Indianapolis men followed with another cab, having pressed a Chicago policeman into their service.

### Girl Leads a Merry Chase.

The girl suspected she was being followed and led her pursuers a merry chase until nearly 8 o'clock. On the way they passed the Fifty-third street station, where the pursuing cab stopped, and with their letters from Chief of Police Powell here secured the assistance of Detective Enright. The first cab stopped on Calumet avenue, near Forty-fifth street, and the girl entered an imposing residence. She was quickly followed by her Indianapolis pursuers, who found the house was that of a neighbor of the Farlows, where lived a family whose daughter is a close friend of Miss Farlow.

The exposé at this place resulted in the Farlow girl going with the officers to her house at No. 4322 Calumet avenue, where her mother welcomed her in tears. She had searched the town with Chicago detectives for three days in a hopeless effort to find her daughter. The young lady had left last Sunday, presumably to visit her girl friend, and her disappearance soon became known to her parents.

At the Farlow house it transpired that the George Smith with whom she had come to Indianapolis was Michael Berry, whose home was on Dearborn street. Berry was a wayward boy and Mrs. Farlow had been boarding him for three weeks at the request of his mother, who has spent a pile of money keeping him out of the clutches of the law. When it became plain Miss Farlow could give no clew to Berry's whereabouts she was left with her mother.

### Berry Bears a Fine Record.

When Detective Enright learned of Berry he declared the boy had stolen fifteen rigs at different places in Chicago and that the officers had been after him for weeks. Last Sunday he had escaped from Mrs. Farlow's residence while a half dozen officers were searching the place with warrants. The next day Nettie Farlow met him and eloped to this city, where their career was suddenly terminated.

The girl had pawned her watch to provide Berry with funds. Ex-Councilman Long says Constable O'Toole of Chicago also gave Berry money to get out of Chicago and O'Toole and Berry were in correspondence while he was in Indianapolis.

[When a reporter called at Mrs. Farlow's home last night she refused to open the door and to every question asked about her daughter replied: "That is not so." The local police know little about the matter. All that could be learned was that it was known among the detectives of the Fiftieth Street Station that Michael Berry, living on Dearborn street, was wanted by the police of Indianapolis.]

## KILLS THE WOMAN AND HIMSELF.

### Murder and Suicide Committed at Portland by an Infatuated Engineer.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 16.—J. W. Stanegels, a civil engineer, shot and killed Mrs. Mabel Colvin on the street this afternoon, and then blew out his own brains. Mrs. Colvin was walking along when Stanegels met her and asked her to go walking with him. She declined, but he persisted and took hold of her arm. Mrs. Colvin said if he did not let her alone she would call on a gentleman who was across the street for help. Stanegel then used his pistol. Mrs. Colvin was a handsome brunette, and came here about two years ago from Woolwich, Mass. She and her husband did not live together, and only a few days ago she filed papers in a suit for divorce. Stanegel was an engineer employed at the city park.

## FATAL EXPLOSION OF A LAMP.

### Aged Woman Burned to Death and a Babe Badly Hurt.

A kerosene lamp exploded just before 7 o'clock last evening at No. 250 Austin avenue and in the fire which resulted one person was fatally burned and another seriously. Their names are:

PETERSON, MRS. CHRISTINA, 60 years old, suffocated by smoke and terribly burned about the body; dead when found; body taken to Mitchell's morgue, No. 1258 Milwaukee avenue.

AVLI, CARTER, 10 months old, badly burned about the body; taken to the County Hospital; will recover.

The fire occurred in the flat occupied by Edward Avli, his wife and three children, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Christina Peterson, on the third floor of the three-story brick building at No. 250 Austin avenue. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Avli went to visit some friends, leaving the house in charge of Mrs. Peterson. Toward 7 o'clock the two older children, Edward and Arthur, aged 4 and 2 respectively, went down-stairs to play on the sidewalk and Mrs. Peterson and little Carter were left alone in the flat.

Fifteen minutes afterwards an alarm of fire was given and Officer Healy and several firemen forcing their way through the smoke that filled the rooms of the Avlis found Mrs. Peterson sitting in a chair dead, while Carter lay at her feet unconscious, but alive. Mrs. Peterson's clothing was almost entirely burned from the body and her flesh in many places was burned to a crisp. The boy's clothing was almost entirely consumed and he was seriously burned about the body.

It was the work of a few minutes to extinguish the flames, which were beginning to gain headway in the rooms, and then to care for the dead and injured.

It is thought Mrs. Peterson was suffocated, as her burns while they were terrible would not have caused death in such a short time. The damage done by the fire will not amount to more than $100 on the building and $50 on the contents.

At the County Hospital, where the boy was taken, the physicians gave strong hopes of his recovery.

## BARNABY TROMBLEY IS MUCH ALIVE

### He Is in Detroit Anxious to Get Hold of His Uncle's Murderers.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Detective Baker gives it out that not only is Barnaby Trombley alive, but that he is in the city. He is the keeper of a hotel and boat-house near Roby, Ind., and is well-to-do. He is anxious to have the murderers of his uncle brought to justice and a large reward will be offered this week. Barnaby says he has not heard from his brother William in seven years and has not seen him in seventeen years. As he and his brother are sole heirs to the Chauvin estate there is $125,000 for him. The inquest on Charles B. Chauvin probably will be held tomorrow. The detectives claim to be on the trail of the murderers, but will give out nothing definite. The inquest may bring their names to the surface. John H. Seitz was in New York yesterday and told a reporter he had failed to find William Trombley, one of the heirs to Chauvin's $250,000 farm. Trombley four years ago sold his expectations in half the property to Seitz for $10,000. Seitz admitted he wanted to find Trombley to know if he intended to contest the contract made and that his disappearance was a great disappointment. It is believed Seitz will attend the inquest today and that Trombley is also likely to appear.

## KELLY MAY DIE OF HIS INJURIES.

### Two Conductors Who Assaulted Him Wednesday Placed Under Arrest.

Dennis W. Donaldson and August Lunden, conductors on the Cottage Grove avenue cable line, are locked up at the Woodlawn Station, charged with trying to kill M. J. Kelly, a street inspector. Kelly, who is 58 years old, boarded Donaldson's car early Wednesday morning after the start was made from the city. He tendered a $5 bill in payment of his fare. Donaldson, it is claimed, refused to change the bill and put Kelly off the car at Nineteenth street. Kelly got on the car following and rode out as far as Seventy-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, where he again boarded Donaldson's car, which was just starting north. He told Donaldson he intended to report his conduct at headquarters. It is said Donaldson then set upon Kelly, and with the help of Lunden, who was a conductor on the same train, beat him with a brake-handle. Then, it is said, they threw him from the car at Sixty-eighth street. He was picked up in an unconscious condition by the crew of the cable train following. His injuries received the attention of Dr. Chancellor, and he was removed to his home, No. 741 St. Lawrence avenue, by the police. Friday his physicians said the chances were he would not recover, and the street car men were arrested Saturday night. Each of the accused claims the other committed the assault.

## H. GREENFELD NABBED AS A THIEF.

### Chicago Man Is Put Under Arrest at Aurora, Ill.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A man giving his name as H. Greenfield, No. 571 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, was arrested in Aurora last night as he was taking the train for Chicago. He had in his possession thirty pairs of trousers and a quantity of other clothing to the value of $400, which he is said to have stolen from Aurora merchants during the day. A woman and an alleged confederate made their escape.

# TAKES A DEADLY DRUG

## YOUNG NEW YORK TRAVELING MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

### Albert E. Rafalsky Is Found Unconscious in His Rooms at No. 443 North Clark Street with a Nearly Emptied Bottle of Morphine Close at Hand—He Dies Twenty Minutes After Being Taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Had Lost Large Sums at the Races.

A little pile of pool tickets lay on Sergt. De Gan's desk at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station yesterday. The bits of cardboard were worthless, but they told the story of the death of Albert E. Rafalsky, a young New York commercial traveler.

Rafalsky was found unconscious in his rooms at No. 443 North Clark street in the morning and on a table was a penciled note, "I have taken poison." A sixty-grain bottle of morphine nearly emptied lay near it. Medical assistance was summoned and the dying man was taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital, but the drug had taken deadly effect and he expired twenty minutes after reaching the hospital.

A package of letters found showed he was traveling for a New York dry goods house and had a brother, Mark Rafalsky, living at No. 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New York City. They also revealed the young man was in financial difficulties and had been asking for and receiving remittances from his friends for several weeks. The last message received was a telegram from the brother saying he could not send any more money for several days. The telegram had been received Saturday night. From the pool tickets it could be seen Rafalsky had played the Harlem races during the day and lost at least $150. It was probably all he had, for three pennies found in one of his pockets was all the money on his person or in his effects. The telegram had left him without a resource and the despairing man had taken the alternative of death.

The letters indicated Rafalsky had been out of work for several weeks, and this was confirmed by his landlady, Mrs. George Blackford. He had been urged by his friends to come home, and the brother, Mark, had given him an order on a city ticket broker for transportation to New York. For some reason this had not been used. Mrs. Blackford knew little of her lodger, except that he dressed in the height of fashion and was seldom in until late at night. He was about 28 years of age.

## NEW ENGLAND IN A LABOR TANGLE.

### Clothing Makers on the Point of Inaugurating a Strike

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—It is not expected by members of the garment-workers' unions of this city that a big strike can be avoided in the clothing trade within the next few days, even if many of the leaders are opposed to it at this time of year. The men express themselves freely and not a few of them say a strike in the trade is the only possible remedy for existing troubles. Many say manufactures who cannot get their orders filled on account of the strike in New York are having their work brought back to Boston contractors, and in this way the work is done by union men in many cases, who, it is asserted, are working against the interests of their fellows who are fighting the sweating system in other States. This many of them regard as a violation of union principles, and say all work that cannot be done in New York and which is sent back to Boston on account of the strike should be boycotted by the union men and women of this city. There is no doubt that the majority of the union men favor a general strike, partly on this account and partly believing that a strike at this time in Boston would help to force a settlement in favor of the national organization of the trade.

The various branches of the trade held meetings today and indorsed the recommendations of the Clothing Trade Council that the lumping system be abolished and that the weekly wage system be established; also that a uniform number of working hours be established. The matter will be brought before a mass-meeting of the united craft tomorrow, and, if the recommendations are adopted by a two-thirds' majority, then a series of conferences with the manufacturers and contractors in New England will be held as soon as possible. If the employers agree to the demands then the threatened strike will be averted, but if they refuse a strike will be ordered at once. The operatives claim they are in a better position for a struggle than their employers, as the latter have been waiting the result of the tariff bill, and consequently are behind with their work. They also assert they have everything to gain and nothing to lose, as they are ground down at the present beyond endurance.

## HE IDENTIFIED JEFFERSON DAVIS.

### Andrew Bee, Who Helped Capture the Confederate President, Passes Away.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 16.—Andrew Bee of Martin, Allegan County, died last night. He was a survivor of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry and is credited with being the first to recognize Jeff Davis, emerging from a tent in disguise, when the Fourth captured him.

### Bicyclist Runs Over a Girl.

Burt Barnes, a cyclist, ran over Mamie Spriggs, colored, at Fifty-third street and Armour avenue last night. Her left knee was dislocated and she was badly bruised. He was locked up at the Fiftieth Street Station on charges of assault and having no lamp on his wheel.

## BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1894.

*Weather for Chicago today:*
*Fair, slightly colder.*

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## RUCAVADOS LEAVE ON THEIR TOUR.

### They Deny a Report Their Second Marriage Took Place Yesterday.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A friend of Dr. Rucavado who was here today said the reported second marriage last Wednesday of Dr. Rucavado and Miss Susie O'Reilly or Mrs. Rucavado did not take place at St. James' Church on that day as was announced. He said the family gave out that the pair were married a second time in order to keep reporters away from the house and to end the matter quietly. The day on which the quiet marriage was to take place was wrongfully announced, so that there would not be a crowd of idle curiosity seekers and parish gossips present at the church at the time. His friend claims, however, the ceremony took place at St. James' Church, Wabash avenue, Chicago, this afternoon. If it did it is an unusual occurrence, as marriages are not as a general rule performed in Catholic churches on Sunday.

[Dr. Francis J. Rucavado and his bride, who was Miss Susie O'Reilly of 3215 Michigan avenue, left last night for an Eastern tour. On their return Dr. and Mrs. Rucavado will remain for a while at the O'Reilly home while the doctor closes up his Chicago affairs and will then leave for Costa Rica, Dr. Rucavado's home. It is expected that the couple will dwell in Costa Rica for not more than a year and will then return to reside permanently in Chicago. The story of the romantic marriage of the couple in Milwaukee on July 4 and of the performance of a second marriage ceremony at St. James' Church by Father Van Pelt last Thursday has already been told in THE TRIBUNE. The second marriage took place as reported at the time and the interested people deny the statement from Milwaukee.]

## OFFICERS BATTLE WITH ROUGHS.

### Crowd Attacks Officers Ryan and Deleal on the North Side.

Officers Ryan and Deleal of the East Chicago Avenue Station were roughly handled by a crowd of roughs at Indiana and Market streets about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The officers were sent to quell disorder. They arrested Thomas Brigman and Edward Martin and took them to the patrol box at Indiana and Market streets to wait for the wagon. The associates of the prisoners decided to attempt a rescue, and 200 of them crowded about the officers and demanded their release. When Officer Deleal attempted to open the patrol box the crowd tried to prevent him and several struck him. The officers defended themselves and with their clubs tried to push the crowd away. In the scrimmage one of the roughs pulled Ryan's revolver from his pocket and pointing it at him pulled the trigger. The weapon did not explode and Ryan succeeded in recovering the revolver. As he did so he was hit in the back of the head with a granite paving block. The stone landed upon the rim of his helmet, or it is probable he would have been rendered unconscious. The arrival of the patrol wagon with reinforcements served to disperse the crowd and the two prisoners were taken to the station. Ryan soon after returned to the scene of the conflict and arrested John Carey, who, he claimed, was the one who seized his revolver and tried to shoot him.

## STOVES NEEDED BY FIRE REFUGEES.

### Condition Among Victims in Wisconsin Said to Be Less Distressing.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 16.—Maj. Mahonney, who was sent out by Gov. Peck to investigate the losses by fire in the burned district in this State, says he found the situation less distressing than he expected, and that all that is needed now is stoves for refugees from Barronnett and Cumberland. From his view there is little needed beyond temporary relief, as most heads of families have steady employment to engage them through the winter.

### Bad Fire at Wapello, Ia.

COLUMBUS, Ia., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Fire at Wapello today destroyed one furniture store, attorney's office, blacksmith shop, restaurant, dwelling, and other buildings. Loss about $12,000.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Thin ice formed Saturday night in the East Tawas (Mich.) region.

Edward Burgess, aged 16, fell from a freight train at Cornersville, Ind., and was cut in halves.

In a quarrel at Lincoln, Ill., Alonzo Walker fatally shot David Roebottom, and made his escape.

The steamer Blue Wing, Capt. Milt Harry, sunk yesterday below Osceola, Ark. Crew and cargo were saved.

The family and guests of G. W. Allen, Tampa, Fla., were poisoned by ice cream made from condensed milk. Two of the children may die.

An attempt was made to wreck a Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train yesterday just north of Muskogee, Mo. Evidently robbery was intended.

The funerals of J. L. Goodman and B. V. Armstrong, the Gatesville, Tex., editors who shot each other Saturday, were held yesterday. J. J. Beeman, a bystander who was wounded, may recover.

The steamer Bluewing struck a hidden snag while making a landing at Craighead Point, fifteen miles south of Osceola, Ark., yesterday afternoon, and sank in sixteen feet of water. The passengers were saved.

At Cob Creek, near Minco, I. T., an old Caddo Indian, In-Ki-Wish, was found strung up to a tree by the heels and shot through the head, with a warning to Indian police to keep their hands off the Doolin gang.

The Second Congressional District Democratic convention at Sacramento, Cal., refused by a vote of 95 to 106 to accept the declination of Caminetti for Congressman, and he was renominated by acclamation.

The National Colored Baptist convention, in session at Montgomery, Ala., adopted resolutions approving the course of Ida Wells and thanking people in the North and in Europe for their protests against Southern lynchings.

# LAST EDITION.

# UNCLE SAM LOSES IT

## Japan Ratifies a New Treaty with Great Britain.

## AUTONOMY IS IN VIEW.

## Its Hopes of Many Years About to Be Realized.

## WAR NEWS HARD TO GET

## Chinese Stop All Dispatches Not Glorifying Themselves.

## HOW FOREIGNERS ARE TREATED.

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YOKOHAMA, Sept. 2.—The revised treaty between Japan and England was ratified at Tokio Aug. 25. For the first time the United States has failed to take advantage of Japan's desire to treat primarily with the great republic in international transactions. The opinion expressed in Japan is that negotiations at Washington might have been concluded long ago if the State Department had been disposed to act upon the Japanese proposals. As it is, Great Britains stands ahead in the enactment of the treaty which the Asiatic Empire has been urgently striving for more than twenty years to secure. On one previous occasion the business was nearly brought to a conclusion by Count Okuma, but at the last moment his plans were defeated by the violent public demonstrations in Japan against his method of adjusting the vexed question of the judiciary. It was therefore thought expedient to keep these latter negotiations strictly secret and to allow none of the proposed conditions to become a subject of popular discussion until the affair was absolutely terminated. The announcement first made by the Emperor was a surprise to everyone, though vague rumors of what was contemplated had circulated during the last few weeks.

### Treaty in Abeyance Five Years.

The treaty confers no immediate advantages on Japan. At least five years must elapse before it goes into operation and it is for Japan to say whether or not the interval shall be longer, but until 1899 everything must remain as it is now. The purpose of this delay is that Japan shall perfect its judicial system to an extent warranting the abolishment of English law courts. The existence of foreign tribunals is one of Japan's chief grievances, and this, so far as Great Britain is concerned, will cease at the appointed time. The other grievance, interference with the tariff, will be done away until 1910, when complete autonomy may be resumed by the simple process of terminating the treaty. But from 1899, or whatever date the Japanese sign for the agreement to come in force eleven years later, when it may be canceled by either party, a pastly new tariff will be adopted somewhat more favorable to Japan than that which now regulates its commerce, but not strikingly so.

The import duties now collected average 5 per cent ad valorem. Under the new British schedule the average is estimated at from 6 to 8 per cent. Only twenty-nine articles, some of which are subdivided as to make the total appear thirty-nine, are raised above the former rates. Of these silks and sole leather are fixed at 15 per cent. The actual computation, however, will not be ad valorem. By a supplementary convention specific duties will be applied on the basis of average prices as shown by the customs returns for six months.

### Position Held by Englishmen.

The dutiable value imports will include freights, insurance, and commissions, items hitherto not reckoned. As regards export duties it does not appear that any changes are proposed. The position of Englishmen in Japan will be in most respects identical with that of the native subjects. Only two privileges will be withheld—the right of coast-wise trade and the right to own lands. Buildings may be owned but land must be held on leases. It is evident in negotiating this treaty Japan has not consulted present gain so much as security for the future. Difficulties of the existing system have grown to be intolerable to it and it would almost have consented to sacrifices for a time to be assured of positive release at a designated period. Five years hence British extra territorial jurisdiction will be abolished and Japan expects the other powers will likewise close their consular courts. Sixteen years hence it hopes similarly to be rid of all commercial restrictions. The burdens of the interval are not felt to be too heavy a price to pay for ultimate freedom.

### Honors Given Out Lavishly.

All persons concerned in preparing and negotiating the treaty have been honored with high marks of consideration by the Japanese Government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mutsu Munemitzu, has been raised to the peerage with the title of Viscount and a grant of 40,000 yen, about $200,000 in gold. As Minister at Washington five years ago this official was well known and popular in the eastern part of the United States. He negotiated the Mexican treaty with Japan, memorable as the only one previous to the instrument just enacted in which Japanese autonomous rights were recognized.

Viscount Aoki, Japanese Envoy at London, receives the first-class decoration of the Rising Sun and an annuity of 740 yen. Mr. Hyashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is awarded the medal of the second class, as are also H. W. Denison, the American legal adviser of the Foreign Office, and H. V. Siebold, an attaché of the London legation. The services of Messrs. Sato, Utchide, and Nakeda, secretaries of the Foreign Office, are recompensed by decorations of a lower degree.

It is curious to observe the best tariff Japan can now get from England is far less beneficial to it than that attached to the treaty of 1858, negotiated by Townsend Harris, the first Envoy from the United States. Mr. Harris might have imposed any terms that suited him, but with a just regard for what he believed to be Japan's interests he arranged a schedule the average of which was about 20 per cent, some articles being rated as high as 35 per cent. The scale was forced down by representatives of other powers until within ten years the average became 5 per cent.

### Movements of Opposing Fleets.

Chinese and Japanese fleets continue to play the game of hide and seek at the mouth of the Gulf of Pechili, while the ships of the "Middle Kingdom" conceal themselves so effectually that foreigners in the open ports cannot speculate as to their position. The Japanese can accomplish little more than to check the transportation of Chinese troops to Corea, and in this they have so far succeeded that further reinforcements, if undertaken at all, will go by land.

But it appears to be doubted that China intends to strengthen its forces in the peninsula further. Most of the bodies now in motion are said to be making their way towards Tien Tsin and Pekin, the defense to the approaches to the capital being considered of the first moment. The whole country between the capital and the gulf is in great agitation. Correspondents from the interior write to the *China Gazette* that "intense terror pervades the entire north of the empire."

### Li Hung Chang May Take Command.

The report is circulated that Li Hung Chang, though now 74 years old, will be ordered to take personal command of the armies on the continent, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of the courts of the results of his management up to this time. The humiliation inflicted upon him has gone no further than the withdrawal or suspension of his decorations and the appointment of two high officials to watch his proceedings. But if the navy or army should meet with serious disasters his position will be extremely dangerous.

Failure that cannot be kept from exposure is the only one unpardonable crime in Chinese statesmanship. While the military activity is chiefly shown in the north considerable attention is given to the strengthening of fortifications along the Chinese coast. Orders have been sent to Formosa to repair the works at Tai Wan Fu and Takar, owing to the rumors the Japanese contemplate a descent on that island. No ground for this suspicion can be discovered, and Japan has enough to occupy her in Corea and the neighborhood.

### Strategy of Japanese.

The inactivity of the armies in Corea gives rise to various surmises, particularly in Japan, where apprehensions of a reverse are freely expressed. In official circles great reticence is shown, but suggestions are heard to the effect that the delay is part of a strategic plan for the discomfiture of the Chinese forces. The armies have undoubtedly been within a day's march of one another for some time. Trifling skirmishes are supposed to be instigated by the Japanese to occupy the attention of the adversary while a strong body proceeds northward through the eastern districts of the peninsula intending to strike the Chinese in the rear and if possible compel their surrender before they have an opportunity to escape. Projects of a march across the frontier at Wiju and an advance upon Pekin by land are discussed, though with much caution. Direct information is sparingly vouchsafed, but the slightest symptom of uneasiness can be detected in any of the government officials.

Count Yamagata is about to take command of the entire Japrnese forces in Corea, both military and naval. He is one of the oldest officials in the service and began his career in the war of imperial restoration in 1868. He held the post of Minister of War many years and has for a brief term been Prime Minister of the government. Gen. Nozu remains at the head of the troops and Admiral Kabayama in control of the naval branch.

### Correspondents Much Restricted.

Up to the present time no American or European correspondents have been permitted to follow the Japanese troops in the field, objection being made that it would be impossible to prevent them from circulating information that might be useful to the enemy. Representatives of Japanese papers are allowed to follow in any direction and may send telegrams free of charge over the government wires, but these privileges are limited by a rigorous censorship which forbids the publication of all news that has not passed under official supervision. Enterprise is of little advantage. On more than one occasion intelligence has been received by Tokio journals some time in advance of its arrival at the War or Navy Department, and though entirely favorable to the Japanese side, its appearance in print has been prohibited until after full details had reached the government from its own agents. The necessity for due caution is recognized by the press, but the rule requiring active newspapers to suppress their information to suit the slow ministerial processes is loudly complained of.

A sensation has been caused in Tokio by the action of an European correspondent, who July 24 undertook to send a telegram stating that Japan had declared war. As this was untrue, and as the announcement might have seriously prejudiced Japan's interests the telegraphic authorities declined to transmit this message, whereupon he crossed to Shanghai and telegraphed thence that no reliance could be placed upon news proceeding from Japan, as all communications were submitted to a rigorous censorship. As a matter of fact no foreigner sending genuine intelligence has been interfered with, and dispatches over the wires have gone freely to American and European papers.

### Tokio Banks Take War Bonds.

Eight of the national banks of Tokio have subscribed for bonds of the war loan to the amount collectively of 20,010,000 yen. The largest subscription is that of the Fifteenth National Bank, 7,000,000 yen. Business in Corea is much disordered owing to the scarcity of silver and a sudden lack of confidence in Japanese paper money, which has hitherto circulated virtually at par. The agents of the Japanese national banks have tried every means to arrest the decline of paper, which now stands at 40 per cent discount, but thus far their efforts have been in vain. The depreciation began with the wholesale departure of the Chinese merchants who exchanged large quantities of notes for silver, which they carried home with them. The Coreans, having little knowledge of financial matters and putting great faith in China's shrewdness, fear the notes have become worthless and generally refuse to accept them.

### Guard to United States Legation.

The United States Legation in Seoyl is guarded by twenty-one marines and twenty-four sailors of the Baltimore under the following officers: Capt. G. F. Elliott, Ensigns G. N. Hayward and H. G. MacFarland, Naval Cadet C. G. Tewell, Passed Assistant Surgeon P. N. Bryant, and Pay Clerk James Schow. The British Legation is guarded by thirty sailors and marines; the Russian Legation by forty-five sailors; and the German Legation by twenty-two sailors.

Corean officials travel with the Japanese troops in that country to explain that for all provisions required commissariat receipts will be duly given and payments made at fixed times and places. The Chinese army, on the other hand, has no commissariat and lives as it can by plundering the products of the districts through which it passes. All foreign Captains and engineers employed by the China Merchant Steam Navigation company threw up their engagements on publication of the neutrality proclamations of their respective countries. By order of Viceroy Li Hung Chang placards have been posted throughout Tien Tsin warning the Chinese not to talk about the war and to treat all foreigners with respect as if they were "friends of China."

A circular notice has been sent by the Chinese Foreign Office to the members of the diplomatic corps in Pekin with a request that it be transmitted to their respective governments. It recites anew at considerable length the story of the Corean imbroglio, representing the several events from a Chinese point of view. Troops were originally dispatched by Li Hung Chang, it declared, solely in response to the King of Corea's appeal for aid in suppressing a rebellion. These troops did not enter Seoul, but went direct to the districts in revolt.

## NEWS FROM THE WAR HARD TO OBTAIN.

### Chinese Refuse to Transmit Telegrams That Do Not Glorify Themselves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—The steamer Oceanic arrived here this morning from Hongkong and Yokohama bringing Japanese advices to Sept. 2. Little or no intelligence was brought from China direct, and the following notice, which appears at the head of the editorial in the *China Gazette*, a newspaper published in Shanghai, seems to indicate the difficulty of obtaining reliable information from Chinese sources:

In the present situation of affairs it is utterly useless to attempt to get any reliable information over the Chinese wires or from Chinese sources, and we are compelled, therefore, to wait until the Japanese official accounts of the progress of the war between China and Japan are first published in the press of the latter country and then get them telegraphed here. The Chinese have by their disgraceful mendacity in the Kow Shing affair and their refusal to transmit any telegram which does not glorify them and mislead the public as to their true condition, cut themselves off from all chance of their reports being believed by people who want to get at the truth.

## FLEET LEAVES FOR CHINESE COAST

### It Conveys 10,000 Japanese Troops—Naval Battle Probable.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Shanghai dated today says news has reached Tien Tsin that a fleet of twenty-one Japanese transports conveying 10,000 troops sailed a few days ago from a Japanese port. It is supposed it is the intention of the Japanese commander to land his forces at some point on the Chinese coast. The Chinese fleet under the command of Admiral Ting has sailed south for the purpose of intercepting the Japanese. Orders have been sent to all the Chinese ports to maintain a most careful watch for the approach of the enemy. The correspondent of the *Times* at Yokohama says: "Large reinforcements of Japanese troops have gone to Corea. Wagers are being made in Tokio that the Japanese army will occupy Pekin, the Capital of China, or Mukden, the Capital of the Providence of Leao Tong, Manchooria, by Nov. 3.

## CHINESE VICEROYS MUST NOT MEDDLE.

### Emperor of China Wants No More Dabbling in Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says Prince Yzing, head of the Foreign Office at Pekin, has induced the Emperor to issue a decree ordering that henceforth no Chinese Viceroy shall meddle in foreign affairs. The Viceroys have been informed that the foreign policy will be conducted in the future exclusively by the Foreign Office. This, it is added, is unpleasant for Li Hung Chang. The Viceroys of Nankin, Canton, Manchoria, and Kash Gar have all interfered more or less in such matters.

## LUCANIA IN ITS PROPER COURSE.

### Cunard Manager Denies a Statement Made by New York's Officers.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—The manager of the Cunard steamship company declares the statement made by officers of the American line steamer New York that the Cunard steamer Lucania bound east was seen by the New York fifty miles north of its proper course is "absurdly incorrect." The manager protests against what he calls "an attempt to detract from the record of the Lucania's passage." The New York arrived at New York last Friday afternoon, having beaten the record from Southampton by 1 hour and 24 minutes. On the same day the Lucania from New York broke the eastward record by 2 hours and 9 minutes. When the New York arrived at New York City it reported and its log showed it sighted the Lucania fifty miles north of the eastward line route and, in the line followed by west-bound steamers. The routes that east and west bound steamers are to take are agreed upon by the various steamship companies and Captains are expected to adhere strictly to the agreement.

## BISMARCK TALKS TO POLISH ADMIRERS.

### He Says They Cannot Be Entitled to Casting a Vote in the Empire.

VARZIN, Sept. 16.—Prince Bismarck today received a large deputation of admirers from Stolp in Pomerania and Posen. After asking the members of the party to cover their heads so as to enable him to do the same, as his old enemy, lumbago, was troubling him, he spoke for nearly an hour. He dilated on the Polish question, and declared the Poles could not be entitled to casting a vote in the empire. Neither Alsace-Lorraine nor Posen could ever be given up. Alsace and Lorraine were necessary for the protection of Southern Germany, and Posen was necessary for the protection of the eastern frontier. Once in the course of his speech the ex-Chancellor was obliged to pause for a few minutes owing to severe pains in the back.

## DIAZ OPENS THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

### He Speaks Hopefully of the Silver Question—Conference Postponed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—President Diaz opened Congress tonight. The message announces, generally speaking, that Mexico is on friendly relations with all nations. It is expected within two years the boundary between Mexico and the United States will be defined to the advantage of both countries. The President spoke hopefully in regard to silver, and announced that a conference on the silver question, called to be held here, has been postponed on account of the war between two Asiatic nations which were to have taken part.

### Walter Wellman Coming Home.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Walter Wellman, whose plans to explore the far North were frustrated by the sinking of his vessel, will sail from Southampton for New York Wednesday next by the steamer Spree. He will be accompanied by the American members of his party. In the course of an interview today Mr. Wellman said the failure of Lieut. Peary to reach North Greenland shows that, like the Wellman expedition, he met with unusual difficulties arising from the extremely unfavorable season.

### Cable Flashes.

SENATOR FABRETTI DEAD.

Senator Aoridaute Fabretti, the archæologist, is dead at Rome, aged 78 years.

PEACEFUL ASPECT OF EUROPE.

Emperor Francis Joseph gave a formal reception at Buda Castle to the members of the delegations. His Majesty made a short speech, in which he dwelt upon the peaceful aspect of Europe.

KAISER WILHELM AND HIS ARMY.

According to the papers of West Prussia, Emperor William, criticising the great maneuvers of the Seventeenth Army Corps, said the infantry were magnificent, the artillery beyond praise, and the cavalry grand in attack.

## MAY SUSPEND THE ALDINE LODGE.

### Clam-Bake Brings Down the Wrath of the Grand Chancellor.

Proceedings will be instituted against Aldine Lodge of the Knights of Pythias by the Grand Chancellor. It may result in the suspension of the lodge, which is said to be the largest in existence. Grand Chancellor Burgoyne so expressed himself yesterday. The Aldine Lodge a year ago became prominent on account of an alleged infraction of the rules. It was not disciplined at that time, it is said, owing to a technicality. The lodge is made up largely of First Ward politicians and saloonkeepers. The present trouble arose out of a picnic and clam bake held yesterday and the day before at Cedar Lake. The dummy organization called the Aldine Bake club held the clam-bake which was originally advertised to be given by the Aldine Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Grand Chancellor Burgoyne said yesterday: "I shall take steps at once to discipline the lodge. On the face of it the clam-bake and picnic at Cedar Lake are a violation of the rules of the order. Illinois Division No. 4, Uniform Rank, K. of P., gave an excursion to St. Joseph, Mo., in violation of the rules. The division was suspended after a trial and three of the officers were dishonorably discharged. It was a case similar to this. The excursion was given by that division under the name of the Illinois Pleasure club. We cannot make fish of one and flesh of another. The Aldine Bake club is, as some of the members of Aldine Lodge have admitted, merely a ruse to evade the laws of the order. I shall at once institute proceedings against the lodge, and if I am not greatly mistaken it will result disastrously to some of the members who have taken such a lively part in bringing this clam-bake about."

# WILL FIGHT PLATT.

## FASSETT BY NO MEANS CONCEDES LEVI P. MORTON'S NOMINATION.

### Roaring War Already on at Saratoga—Appearances at First Blush Favor the ex-Vice-President—Old Folger Row Breaking Out Bitterly—Suicide of M. A. Bell of Cleveland—Brooklyn Preachers Score Ingersoll for His Sanction of Self-Murder—Great Agnostic Opposes A. P. A.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Republican State convention at Saratoga will be governed, beyond all doubts, according to the wishes of T. C. Platt. A canvass of the complexion of the convention indicates that the Republican leader will be able to make good his prediction that "the convention will not be stampeded from Mr. Morton." There will be 732 votes in the convention. Apparently it will be impossible for any combination to be made which will prevent Mr. Morton's nomination on the first ballot, if Mr. Platt decides it shall be made on that ballot. There are other votes in the table which Mr. Morton can have should he need them. These are the votes for George E. Greene of Broome, Representative J. W. Wadsworth of Genesee, and Senator Saxton of Wayne. No one can tell until a ballot is taken for whom the votes credited to Controller James A. Roberts, which number fifty-six, will be cast, since he has withdrawn from the contest. On the Platt issue Mr. Platt can muster 525 votes and the anti-Platt men but about 207. Therefore, the issue is not likely to be raised. There is nothing clear as to who the successful candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Judge of the Court of Appeals will be. Senator Charles T. Saxton is apparently in the lead, but Mayor Aldridge of Rochester is a close second, and the other candidates who are mentioned are A. C. Brundage of Steuben, H. J. Coggeshall of Oneida, A. C. Wade of Chautauqua, Gordon W. Allen of Cayuga, James W. Wadsworth of Genesee, Col. A. D. Shaw of Jefferson, Hamilton Fish of Putnam, J. W. Church of Chenango, and C. P. Vedder of Cattaraugus. The leading candidate for Court of Appeals is Judge Albert Haight of Erie, but Judge S. Alonzo Kellogg of Plattsburg is developing great strength. Other candidates are: J. G. Vann of Oneida, Pardon C. Williams of Jefferson, M. H. Hershberg of Orange, Jesse Johnson of Kings, and Celeora E. Martin of Browne.

Fassett is only too anxious to make a scene in the convention. He could have been made Lieutenant-Governor. He refused that. He refused to be Temporary Chairman. He refused the privilege of making the nominating speech. Fassett is going into the convention to stay. His friend, Col. Archie Baxter, the eloquent, will put him in nomination. His firmness has given the anti-Morton people a little more backbone today. All the intense bitterness and hatred of the old Alonzo B. Cornell faction, which has grown in strength and vindictiveness because kept out of sight since he was slaughtered for the ill-fated Folger in 1882, seems close to the surface. The campaign will be one of attack on Democratic misdeeds. The platform will be devoted mainly to the new Democratic tariff. One of its strongest counts will be an attack on trusts and particularly on the sugar trust. John Dwight, one of the anti-Platt workers, said at Saratoga late tonight after a caucus:

We have carefully compiled a list of delegates and find that Mr. Morton has 311 votes, the anti-Morton faction 286 votes, and there are 135 doubtful. The chances are therefore just as good for any other candidate as for Mr. Morton.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The advance guard of the Republican State convention, which meets Tuesday, is already here. Despite the fact that J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung is still in the field as a candidate for Governor, the convention will nominate Levi P. Morton on the first ballot. This is the general understanding tonight. George E. Green of Binghamton tonight withdrew from the Gubernatorial race, and his friends are booming him for the Lieutenant-Governorship. There are half a dozen aspirants for this place, and they embrace Eaton W. Allen of Auburn, James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, and Arthur C. Wade of Jamestown.

## BELL SHOOTS HIMSELF IN A HOTEL

### No Cause Assigned for the Deed—His Home Was in Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A man about 40 years old, who registered at the New York Hotel, Broadway, opposite Bond street, Friday night, as M. A. Bell, Cleveland, O., was found dead in his room this morning. He had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. A revolver lay in the bed beside him.

When repeated knocks at the room this morning brought no answer an entrance was forced. On the bed, fully dressed, with the exception of his coat and shoes, lay the body of the occupant of the apartment. His head rested on the pillow, which had become soaked with blood from a bullet wound behind the right ear. There was nothing to tell why the man had put an end to his life, but this telegram was found on the table in the room:

George C. Bell, No. 513 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O.: I am dead. What shall they do with my carcass? M. A. BELL.

This was also found written on a telegraph blank:

Don't ever black your shoes for me, as I am not worthy or responsible for it. M.

The only luggage the dead man had was an ordinary "telescope" bag. A considerable amount of money, jewelry, and gems of much value were found upon his person. These included a gold watch and chain, a pocketbook containing $175.76, two revolvers, three penknives, three unset diamonds of large size and great brilliancy, valued at $400 each, a diamond shirt stud and diamond ring worth collectively $800, an emerald ring, two plain gold rings, and a gold neckchain. The diamonds and jewelry are estimated to be worth $3,000.

The man's relatives in Cleveland were informed of his death by telegraph.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—Milton A. Bell, who killed himself in New York last night, was well known in this city. He had been engaged in business here for some time as a broker and money-lender, with an office at No. 29 Euclid avenue, and lived at Collinwood, a suburban village. He went to New York last Monday, and nothing had been heard from him until today, when the news of his death was received by his relatives. Mr. Bell's brother, who is a dentist here, said he could think of no reason why his brother should desire to kill himself and the only theory he advanced is that the man was temporarily insane. Dr. Bell says his brother has been subject to terrible nervous headaches and he thinks it possible he killed himself while suffering from one of his periodic attacks.

## NEW YORK SWEATERS GAINING RAPIDLY

### Every Indication That They Have Won the Fray.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The sweating system of industrial New York has virtually received its deathblow. Beginning tomorrow morning the system will be done away with in hundreds of shops. The coatmakers of the United Brotherhood of Tailors say they have succeeded in breaking the back of the association of employers. They declare that numerous contractors who formerly belonged to the association have withdrawn and treated with the unions individually and presented agreements which practically embody all that the unions asked for. It is just two weeks since the strike was begun by the coatmakers, and already 400 contractors have signed individually an agreement providing for ten hours of labor a day, six days a week, and weekly pay. Charles Lyons, one of the biggest coat contractors in the city, settled yesterday with the union. Secretary Goldstein of the Board of Arbitration yesterday said eighty other contractors had given up the fight and signed the union scale. That makes 300 contractors who have signed thus far. Lyons' conquest is looked upon as a big victory by the strikers. Risold Bros. and S. H. Miskind, cloakmakers, also came to terms. Secretary Patrick Murphy of District Assembly No. 49, K. of L., representing 3,500 trousersmakers, received agreements from fourteen contractors. Fifteen contractors who make trousers of a finer quality also signed the agreement dictated by the union. The scale provides for a 25 per cent increase in wages and the deposit of $15 bonds for every operator. One hundred and thirty contractors are yet to be heard from. It is expected that more than 4,000 coatmakers will be at work tomorrow morning, leaving 3,000 out. This idleness will probably be only temporary, as the contractors are signing rapidly.

## MINISTERS PREACH ON SUICIDE.

### Three Brooklyn Divines Lay Responsibility on Ingersoll for Self-Murder.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Three conspicuous divines of Brooklyn preached on suicide today. The Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the First Baptist Church, at the Academy of Music said:

"A large part of the daily news is composed of strychnine, paris green, belladonna, revolvers, ropes, and knives. In this day of the astounding prevelance of suicide and its senseless apologies and its blasphemous advocacy, the pulpit should be heard and in an unmistakable voice. Suicide is the act of a coward. It deserves our bitterest reproach instead of that shallow and senseless, unjust sympathy so often thrown at the side of the criminal as a bouquet, a token of honor given for heroism. There is not the faintest mark of heroism about the self-murderer. That bonbon of falsehood that life ends in a sweet sleep or a delectable country for all has in it the poisonous nut of unbelief. When the modern blasphemer (meaning Ingersoll) recently uttered his rhetorical statements in regard to suicide in the East a man and a woman killed themselves with his lecture in their pockets. In the West a man killed himself with that lecture in his pocket. In the South a suicide carried that same infernal document. Infidelity is the monster with breath foul of lying blasphemy, with hands red with gore, and with heart bursting with sin, which carries the dagger and rope and strychnine and belladonna, and kindly and diabolically offers them to man as the relief of all his trouble."

The Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks of the Hanson Street Methodist Episcopal Church said: "There can be no doubt, I think, that the number of suicides was never so large in proportion to the population as during this present year. This increasing army of demoralized, defeated self-murderers is shouted on and evidently largely swelled in numbers by that notorious apostle of suicide, Robert G. Ingersoll. The fact that many of the recent suicides have left undoubted evidence showing they had been influenced by Mr. Ingersoll's words to take their own lives must form serious matter for consideration, even to so reckless, and possibly so seared a conscience as that of Mr. Ingersoll."

At the Church of the Atonement the Rev. E. H. Wellman said: "It takes, clear, distinct unbelief in God to exalt suicide. The great exponent of this doctrine has acknowledged this. This is proved by looking over the cities of the civilized world. Paris, the capital of the only civilized country that ever declared a national unbelief; Paris, the capital of the social butterfly, is also Paris, the capital of the suicide, her statistics recording as high as seven a day. New York is not far enough behind with her late record of two or three a day and with that awful list of seven suicides which seemed to have been precipitated by Ingersoll's first utterance on the subject."

## INGERSOLL ON THE ROMAN PONTIFF.

### The Apostle of Agnosticism Sees No Need for the A. P. A.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Asked his views on the Pope of Rome today, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll said: "It may be the Pope is infallible, but I doubt it. He may think he is the agent of God, but I guess not. He may know more than other people, but if he does he has kept it to himself. He wishes to be Pope and King. He is a strange mixture of the serious and comical. He claims to represent God, and admits he is in a prison. There is something pathetic in the condition of the Pontiff. When I think of him I think of Lear on the heath, old, broken, touched with insanity, and yet, in his own opinion, 'every inch a King.'

"The Pope is a fragment, a remnant, a shred, a patch of the ancient power and glory. He is a survival of the unfittest, a souvenir of theocracy, a relic of the supernatural. Of course he will have a few successors, and they will become more and more comical, more and more helpless and impotent, as the world grows wise and free. I am not blaming the Pope. He was poisoned at the breast of his mother. Superstition was mingled with her milk. He was poisoned at school—taught to distrust his reason and to live by faith. And so it may be his mind was so twisted and tortured out of shape that he now really believes he is the infallible agent of an infinite God."

Col. Ingersoll, asked if he favored the American Protective Association, replied: "In this country I see no need of secret political societies. I think it better to fight in the open field. I am a believer in religious liberty, in allowing all sects to preach their doctrines and to make as many converts as they can. As long as we have free speech and a free press I think there is no danger of the country being ruled by any church. The Catholics are much better than their creed, and the same can be said of nearly all members of orthodox churches. A majority of American Catholics think a great deal more of this country than they do of their church. When they are in good health they are on our side. It is only when they are very sick they turn their eyes toward Rome. If they were in the majority, of course, they would destroy all other churches and imprison, torture, and kill all infidels. But they will never be the majority. They increase now only because Catholics come from other countries. In a few years that supply will cease and then the Catholic Church will grow weaker every day. The free secular school is the enemy of priestcraft and superstition and the people of this country will never consent to destruction of that institution."

## NEWS OF THE EASTERN METROPOLIS.

### Scene of Excitement Follows the Laying of St. Augustine Corner-Stone.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Archbishop Corrigan and a retinue of prominent clergy assembled at 3:30 o'clock and, surrounded by at least 3,500 people, conducted the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of St. Augustine's Church at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street and Fulton avenue. The first story, or basement, had been completed, and across the rafters was laid a temporary flooring of loose boards, on which the spectators stood. On the Franklin avenue side a platform about twenty feet square and raised some four feet had been built for the clergy. The benediction was pronounced and the procession of priests followed Archbishop Corrigan from the platform down a narrow tramway to the street. As they did so the crowd broke and leaped upon the frail platform to get a better view of the procession. Before the police could make a move to drive them off there came a creaking and cracking of timbers and boards and the next instant there was a mass of shrieking humanity struggling in a heap in the basement. Fourteen persons were more or less seriously injured.

### Want Pullman to Pay License.

At the first meeting of the new Executive committee of the New Jersey Board of Arbitration, held today in Paterson, the committee decided to present a bill to the next Legislature requiring all Pullman cars passing through the State to pay a license for selling liquor.

### Elkins Predicts Defeat for Wilson.

Ex-Secretary of War Elkins at the Holland House tonight was asked if he intended to be a candidate for the United States Senate from West Virginia. "I should not be surprised if I ran," he answered frankly. "We expect to prevent Congressman Wilson's return to the House. There is likely to be a political revolution in West Virginia."

## WAS A SISTER OF GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

### Mrs. Ann Rogers Dies from an Overdose of Morphine at Murphysboro.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Wednesday last it was learned Mrs. Ann Rogers was in a critical condition because of an overdose of morphine, taken, it was generally supposed, with suicidal intent. From the time it was discovered she had taken the poisonous dose until last night she was unconscious. She died last night shortly after 7 o'clock. Mrs. Rogers was about 60 years of age and had always been in good health. On the day the fatal dose was taken she complained of a pain in the head and friends think she took it with a view to relieving the pain, and through ignorance took too much. Mrs. Rogers was a sister of Gen. John A. Logan. She had two brothers yet living, Col. T. M. Logan of this city and James V. Logan of Olney.

Splendid Day and Night School.
Bryant & Stratton Business College, 315 Wabash avenue, opposite Auditorium. Business, shorthand, and English courses.

# THEY WILL NOT DRILL

## A DOZEN MEMBERS OF BATTERY D GET INTO TROUBLE.

### Desiring to Enter a Protest at Being Obliged to Wait So Long for Pay for Service During the Strike, Several Men Go So Far as to Refuse to Perform Their Customary Duties—Capt. Russell Inclined to Treat the Matter as Leniently as Possible.

Ten or twelve members of Battery D have put themselves in a position to be disgraced by being dishonorably discharged from the National Guard. Because they had not received the pay due them for their services during the strike, when ordered to "fall in" and drill at the armory Saturday night they sulked and refused. Their commanding officer, Capt. Alfred Russell, at once ordered them placed under arrest. Then the boys became alarmed and repentant, so the Captain let them go, but his secretary took down their names, and an investigation into their conduct will be had. If it is found that they purposely conspired to cripple the organization Capt. Russell says there will be no other course for him to take than that of giving each man a dishonorable discharge.

Capt. Russell said yesterday he entertained a good deal of sympathy for the boys and was half inclined to excuse them on the ground they did not know their action would be so stringently construed in the line of disobedience to military discipline as to threaten them with disgrace. According to the Captain's version of the affair they simply wanted to forcibly express their feeling against the State for its policy in keeping them out of the money they so justly earned and which they need so badly. At first there were thirty-five or thirty-seven in the agreement to stand out and make a protest. When told of what was going on Capt. Russell immediately ordered them, under penalty of instant dishonorable discharge, to put on their uniforms as quickly as they could and get in line. One reason the Captain thinks mutiny was not intended is that twenty-five of the conspirators lost no time in obeying his commands and going through the drill. After more fully realizing what they had done the others were ready to make all sorts of apologies.

### Sorry for the Men.

"They do not seem to clearly understand," said the Captain, "that the State cannot pay them until the Legislature makes an appropriation, nor did they realize, in my opinion, to enter such a protest against the State as refusing to drill when called upon would be considered a clear case of violation of military discipline, punishable by a disgraceful discharge from the command. It is a matter of deep regret with me to see the men kept out of their pay so long. They earned it at great sacrifice as well as inconvenience to themselves and their families. When the call came for them to turn out and protect life and property they responded nobly and without a thought of pay. The battery's total membership numbers ninety-one men, and eighty-seven of them responded when their services were badly needed. That was a much better showing than I expected. They conducted themselves like true soldiers. Those who are wage-earners not only lost thirty days' salary but ran the risk of losing their positions. But they neither complained nor tried to shirk a single duty. They would willingly have gone into any place of danger I might have led them."

Whatever their intentions may have been the conduct of the protesting artillerymen Saturday night stirred up a good deal of excitement in National Guard circles. A great many of the members of the First, Second, and Seventh Regiments need the money due them as badly as do the gunners, consequently there was much discussion yesterday as to whether the mutineers would be discharged or forgiven. While every one who could be induced to give an expression on the subject at all stoutly maintained discipline must be observed, at the same time they appeared to think the provocation for vigorous complaint at the treatment they have received is great enough to justify it. Battery D was assigned to the Stock-Yards district during the strike. It was in the field thirty days, and came home with a record of having done excellent service. Capt. Russell and his entire command were highly complimented by the citizens whose property they had protected. Every man of the rank and file had $60 coming to him from the State, but was told he probably, unless other arrangements could be made, and there was nothing certain about that, would not get his money until the Legislature, some eight months hence, made an appropriation.

### Men Need the Money.

Some of the members had been out of employment and were hard up before the riots came on and they have not been able to secure work yet. Many have wives and children to support. The Captain says he has been helping them out to the best of his ability. While in camp he loaned them money for their wives out of his own pocket. For the last three or four weeks he has been issuing to them service certificates on which they can get credit at their grocers and butchers. Capt. Russell also made an effort to borrow the money on his pay-roll in order to pay the men, but failed. He sent the roll to Springfield two weeks ago and had it approved by the Governor and Adjutant-General, but could not get any of the banks to advance him the cash on it. The pay-roll of the battery amounts to $5,550. The Captain says when he went to the banks with it they told him arrangements were being made to cash the vouchers of the entire First Brigade, and therefore thought his should go in the pot with the rest.

As to the claim that several members of the battery lost their positions by being away from them on military duty Capt. Russell said yesterday he only knew of one case.

"I sent that man to Mr. Swift with a letter," he continued, "and Mr. Swift put him to work."

Capt. Russell declined to let the names of the ten or twelve mutineers be made public, saying he wished first to give them a chance to defend themselves. He also desired to be as lenient with them as possible.

"The whole situation," said an officer of the National Guard, "is just this: Before any of us were called home the tip went around that bankers and capitalists would furnish the money to pay us off, taking our vouchers as security. An arrangement to that effect is being made, but some of the fellows think that it is taking those in charge of the matter a good deal longer to produce results than is necessary.

### Stories of Privation.

"They run to their commanding officers almost every day with stories of suffering and privation. They never stop to think the payrolls and vouchers all had to go through several hands for indorsement, and that some assurance had to be obtained from the Governor that an appropriation covering the debt would be made before bankers or anybody else would consent to take them up. Then it was thought advisable to give everybody who might feel like chipping in a chance to do so, and a subscription paper was started on the rounds. All this sort of thing consumes time, and of course keeps the soldiers, to whom $60 would be a big lot of money just now, hanging on the ragged edge. What a fine thing it would have been had they received this money within ten days after their recall from the field."

There was some talk yesterday to the effect that Battery D Association, which has an income from the rent of its armory, could have paid off the men in that organization. Capt. Russell was asked regarding this suggestion and in reply said:

"The association has not got a dollar. All the money it ever took in was expended in fitting up the armory and in entertainments for the enjoyment of the men. It is the only organization of the kind I know of in the West that has never been compelled to assess the members for their amusements. The most we ever received for rentals of the hall except during the World's Fair was $6,000 a year. It was rented to the Trocadero company six months for $38,000. But we had to knock off $12,000 of that sum on account of the company's failure, and we expended $18,000 more converting the place into a theater. Had the association been in shape to assume this debt it would have gladly done so long ago."

It is understood the National Guard fund is now so nearly raised that the men of the First Brigade will get their pay within a few days. It is reported $116,000 of the $150,000 required has been subscribed and that the meat packers have promised to furnish the balance.

# HIS PLAN TO GRAB IT.

Continued from first page.

sional election has probably never before been so widespread in this city as was felt in the Breckinridge-Owens-Settle fight. This was attested by the crowds before bulletin boards and the queries by telephone and otherwise. Government officials and citizens generally awaited the result with great patience. There was no demonstration of public feeling over the news of Breckinridge's defeat, but the crowd remained until the latest report gave definite news of Owens' triumph.

The defeat of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge by Owens is hailed with no strongly divided feeling by statesmen in Washington. Opinions have differed somewhat as to the outcome of the great contest. The two candidates have had their partisans here as well as elsewhere and their canvass has been discussed with considerable ardent interest; yet it has been noticeable that the conservative sentiment among politicians has been antagonistic to Breckinridge.

Secretly this outcome has been expected by most of the Democratic statesmen, and where they have committed themselves to predictions Owens' triumph has been prophesied as something inseparable from the logic of events which encompassed the Kentucky statesman. His downfall will cause no deep feeling of regret, even among his party associates. Just how they viewed the effect of the scandal upon Col. Breckinridge's standing in the House was made plain during the session just closed. It is undeniably true he came within a hair's breadth of being cut out of the privilege of reporting to the House from the Committee on Appropriations one of the important appropriation bills prepared by the committee, of which he is Chairman. It was all but settled that the measure should be reported by Chairman Sayers, and it is not quite plain yet how the arrangement came to be changed almost at the last moment.

Most Democrats admit that Col. Breckinridge had outlived his usefulness as a member of Congress after the scandal and it is doubtful whether he would ever again have been assigned to an important committee place had the result of the primaries in his district been other than the returns show it to have been.

## MR. MEYER RENOUNCES DEMOCRACY.

### The Wabash (Ind.) Hat Manufacturer Joins the Protection Army.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—Nathan Meyer, the proprietor of the Pioneer hat works, the only hat manufactory west of the Allegheny Mountains, has renounced Democracy and declares he will henceforward act with the Republican party. Mr. Meyer cannot stand the Democratic financial and tariff principles, which appeal with especial force and significance to him this time. Yesterday in his speech before the Democratic County convention Indian Commissioner Kidd, who was once a Republican and who is now drawing a salary as a member of the Dawes Indian Commission, mentioned Mr. Meyer's desertion of the Democratic party and said he was impelled to take the step from purely selfish motives, being a protected manufacturer. Heretofore the Hebrew residents of Wabash, all well-to-do and first-class citizens, have voted the Democratic ticket, but this year many of them will join the Republican protectionist army, and their enlistment will be permanent. It is predicted by Republicans that the county will give 1,800 and perhaps 2,000 majority for the Republican ticket.

## CLEVELAND VETERANS ENTER POLITICS.

### Seven Thousand of Them Expect to Effect Public Office Concessions.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A meeting of G. A. R. veterans has been held in this city for discussion and organization for the promotion of the old soldiers' interests politically. Ex-Sheriff Sawyer, a leading Democratic politician, was one of the moving spirits of the meeting. The men calculate the 7,000 old soldiers in the county can cut a big figure in politics if they work in unison. They say the employés in public buildings have not the proportion of old soldiers among them that ought to exist. It is too late to take a part in the present campaign, but they expect to be organized for future campaigns and then demand what they call their rights.

### Prairie City to License Saloons.

ABINGDON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—At Prairie City, below here, a bitter struggle has just been ended in favor of licensing saloons. The Council was a tie and the Mayor cast the deciding vote in favor of license. The anti-license people are exceedingly wroth.

### Notes.

Incomplete returns from the Democratic primary in the Eighth Tennessee Congressional District show a victory for Congressman B. A. Enloe over Gen. Calkins.

Senator Peffer of Kansas began his campaign against his colleague, Senator John Martin, at Columbus, Kas., Saturday. He said: "After we elected Martin he went down to Washington and broke faith with us."

## MAY TAKE GEN. HOWARD'S PLACE.

### A Chance That Gen. Miles May Be Transferred to New York.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles was resting at his apartments at the Lexington yesterday, having recently returned from a ten days' hunting trip in Nebraska and a recuperative visit to the Hot Springs in South Dakota. He hunted game over a part of the same ground on which he earned his honors as an Indian fighter. Whether he bagged anything more formidable than a prairie chicken none of his friends could induce him to say. Many called yesterday to express regret at the rumor that the General may be relieved of command in Chicago and be transferred to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York. Gen. Miles admitted the issuance of such an order would not surprise him when Gen. Howard is retired in November. However, Gen. Ruger is the ranking Brigadier-General, and it is the opinion at the army headquarters in the Pullman Building he will succeed to the place made vacant by Gen. Howard's retirement. President Cleveland first appointed him to that position and it is expected the former appointment will be reconfirmed.

Candidates supposed to be in line for appointment to Gen. Ruger's present position are: Col. William R. Shafter, First United States Infantry, Col. Matthew M. Blunt, Sixteenth Infantry, Col. Peter F. Swaine, Twenty-second Infantry, Col. Henry C. Merriam, Seventh Infantry, Col. Lenas R. Bliss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Twelfth Infantry. Two of these officers, Cols. Shafter and Merriam, entered the service as volunteers during the war, and have risen from the ranks, the others having first graduated from the United States Military Academy. If the appointment is made from the cavalry arm of the service the honor is likely to fall to Col. J. W. Forsyth of Sheridan's staff.

At army headquarters it is expected orders will be received today transferring four troops of the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Sheridan to Fort Myers near Washington. These may be increased by two additional troops of the same regiment. The Third Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, it is thought, will be included in the same order, but will be transferred to Jefferson Barracks. If this order issues Col. Anson Mills will be transferred from Fort Sill, I. T., where he is now in command. The recruiting depots at Jefferson Barracks and Columbus Barracks are to be broken up and both places are to be made regular garrison posts. The Seventeenth Infantry, in accordance with the new policy of concentrating troops at available central posts, will be transferred from the Department of the Platte to Columbus Barracks at Columbus, O.

### Burglar Scare in Kenwood.

Oakenwald avenue, Kenwood, had a burglar scare last night. Servants at the house of J. D. Wilson, No. 4519, heard noises on the lower floor of the house and, thoroughly frightened, they aroused Mr. Wilson. The Hyde Park police were soon on the ground. No burglars were discovered, but the rear door of the Wilson house was found open and one of the servants declared she had seen two men run across a vacant lot near by just before the police came.

# BIG MISSION RALLIES.

## CRUSADE STARTED BY THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

### The Young People of the Order Have the Movement in Charge and Services in One Hundred Chicago Churches Were Given Up Almost Entirely to This Work—Twenty-five Speakers to Make a Tour of the Leading Cities—They Leave Chicago the Present Week.

In 100 churches in Chicago the services yesterday were given up almost entirely to missionary extension rallies held under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. This was the initial movement of one of the largest missionary crusades ever organized by any one society. It had its inception in Chicago, and from here it will spread over the Middle States, embracing all the largest cities, where within the next six weeks will be held hundreds of meetings for the purpose of spreading and extending the general missionary movement.

Twenty-five missionary speakers will leave Chicago during the present week, scattering through the State of Michigan, speaking in fifty towns before next Saturday night. The speakers will unite in Detroit next Sunday morning, where on that day fifty simultaneous rallies will be held in as many churches. The plan of meeting in large cities and scattering again through the country towns in order to cover all the territory will be followed throughout six weeks, when they will again assemble in Chicago, after having visited all the large cities from Kansas City to Pittsburg.

### Sermon by the Rev. T. J. Lynch.

Among the many addresses delivered on the subject yesterday in Chicago churches was that of the Rev. T. J. Lynch of the Trinity M. E. Church. He said in part:

"It has been said he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor. It is at least as true that he who gives to humanity an additional living thought or idea is of still greater benefit to mankind. An idea is among the greatest forces of the world. The greatest idea that has ever lodged in the human mind is not about steam or electricity or any other really material force of the world. It is to be found in the Christian missionary teachings of our Lord, as summarized in his great commission, 'Go ye unto all the world and preach the gospel.' We have become accustomed to the principles of this command and they seem common to us, but they must have fallen with startling effect upon the ears of the Jews. This idea of one religion for all the world was never grasped by the human mind until Jesus announced it from the brow of the hill toward Bethany, and even then it was too much for them to see all at one time.

"The idea of carrying the gospel to all men involves the doctrine of the common fatherhood of God. Jesus had taught his disciples to pray, 'Our Father who art in heaven.' This idea of the world's conversion involves the brotherhood of man. We may be different in color, nationality, habits, and customs, but all are the children of the same God. It is the missionary idea that has brought humanity together as closely as it is today. It is the missionary idea that will remove all barriers to a perfect brotherhood among men. Time was when the older heads in the church did not approve of the zeal with which the younger faction was taking up the missionary question. That has long since disappeared. We now welcome the young heads and young hearts who are in the work giving it new life."

### Where Services Were Held.

Among the churches where special missionary services were held were the following:

Christian—Elsmere Church of Christ, the Rev. Edward E. Cowperthwaite, Y. P. S. C. E. 7 p. m.; Englewood Church of Christ, the Rev. N. S. Haynes, Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.; North Side Church of Christ, the Rev. W. B. Taylor, Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; West Side Christian Church, the Rev. J. W. Allen, Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30.

Congregational—Austin Church, the Rev. Thomas Westerdale, Y. P. S. C. E. 5 and 6:30 p. m.; Leavitt Street Congregational Church, the Rev. Prof. H. M. Scott, Y. P. S. C. E., 8 p. m.; Lincoln Park Church, the Rev. David Beaton, Y. P. S. C. E., 7:45 p. m.; South Church, the Rev. Willard Scott, Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; Courtland Street Church, Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.; Bethesda Mission, the Rev. William R. Newell, missionary service, 10:45 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. 4:30 p. m.; Forrestville Church, the Rev. W. A. Lyman, Y. P. S. C. E., 4 and 6:45 p. m.; Sedgwick Street Church, Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; Washington Park Church, the Rev. C. E. Blodgett, Y. P. S. C. E. 4 and 7 p. m.; University Church, the Rev. N. I. Rubinkam, Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; California Avenue Church, the Rev. D. F. Fox, Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; Warren Avenue Church, the Rev. J. A. Adams, Y. P. S. C. E., 8 p. m.; First Church, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, missions, 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal—Immanuel Church, the Rev. George W. Browne, Y. P. S. C. E., 7:30 p. m.

German Congregational—Diversey Avenue Church, Prof. C. A. Paeth, Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.; Zion Church, the Rev. G. L. Brakemeyer, Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Trinity Church, the Rev. T. J. Leak, Y. P. S. C. E., evening.

Presbyterian—Christ Chapel, the Rev. Edward Yates Hill, Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.; Sixtieth Street Church, the Rev. J. N. Elliott, Y. P. S. C. E., 7:45 p. m.; Belden Avenue Church, the Rev. R. D. Scott, Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; Immanuel Church, the Rev. Earl B. Hubbull, Missionary day, morning and evening; Austin Church, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Y. P. S. C. E., 7:30 p. m.; Normal Park, the Rev. E. T. Clement, Y. P. S. C. E., 7:30 p. m.; Eighth Church, the Rev. Dr. Wallace, Y. P. S. C. E., 4:30 p. m.; Sixth Church, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Jones, Y. P. S. C. E., 7:45 p. m.; Fifth Church, the Rev. Leroy Hooker, Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; Second Church, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, Y. P. S. C. E., evening; Calvary Church, the Rev. G. H. Mitchell, Y. P. S. C. E., 5 and 7 p. m.

## SOUTH SIDE TABERNACLE CHURCH.

### Railroad Presbyterian Chapel Is Given a Separate Organization.

Railroad Chapel, No. 3825 Dearborn street, which for forty years has been conducted as a mission of the First Presbyterian Church, was recognized as a regular church of the Chicago Presbytery at a meeting held in the chapel last evening. The organization of the new church, which will be known as the South Side Tabernacle, was completed last Friday night and the recognition meeting was officially arranged for last evening. The meeting was well attended, every seat in the chapel being filled. The Rev. J. H. Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, delivered the sermon, choosing as his subject "The Growth of Christianity." The Rev. Charles M. Morton, who for thirteen years was pastor of Railroad Chapel, delivered an address. To the Rev. Brainard Kent, who started Railroad Chapel in a Lake Shore box car, he gave the credit of a great work. The Rev. S. M. Johnson, the present pastor of the church, made the announcements from the records of the organization. A Board of Directors will be elected Friday evening, Sept. 29. The officers already chosen are:

Elders—Charles S. Lee, Thomas Gilmour, S. T. Jacobs, William G. Wylie.

Deacons—John O. Marsh, W. W. Coe, Owen Brown, Charles J. Lyon, William J. Cornue Jr.

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain, and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

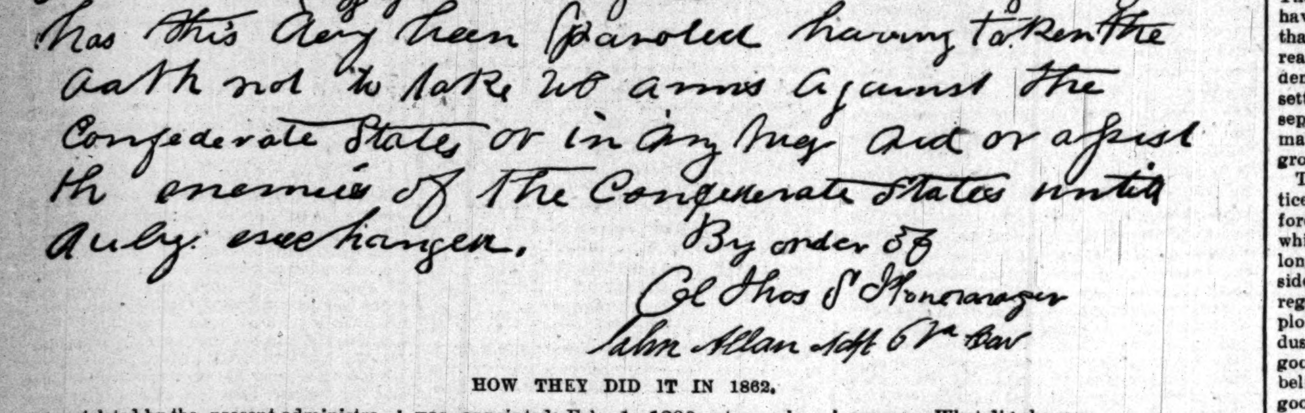
# OUT INTO THE WORLD

## AN OLD GOVERNMENT CLERK DISCHARGED ON SHORT NOTICE.

### Men Who Fought in the War of the Rebellion, and Who Are Entitled to Protection Under the "Classified Service" Law, Turned Out to Make Room for Professional Politicians—Sad Story of Henry A. Cozzens, Who Was Crippled During the War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—"For sale. Inquire within."

These words painted on a hastily constructed sign board stuck forlornly into the grass before a pretty home in the suburb of Chevy Chase tell a mournful story of political treachery to the soldier—a story which is being repeated here daily with pitiful variations. It is well to give a case in detail if thereby there could be aroused a feeling of indignation throughout the country against the high-handed manner in which the laws are being violated by the present administration and especially in the Treasury Department.



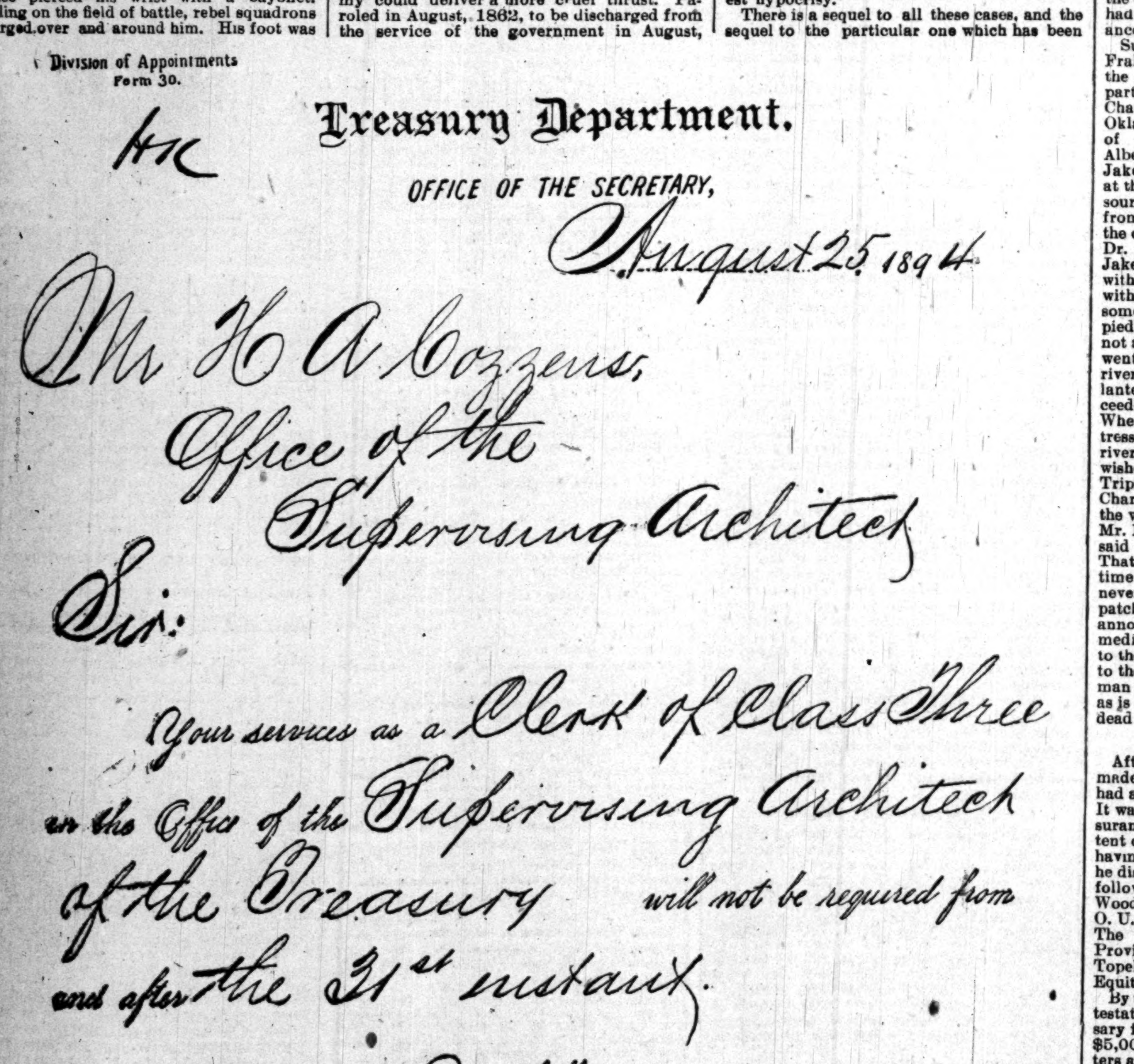
Centerville Va Sep 5- 1862

Private H A Cozzen of Co K 24 Regt N York
has this day been paroled having taken the
oath not to take no arms against the
Confederate States or in any way aid or assist
the enemies of the Confederate States until
duly exchanged.
By order of
Col Thos S [illegible]
John Allan Adjt 6th Cav

HOW THEY DID IT IN 1862.

When the war for the Union broke out there was living at Oswego, N. Y., a quiet citizen, unbred to war, but loyal in every instinct. Henry H. Cozzens was a prosperous man, with a tender, devoted wife, and three sons just growing up to manhood. He became First Lieutenant of the Twenty-first New York Light Artillery. He was in command of his battery during the memorable siege of Port Hudson, and was conspicuous in the fight. During the long days and nights on the battlefield he broke down under the exposure and was soon marked "absent on sick leave." He was furloughed too late to save the life he willingly gave up to his country, and on his way home he died.

But his was not the first sacrifice of that loyal wife and mother. Her oldest son, Marvin, had enlisted with his younger brother in Company B, Twenty-fourth New York Infantry, when but 19 years old. He saw nearly two years of service, and when he had reached the age of manhood he was with the army during Pope's retreat. At Groveton, Va., the preliminary fight of what is known as the Second Bull Run, he was mortally wounded and soon his name was checked off the company rolls. He was the first of the family to get on the roll of honor. The same day, in the same company of the same infantry regiment was his younger brother Henry A. Cozzens, the same who last week put up at Chevy Chase the sign "for sale." When the rebels charged at Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862, Henry Cozzens was one of the retreating army. Having enlisted at 17 he was a veteran of two years' standing at 19 years of age. In the battle where his brother was mortally wounded Henry Cozzens fought his last fight. He was shot in the left foot, in the right knee, and a rebel soldier in the mêlée pierced his wrist with a bayonet. Falling on the field of battle, rebel squadrons charged over and around him. His foot was permanently and totally disabled by a minie ball.



Division of Appointments
Form 30.

HK

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

August 25 1894

Mr H A Cozzens,
Office of the
Supervising Architect

Sir:

Your services as a Clerk of Class Three in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury will not be required from and after the 31st instant.

Respectfully yours

J. G. Carlisle
L.C. Secretary.
R

24.3-28-'94-1000

HOW THEY DO IT IN 1894.

### Released on Parole.

With the rest of the wounded young Cozzens was brought before a rebel officer. He could never fight again and so he was released.

In the upper hall of the pretty house at Chevy Chase hung, until it was taken down for the uses of THE TRIBUNE, a time-stained document. The name of the rebel Colonel is illegible, but otherwise one may decipher easily the soldier's parole of honor.

CENTERVILLE, Va., Sept. 5, 1862.—Private H. A. Cozzens of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York, has this day been paroled, having taken the oath not to take up arms against the Confederate States, or in any way aid or assist the enemies of the Confederate States until duly exchanged. By order of
COL. THOMAS S. ——.
JOHN ALLEN, Adjt., Sixth Virginia Cavalry.

With the document in his pocket he made his way North, after a taste of hospital life, and went to his mother in Oswego.

There was a third son, John S. Cozzens. He was a corporal of the battery of light artillery of which his father was the Lieutenant in command. He, too, was at Port Hudson, whence his father was obliged to go home to die. John was cut off from his command during the siege and fell into the hands of the rebels. He was taken to Marion and then to Andersonville. He was captured Feb. 28, 1863, and died in prison June 29 of the same year, his brother's birthday.

From the time he was paroled at Groveton Henry A. Cozzens was the sole support of his mother and sister. Until 1880 Henry Cozzens remained in Oswego, supporting his mother and sister as best he could. He was in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany for six years. His foot had been operated upon and patched up so he could get about decently enough. The bayonet thrust in his wrist had healed. A scar does not interfere with writing. That shattered knee was still a bit stiff at times. In 1886 he went to New York for four years. In 1890 he came to this city. A citizen of his State had been recently President, elected on a basis which proclaimed that public office was a public trust. So Cozzens brushed up his geography and arithmetic, his grammar and political economy, and came on to Washington to take an examination for one of those "public trusts." He passed the examination with flying colors, and the papers on file in the Treasury Department will show it. At last he was permanently provided for. The law said so. He was in the classified service. He was appointed Feb. 1, 1890, at a salary of $1,000 per year. Three successive examinations he took, by which he was promoted to $1,200, then $1,400, then $1,600, the last being the compensation of clerks in what is known as Class 3. On the efficiency records established by Secretary Foster and modified by Secretary Carlisle he was the highest in his class, his rating being 97.60 on a scale of 100. Never on any occasion was there the slightest criticism of any kind. Never did the clerk leave his desk in the office of the Supervising Architect until his work was done.

### Builds a Pretty Home.

When a company of rich men began the creation of the model suburb of Chevy Chase, some five miles north of the Treasury Building, Soldier Cozzens thought he saw his opportunity. In 1869 he had been married. Two daughters are now themselves married and a son of 16 is at school. In 1886, after his first wife had been called away, Mr. Cozzens married a pretty, bright, energetic Yankee girl, and to them had come two beautiful children—a boy now 3 and a sunny little girl now 9 years old. It was time to have a home for the little family. The Chevy Chase people were indulgent. They put up a good house and were willing to take their pay from time to time as the old soldier, now the settled department clerk, could earn it. It was a perfectly safe arrangement, for he was in the classified service, and protected in his position. So the house went up.

Just before the adjournment of Congress Soldier Cozzens received a shot from a masked battery. It was a letter, and read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Aug. 25, 1894—Mr. H. A. Cozzens, Office of Supervising Architect—Sir: Your services as clerk of Class 3 in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury will not be required from and after the 31st inst. Respectfully yours
J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.
(Initialed) "H. K.," "L. C.," "R.," and "F."

No bayonet could be colder, no armed enemy could deliver a more cruel thrust. Paroled in August, 1862, to be discharged from the service of the government in August, 1894. For incompetency? The efficiency records give the lie to that. For partisanship? Cozzens had come from Oswego to Albany, from Albany to Jersey City, from Jersey City to Washington. Living in Washington, he hardly knew where his citizenship rested. He had no voted for years. He didn't even know what district he was credited to. He was a Republican, but not an active one. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic but to no political clubs. Working night and day to provide a home for his wife and little ones he had no time to be an active partisan. Not only was he in the "classified service," to which Eastern mugwumps point with pride when not otherwise engaged, but the law specifically protects veterans in case of reductions in the force.

There was no incompetency, no offensive partisanship, no reduction in force. Why then this summary dismissal? Simply and solely because some Democratic politician wanted the place. No one can deny this with truth. The civil service law, as administered in the Treasury Department in particular, is a grotesque farce. Cozzens had an efficiency record of 97.60, the highest mark ever given in his class, yet he was discharged without notice, without charges, without even a leave of absence.

And the results? What are they? The notice was written Aug. 25. It was received Aug. 27. The discharge took effect Aug. 31, five days' notice after serving four years. Five days' notice before the crippled soldier must go out into the world again, at 51, to earn a livelihood. Five days' notice and a payment to make on the house in October.

### Home Must Be Sold.

The house at Chevy Chase must go. The oldest boy must be sent to a store instead of to school. Florence and Arthur must leave the chickens and the robins and go where the fortune of peace leads the father who was such a sufferer by the fortune of war. It's hard, isn't it, for a man "in the classified service"? But the little Yankee wife, with her New England grit, will not hesitate to beard the Kentucky Secretary. She gets as far as the ante-room. Through an open door she sees the Secretary alone, yet his private secretary is authority for the statement that the Secretary is "busy"—as well he might be with such a caller knocking at his door.

"The Secretary does not attend to these cases. I'm awful sorry for you, but you must see Logan Carlisle."

So to Logan Carlisle, the chief clerk of the department, tramped the heart-sick little woman. What did she say:

"In behalf of myself and my little children, in behalf of my lately discharged husband, in behalf of us all from whom you are taking the bread, I have come to ask you to give my husband his thirty-day leave so that we may have time to look about us."

She didn't get it, of course.

"Then will you give me the reason for his discharge?"

"Well, you know we have to economize."

"But you know that desk has to be filled," persisted the little woman, who knew something about the business of the supervising architect.

"Well, the Dockery bill legislated out of office a number of men, one controller among the number, and we have to make room for them."

"How would you like it if you were an old soldier and were suddenly sent out into the world without notice?"

"I don't know. I have no time to listen to tales of woe from people turned out of the departments."

And so the little woman went out of the chief clerk's office—out from the great white building where a rich government keeps its millions of money—out into the world again to begin the battle over with a crippled husband and helpless children. Is it any wonder tears were in her eyes and anger in her heart. "No time to listen to tales of woe." No time for men who have been discharged in flagrant violation of the law of the land. No time for the soldier who found time in 1862 to fight for the preservation of the Treasury Building, where the chief clerk now cannot listen to tales of woe. No time for the brother of the starved prisoner at Andersonville. No time for the son of the cannoneer of Port Hudson. No time for the brother of him who fell at Andersonville. No time for the wounded soldier.

This is the story. It is but one of hundreds quite as pathetic, each of which involves the violation of the law, the violation of party pledges, the violation of common honesty, and the living and acting of the grossest, foulest hypocrisy.

There is a sequel to all these cases, and the sequel to the particular one which has been looked up for THE TRIBUNE is found in the advertising columns of a local paper. It tells the whole story:

A BARGAIN AT
CHEVY CHASE.
I am compelled to sell my beautiful home, a 10-room cottage, absolutely perfect in all its appointments; large bath-room, hot and cold water, electric lights, furnace heat; lot 120x125, with fruit and shade trees. Apply on premises.
H. A. COZZENS, Owner.

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### Meeting of Western Railway Club.

The Western Railway club will hold the first meeting of the season 1894-'95 Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 2 p. m., in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. Building, No. 153 La Salle street, Chicago. A paper will be read by E. M. Herr on "Notes and Impressions of European Railway Practice." Following this will be a topical discussion on the question: "Shall the Coach Step Go?" This meeting promises to fully maintain the high record of the club for strictly first-class work. Arrangements have been made with prominent members of the club for papers more than sufficient to provide for all meetings of the season. The second annual banquet of the club will be given at the Union League club rooms at 6:30 p. m., and it promises to be largely attended and an enjoyable affair.

# ARE CURIOUS TO KNOW

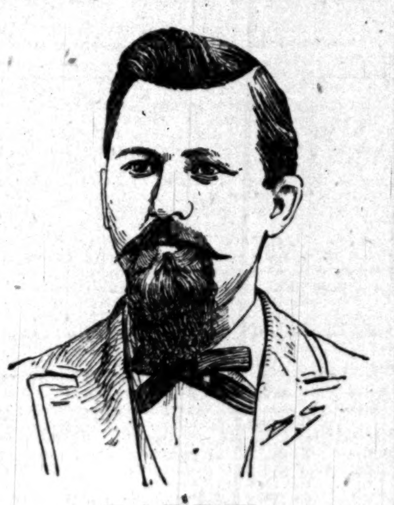
## MISSOURIANS UNABLE TO DETERMINE DR. FRAKER'S SEX.

### Strange Story of a Man Who Lived in Excelsior Springs, Mo., a Long Time and Is Alleged to Have Been Drowned July 10, 1893—Now the Insurance Companies Refuse to Pay the Claim of His Heirs and It Is Asserted He Was Not a Man.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—When Dr. G. W. Fraker was given the masculine cognomen of George Washington it was said he remarked to one of his young friends he wore girl's dresses until after he was 12 years old. This remark is construed to mean, under present revelations, that at that age his parents had not decided as to his sex. But, however that may be, he has since that time appeared to the public in the garb and character of a man.

His singular career may be briefly traced. He was of German origin and was born in Wisconsin. There he was raised. When a young man he came to the State of Missouri and settled in Triplett. He clerked in drug stores and became himself proprietor of one. Though he was frugal he is not reported to have prospered financially. When he left that village he was considerably in debt. He read and studied medicine then and also dentristy. He married while at Triplett and settled at Excelsior Springs. He and his wife separated. She returned to Triplett and he remained here. They were divorced on some ground mutually satisfactory.

The doctor continued to live here and practice dentistry, but after a time dropped the forceps and came out as a Doctor of Physics, which occupation he continued to follow as long as he lived here. By many he was considered a good family doctor and some even regarded him as an able surgeon. He was a plodding student, and it is agreed he was industrious. He succeeded in building up a good business in his profession. The doctor believed in the church. He read his Bible a good deal and prayed both in public and private. He was a member of about all the secret orders of the city, and had filled about all of the important offices in each lodge of which he was a member. He was sociable enough, but it was always noticed he had a special fondness for the company of young men. He is reputed to have cared but little for the company of women.



DR. G. W. FRAKER.

### Looked a Little Like a Woman.

Physically there was nothing specially noticible about the doctor, though since the question of his sex has been raised it is well remembered he had to a considerable degree the lines of the feminine sex. His waist was small, his hips were large, and his walk was that of a woman. Those who know him say he had many of the mental qualities which are peculiar to the feminine sex. Though the doctor practiced here several years he had not at the time of his final disappearance amassed any property as far as known.

Such was apparently the life of Dr. G. W. Fraker up to the month of July, 1893. On the 10th of that month he organized a fishing party, consisting of John McMurray, Charles McGregor, J. T. Triplett of Oklahoma, George Harry, formerly of Triplett but late of New Mexico, Alberto Mendes, a Spaniard, and "Uncle" Jake Crowley, colored, who joined the party at the river. The party left here for the Missouri River and camped on its banks not far from Camden. At about 10 o'clock at night the company were stationed about as follows: Dr. Fraker, Triplett, Harry, and "Uncle" Jake Crowley were at one point in the dark with no lantern, McGregor and Mendes, with lanterns, were at a point on the river some 100 yards away from the point occupied by Dr. Fraker, and Mr. McMurray was not at the river but with his team. The cry went up, "Doctor Fraker has fallen into the river." Mendes and McGregor, with the lantern, hastened to the spot from which proceeded the cry, as did also Mr. McMurray. When they arrived Harry was seemingly distressed, saying the doctor had fallen into the river, and he was making efforts as if he wished to plunge in for his rescue, while Triplett and "Uncle Jake" were holding him. Charlie McGregor held his lantern out over the water but is not certain he saw Fraker. Mr. McMurray did not see him. George Harry said he saw him fall in, or rather slide in. That night the party sat by the river a long time looking for the missing doctor, who never appeared. Early next morning a dispatch came to friends at Excelsior Springs announcing the drowning of Dr. Fraker. Immediately a party was organized, which went to the river and with all the appliances known to them sought for the body of the missing man in vain. From that day to this, so far as is known, he has not been seen among the dead or the living.

### Had Made a Will.

After his disappearance it was found he had made a will, and Judge J. E. Lincoln, who had also drawn the will, was made executor. It was also discovered the doctor had life insurance in companies and lodges to the extent of $58,000, a good part of the insurance having been secured not a great time before he disappeared. He held insurance in the following beneficiary associations: Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythias, and the A. O. U. W.; and in the following companies: The Hartford Life and Annuity company, Provident Mutual, Newport, Kansas Mutual, Topeka Accident company, and New York Equitable.

By the terms of the will the body of the testator was to be cremated and the necessary funds to be applied in that manner; $5,000 was to be given to each of two sisters and the remainder was to be held in trust by a brother-in-law of the name of McGruder, who lives at Macon City, this State, for five nephews—orphan children. It is said by the terms of the will no bond was exacted of the brother-in-law. The amount which he would have charge of would be about $45,000. This would show unusual trust in a relative of no blood connection. They had not ceased searching in the river before people were saying they did not believe he was drowned at all. The insurance companies at once inclined to that theory, but as yet nothing definite has been found to substantiate it beyond a doubt. Now and then a man or woman has come forward to say they had seen Dr. Fraker in the flesh since July, 1893, but that statement has been found groundless upon examination.

### Many Stories Regarding Him.

Rumors in regard to the sex of Dr. Froker have long been floating around here, some people saying he was a man; others that he was a woman; and some claim he must have had a female brain and a male body. The first one, so far as known, to go on record as to the sex of the doctor is J. N. Courtney of Salt Lake City, who deposes that he had convincing proof to him that Fraker was not a man but a woman; that Fraker had told him he was a woman, and that he had other evidence of it. He also makes oath the same Dr. Fraker proposed a scheme to him in 1888 for defrauding insurance companies by insuring as a male, disappearing as a man, and reappearing as a woman. The Courtneys of this county, relatives of the witness, are reliable people and he is said to be no exception to the others.

John Foley, who for a year or more was Dr. Fraker's bosom friend, and lived with him, spoke freely of his association with the doctor. What he has to say confirms the oath of Mr. Courtney. He declares Fraker told him he was a woman. One day, he says, Fraker proposed they go to Europe as man and wife. The doctor was to assume the rôle of wife, shave off his beard, discard his masculine clothes, and dress as a woman. Foley further says Fraker assured him they need not worry about money as by a little headwork he could get plenty of it. He further declares Fraker was always speaking of some scheme he intended to work for money.

### Made Friends with Boys.

Dr. Fraker always had one or more boy friends around him to whom he was apparently deeply attached, and on whom he lavished not only his time and affectionate attention, but also his money.

At the bath-house, where Dr. Fraker was a long and frequent bather, the attendants assert positively he was a man, and N. W. Burnis, who has known the doctor for many years, ridicules the report that he is a woman, and says he knows Dr. Fraker was a man.

It is the belief here the insurance company's line of defense will be to show Dr. G. W. Fraker was a poor man. They claim they insured a man of the name of Dr. G. W. Fraker and not a woman who was masquerading under that name.

MONUMENT, Colo., Sept. 15.—Dr. G. W. Fraker, the physician said to have been drowned at Excelsior Springs, Mo., over whose life insurance there is a contest, came to this town in 1887, in company with James W. Skeen, and for two years they were in the drug business here. People here who knew them well are inclined to believe the report the doctor was really a woman. He was fond of needlework, cooking, and housekeeping. Failing in business here he returned to Excelsior Springs. A few months after their departure Skeen committed suicide.

## REASON FOR SPURRIER'S DECISION.

### Extracts from the Ruling in the Mulct Case Announced Yesterday.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 16.—The decision announced yesterday holding the new liquor law constitutional was brought under the auspices of the State Temperance Alliance committee of 100 by B. F. Witter against J. W. Forkner, proprietor of a saloon, and W. W. Moore, owner of the building wherein it is located. Judge Spurrier in his opinion says:

This is an action to enjoin the defendant Forkner from maintaining a nuisance in the City of Des Moines by selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage in a building owned by the other defendant. The petition is in the usual form, and in addition thereto in paragraph 6 the plaintiff avers that chapter 62 of the acts of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, the same being entitled an act taxing the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and particularly Sec. 17 of said act, is void and contrary to the provisions of Sec. 6, Article 1, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa. And that the whole of the subject matter of said act is not included in or properly referred to in the title of said act. The plaintiff further alleges that the petition of consent filed with the Auditor of Polk County, Ia., is not in compliance with the provision of said act, that the said petition of consent is not verified as required by law, and the said petition is not signed by a majority of the voters residing in said city who voted at the last general election. The plaintiff admits that defendant Forkner has paid the tax as provided for by said Sec. 17. By the other pleadings and stipulations in the case the question of the constitutionality of the acts referred to is put in issue, and the validity of the petition of consent as far as its form is concerned and the verification thereof are likewise submitted to the court.

The court holds that while there is some reason for plaintiff's contention that the title did not include all the subject matter, still in a general way the word "regulate" in the title carries with it the "license" feature of the law. The important question presented for determination is that relating to the validity and constitutionality of Sec. 17, which provides in part as follows: In any city of 5,000 or more inhabitants the tax hereinbefore specified may be paid quarterly in advance on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and after a written statement of consent signed by a majority of the voters residing in said city who voted at the last general election shall have been filed with the County Auditor, such payment shall, upon the following conditions, be a bar to proceedings under the statute prohibiting such business.

It is contended by counsel for plaintiff that the Legislature has no power to enact a law which depends upon the consent of the people afterward to give it force or cause it to become operative. But it is not to be forgotten that a large portion of our laws and statutory provisions to become operative are made to depend upon the performance of some specified act or acts or the happening of some contingency. And the important inquiry here is whether the provisions of this act is an attempted delegation to the people to make a law, or whether it falls within the class just referred to. An examination of the authorities of this State does not leave this question free from doubt. It is conceded by counsel for plaintiff that the Legislature has the authority to confer upon city councils the power to regulate the sale of liquors. And by the provisions of the act under consideration the authority of the City Council is necessary before the sale of intoxicating liquors can be made in harmony with the act. And it seems to the court the claim that the act under consideration is unconstitutional admits of grave doubts. In view of the foregoing consideration the invalidity of the law in question being neither plain nor apparent, if invalid it should be left to the determination of the Appellate Court, and for other reasons stated I am constrained to deny the relief prayed by plaintiff in this case.

The Prohibitionists are considerably elated over what little encouragement they find in the opinion rendered, and the case will be taken to the Supreme Court as speedily as possible.

## WILL BRING SUIT FOR THEIR DIPLOMAS.

### Students of the Indiana State Normal Refused Sheepskins by the Faculty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Five students of the State Normal School to whom the Board of Trustees refused diplomas last year will bring suit to compel the board to grant them. After a course at the school is finished only a certificate of graduation is given. Two years must then be spent in studying or teaching before the diplomas are given. The five were of a party of eighteen students that went to the State University to study after finishing their course at the State Normal. The trouble over the dismissal of Prof. Tompkins from the State Normal School by the Board of Trustees occurred and the eighteen students at the State University passed strong resolutions condemning the action of the board. When the five applied for their diplomas last year the board refused to grant them, as it claimed they had acted contrary to the interests of the school. The five think the trustees were acting simply through a spirit of revenge and did not have the legal right to refuse the diplomas.

## GEORGE KERR ACCUSED OF ABDUCTION.

### Fifteen-Year-Old Ella Pharris Recovered and Taken to Her Home.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—George Kerr, a young man of this city, was arrested last night on the charge of abducting Miss Ella Pharris, a 15-year-old girl of Clinton, Ill. He brought her here last week and Saturday took out a license to marry her, swearing falsely as to her age. When arrested Kerr disclaimed knowing anything as to the whereabouts of the girl, but subsequently told where she was. The girl was found at an early hour this morning and taken to her home by the Marshal of Clinton.

### Suit Against Wheeling and Lake Erie.

NORWALK, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Rose Connell, widow of the late engineer John Connell of this city, has begun suit against the Wheeling and Lake Erie railway for $10,000 damages on account of the death of her husband in a wreck on the road near Bellevue Feb. 12, 1894. The wreck occurred on account of a heavy storm which prevailed that day. The engineer of a freight train which stood on a siding at Bellevue failed to see the signals on the regular passenger train and pulled out, causing a collision.

### Newfoundland Dog Goes Mad.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A big Newfoundland dog belonging to James Gregory, a farmer and stockman living near Elwood, went mad yesterday and pounced upon Gregory's two little girls, Fanny and Flora, horribly lacerating the faces and bodies of both children. The father with a hickory club beat out the brains of the brute and saved his daughters from immediate death. As it is Fanny, aged 5 years, will likely die from her injuries.

### Mrs. Alcott Asks for an Accounting.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Deborah Alcott has filed a bill of complaint in the Circuit Court to compel D. O. Roberts to render an accounting as trustee of the estate of her late husband, W. W. Alcott. The estate was valued at $50,000 and is said to have disappeared entirely. Roberts had absolute control of it for twenty-two years and has never rendered an account. He is trustee of Michigan Female Seminary and prominent in the Presbyterian Church.

### Charges Cruelty by the Matron.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. L. A. Randall, an aged lady, for a while an inmate of the Home for the Friendless, a charitable institution of this city, reports she was expelled because she reported acts of cruelty on the part of the matron. This cruelty, she states, was practiced on infants unable to talk. She offered to produce evidence, but no attention was paid to her.

### Southwick Killed by a Freight.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Charles A. Southwick, son of Charles Southwick, a prominent citizen of Louisville, Ky., and a member of the real estate firm of Meddis, Southwick & Co., was ground to death by falling beneath the wheels of a Pacific freight train in this city. He was stealing a ride.

### Red Birds Must Be Set Free.

WINAMAC, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The State Fish and Game Commissioner of Indiana has issued a circular in which he states all captive red birds must be set free. This species does not breed in captivity, and the State authorities fear it will become extinct. It is estimated over 10,000 red birds are held in captivity in the State of Indiana alone.

### Northwest Notes.

Hugh Saxton was thrown from a Shetland pony and instantly killed at Waterloo, Ind.

Dayton, Ia., is planning a system of water works, including a ninety-foot well and a windmill.

The jury in the Joe Donnelly murder case at Mexico, Mo., returned a verdict of guilty. This is the second trial.

In a free fight at a dance in the east end of Mascoutah, Ill., Saturday night, William Nenninger and William Frederich were slashed with knives and seriously if not fatally injured.

## NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE.

### Furnaces to Be Built Soon at Cleveland for Butler's System.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A new plant will be started soon in this city for the manufacture of coke by a process patented by James Butler of Newberg. Two furnaces are to be built. The patentee claims his process will bring the cost of manufacturing coke from slack coal down 50 per cent. A smaller number of men will be required to do the work also.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## EDUCATIONAL.

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MILITARY ACADEMY,
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MILITARY COLLEGE,
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A SUPERIOR PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
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Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry Drills.
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COL. CHARLES E. HYATT, Pres.

MRS. STARRETT'S
College Preparatory and Finishing School for Young Ladies. Scoville Place, Oak Park, Ill. (suburb of Chicago). Fall term opens Sept. 19. Diploma admits to Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley Colleges and the University of Michigan. Twenty-five boarding pupils. Fine building with five acres of ground. Madison-st. cable, connecting with Lake-st. electric car, passes the School. Principal home Thursdays and Saturdays. For particulars address MRS. HELEN E. STARRETT, Oak Park, Ill.

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THE ONLY WAY TO LEARN ACTING IS TO ACT.—Actors' Adage.
REHEARSALS BEGIN OCT. 1.
THE FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE WILL OCCUR IN NOVEMBER.
Examinations of applicants for FULL COURSE VACANCIES will be held daily until Sept. 25.
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CONSERVATORY OF CHICAGO,
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Training for voice, body, and mind for teachers, speakers, and readers. Art and literature through the SPOKEN WORD. Motto: Not THE LARGEST but THE BEST, and for THE BEST.
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THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass. 39th year begins Sept. 12th. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium, Athletics. Careful supervision. Home influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A. M., Head Master. Local references: Messrs. C. L. Willoughby, E. F. Gobel, C. A. Lamb, John Worthy, Joseph Eastman, and J. S. Young, M. D.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW. Law Department Lake Forest University. Faculty: Hon. Jos. M. Bailey, LL. D., President, Ex-Judge Thos. A. Moran, Judge H. M. Shepard, Judge Edmund Burke, and others. Two and three year course. For information address E. E. BARRETT, LL. B., Secretary, 708 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

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MISS R. S. RICE, A. M. } Principals.
MISS M. E. BEEDY, A. M. }

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# TRIP OF THE CIRRUS.

## CREWLESS AIRSHIP SENT ON A MISSION FOR SCIENCE.

**Supplied with Apparatus to Automatically Register Meteorological Conditions It Makes a Journey from Berlin to a Point in Bosnia—Results a Pronounced Success—Changes in the German Infantry Uniform—Travels of the German Emperor for the Last Year.**

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—For the purpose of ascertaining the pressure of air and the temperature in atmospheric altitudes which are removed from the personal exploration of man, Prof. Assmann constructed a balloon supplied with automatic meteorological registering apparatus. The crewless balloon was liberated by the professor in Charlottenburg and soon rose out of sight. The Cirrus—as the balloon is called—made a remarkable trip, for not only did it reach the highest altitude which any creation of man has ever reached, but it traveled in eleven hours from Berlin to Zwornik in Bosnia, a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers. A first trial of the Cirrus, which was made of plain varnished silk and filled with 120 cubic meters of hydrogen gas, had miscarried as the balloon burst on rising. The second trial proved to be a complete success.

The Cirrus rose in the morning with great velocity, turned at first to northwest, and after reaching a certain height suddenly changed its course and disappeared in a southeasterly direction. Eleven hours later it landed in Bosnia, close to the Servian frontier. The meteorologist Berson was sent from Berlin to bring the Cirrus back, but in spite of all possible haste it took him fifty-four hours to reach the place which the balloon had reached in a little over ten hours. The apparatus was hardly damaged, and the photogramm, which was developed ten days later, showed with faultless sharpness the barometer and temperature conditions which had been encountered by the Cirrus in its rapid flight through the high regions.

### Some of the Results Attained.

According to these registrations the barometer stood at 764 millimeters and the thermometer at 17.0 degrees above zero (Celsius) at the time of the rising of the balloon. With higher altitudes the figures naturally decreased until the barometer reached 85 millimeters and the temperature fell to 52 degrees below zero. At these numbers the registration stops, as the registering ship was only sufficiently long for a barometer condition of 85 millimeters, and Prof. Assmann, justified by former experiences, did not figure on possible lower conditions. An exact calculation shows the barometer figures were registered in an altitude of 16,325 meters above the surface of the earth. This is about twice the height of the loftiest mountain of the earth, the Gaurisankar. But the balloon rose evidently higher without registering the highest point it reached. As it was the apparatus was only calculated for six hours, which time—according to French trials—had been thought sufficient. A change of the apparatus to the registration of lower air pressures and to a working period of twelve hours is being prepared by Prof. Assmann, who expects by his experiments to gain valuable material for the study of physics of the higher atmospheric regions.

### Changes in German Infantry Uniform.

The changes which are being constantly made in the uniform and armament of the German infantry regiments all tend towards the greater comfort of the men. The stiff high collar, the heavy helmet, and the uncomfortable knapsack are undergoing vast improvements. A soft turned collar takes the place of the first; the helmet is made of finer leather, and its mountings are of aluminium instead of brass. The campaign bottle and the whole metal equipment of the knapsack is also of aluminium. The latter is placed lower on the back so as not to interfere with the shooting in horizontal position. The hind cartridge case has been abolished, the front one holding now forty-five instead of thirty cartridges, while in the knapsack room is provided for two additional packages of thirty cartridges each. The metal buttons of the uniform coat have given place to bone buttons, thus saving the men the work of polishing.

### Travels of the German Emperor.

The Berliner Corresponding Bureau prints a summary of the travels of the German Emperor during the period from Aug. 15, 1893, to Aug. 15, 1894. During the twelve months of this period the Emperor has spent 166 days in Berlin and in his new palace at Potsdam, while the remainder of 199 days was taken up by traveling. The travels were undertaken partly for the purposes of military reviews, witnessing maneuvers and representation, and partly for hunting purposes or the sake of recuperation. Of the latter number of days twenty-seven were occupied by the Emperor in reviewing and witnessing military maneuvers in Perleberg, Zueterbog, Salzwedel, Coblenz, Trier, Metz, Strassbourg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, Guens in Hungary, Kiel, and Wilhelmshaven. For purposes of representation sixteen days were spent in Schwerin at the unveiling of the monument of Frederic Francis II., in Coburg at the funeral obsequies of Duke Ernest, in Bremen at the unveiling of a statue of Emperor William I., in Dresden at the jubilee and birthday of the King of Saxony, in Hanover (together with the Empress), and in Coburg at the wedding festivals of the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Emperor hunted near Friedrichsmoor, Rudow, Mohacs (Hungary), Herljunga (Sweden), Romint, Hubertusstock, Bebenhausen (Wuertemberg), Piesdorf, Kuchelua (Silesia), Gochrde, Springe, Neugattersleben, Barby, Bueckeburg, Baden, Wasungen, and Proeckelwitz. A stay of three weeks in Abazzia, with intermittent trips to Pola, Venice, and Vienna, was followed in the summer by a trip to Kiel to witness the regatta. Then came the northern trip which extended to the North Fjord and ended with the return to Wilhelmshaven. After this the Emperor went to England, from where he returned just before the beginning of the yearly Berlin fall review. Altogether the Emperor has traveled by rail and water over 18,000 miles, in which the trips from Berlin to Potsdam and vice versa, to Spandau, and other smaller excursions are not included.

## CZAR OF RUSSIA AS AN AUTHOR.

**Alexander III. Writes a Book on War That Prompts Strongly to Peace.**

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Czar of Russia has published a book which bears the title: "Memoirs of Sebastopol, Gathered and Arranged by H. M., the Czar Alexander III." As the present ruler was only a child at the time of the Crimean War he cannot relate from his own observations. But he has carefully gathered the tales of officers and soldiers, and has tried to sketch a picture, the sadness of which is well adapted to awaken anew the love of peace. The horrors of war are depicted with such realism that the book of the Czar ought to be disseminated by the Peace Society. The book has just now appeared in French translation and the following heartrending report of a Sister of Charity contained in the same may serve as an illustration of its tenor:

"I assisted first in amputating the leg of a soldier. He was given chloroform, but the dose was not sufficient. The surgeon hurried, as there were many operations yet to perform. The unfortunate soldier regained his senses at the moment of the operation and screamed with excruciating pain. I whispered a prayer. Another sister approached the surgeon and asked him to give the man more chloroform. He refused to do so. Luckily the operation was soon finished. The sick man uttered a deep sign and said to me: 'Your prayer was listened to by the Lord. I felt better as soon as you had finished it. But what will I do without my leg. They will send me home. But will I find my dear ones alive. It is sixteen years since I serve in the army and maybe all the people in my village are dead.' Then his nerves weakened. He was silent. After a while he said dreamily: 'I left a wife and two children.' 'They were two dear little boys,' he added, breaking out in a violent fit of sobbing.

A shell fell into the lower floor, which was occupied by women and children. One woman and three children were killed. As I stepped in I saw the particles of the shell scattered all over and the blood of three innocent beings drench the floor. I cannot express what I felt at that moment. I hurried out to help some other wounded men and to transport them to Fort Pawlosky. Whoever could do so walked, the rest were put on stretchers. We had to pass a steep hill which had been made slippery by the rain. I had a hard time to climb up, and while I did so the shells were incessantly flying all around us. Although my strength threatened to leave me I did not desert my poor soldiers, for they had to be provided yet with beds and mattresses. When everything was finished an unspeakable tiredness overcame me. I was attacked by typhoid-fever and spent six weeks in bed."

One is astonished that a book like this should pass the Russian censor. Yet the Czar himself has read, edited, and published this story. A ruler who does this does not want war, he abhores it. The love of peace of the Czar can now be understood and it is easily explained why mighty Russia does not threaten the European peace as long as Alexander III. is on the throne. The Czar has learned to know the dreadful horrors of war from such reports, which he has carefully gathered and which his book now makes public to the world.

## NAPOLEON'S DIALOGUE ON LOVE.

**The Great Corsican Considered the Passion Detrimental to Society.**

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Napoleon cult is still in vogue and articles on the great Corsican crowd the columns of French and European papers in general. The fad even extends to Napoleon III., a far less interesting personage than his illustrious ancestor. That reverence can easily be turned to irreverence under such circumstances may be seen by the latest article of Frederic Masson, the untiring administrator of the will of the late Prince Napoleon. Masson publishes in the *Revue de Paris* a dialogue on love which the then 22-year-old Napoleon had written in 1791 while in garrison at Valence and of which, until now, only the first few lines had been known, which Libri published in 1842. We can see now that the originality of this youthful work has been exhausted in those few lines. Bonaparte says there to his friend Des Mazis, who had taken up the cause of love, that love is detrimental to society as well as to the individual, and that it would be fortunate if, through the intervention of Deity, the world could get rid of it. The further expounding of this thought by Napoleon is in form and tenor a decided failure. One is astonished that the future author of those proclamations to the army, which show such perfect mastery of the French language, had, at the age of 22, maltreated this language to a wretched degree, and that he wrote it more like an Italian than like a Frenchman. It is, however, characteristic for the future Napoleon that in this dialogue on love he speaks more about politics and the duty of citizens than about the original theme. Rousseau's "Contrat Social" is the gospel of the young Corsican. In one sentence, however, he proves himself more practical than the philosopher whom he admired. He says there: "To serve the State one has to be ready for everything. One has to make himself a soldier, a business-man and even a courtier if the interest of the nation demands this." The practical politician shows himself here, who later married the widow Beauharnais on account of her political connections. But Napoleon, the despiser of love at 22, experienced later on the power of the divine passion through the jealousy with which it inspired him.

## CONSPIRE AGAINST SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

**How the Mother of Abdul Aziz Guided Her Son Through a Conspiracy.**

TANGIER, Aug. 30.—The details of the detection of the conspiracy against the Sultan of Morocco sound like a story of the "Arabian Nights." The mother of Abdul Aziz, the youthful ruler, Nor el Chems (ray of the sun), is a beautiful as well as a clever woman. At present she plays an important part in the politics of her country. Nobody has more influence over the Sultan than she and this is so well known that she is more respected and feared than Abdul Aziz himself. The Sultan does not do anything without the advice of his mother. When the conspiracy of the Viziers was detected the Sultan was handed four compromising letters. He forthwith showed them to his mother, who after reading them threw three of the letters, which were written by Viziers, on the floor, keeping the fourth one in her hand. "What does this mean, mother?" asked the Sultan. "I want to signify with this," replied Nor el Chems, "how you are to proceed against these treacherous ministers, but regarding your brother it is necessary to be careful." Then she advised her son to congregate all Alfaguires, Tolbars, Ulemas, Cadis, Adules, and Shereefs, to show them the letters and to request their judgment. All these officials declared unanimously that the conspirators, according to the law of the Koran, merited the death penalty. Some were in favor of torturing them, cutting off their hands, tearing out their tongues, or blinding them. But the advice of Nor el Chems again had more weight with the Sultan and the conspirators were treated—according to Moroccoan views—with leniency. Their clothes were torn off their bodies, then they were seated on donkeys and whipped through the streets of Mequinez, after which they were sent to jail in Magador. Their fortunes were confiscated, with the exception of $100 for each child. One of the Viziers had 250 children.

## ROOSTER OF A DUTCH DIPLOMAT.

**It Disturbs an Englishman by Its Crowing—How It Is Stopped.**

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Counselor of the Dutch Legation to the Court of St. James is a chicken fancier and breeds various kinds on his grounds in Shepard's Bush, a fashionable suburb. The diplomat, until lately, had among his feathered favorites a proud rooster, whose loud crowing, especially in the early morning hours, greatly disturbed the peaceful slumbers of Mr. Larmouth, the only close neighbor of the diplomatic chicken fancier. The nuisance became intolerable and Mr. Larmouth objected personally to the Counselor, who slammed the door in his face. Mr. Larmouth sought the courts, but could not get any satisfaction, as no English Judge has jurisdiction over the personnel of a foreign legation. Mr. Larmouth appealed to the Home Secretary, who drew his attention to an old act of the time of Queen Anne, according to which people who molest foreign Ambassadors and their suite are liable to corporal or other severe punishment. A further appeal to the Ambassador himself had no satisfactory result. Then, during one of his sleepless morning hours, a good idea struck Mr. Larmouth. He wrote a letter of complaint to the young Queen of the Netherlands setting forth his grievances against her unneighborly subjects and his peace-disturbing rooster in darkest colors. So far Mr. Larmouth has received no answer to his letter from Queen Wilhelmina, but it seems as if the Counselor of the Legation had received from the royal schoolroom at The Hague some sort of a warning, for a few days after Mr. Larmouth had mailed his letter of complaint the rooster of the diplomat stopped his crowing and has not been heard since.

## EXPLOSIVE CAN BE PLAITED INTO CORDS

**Prof. Abel Produces a New Gelatine That Has Destructive Powers.**

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A new explosive, manufactured by the government, has lately drawn much attention. It is called "cordite" and is an invention of Prof. Abel. It is in the main a similar product to the smokeless powders of other nations. The name "cordite" originates in the process of manufacture, during which the gun cotton, after being combined with a sort of explosive gelatine, is pressed through a plate with fine openings, thus receiving the shape of fine threads. The object of this process is that by proper selection of the thickness of the threads it offers great latitude in the control of the swiftness of the explosion, which is in other powders attained by the finer or coarser grain of the particles. One can, therefore, according to requirements, manufacture a quickly combustible explosive for mining purposes, or a slowly burning, driving power for projectiles. Cordite can be plaited into cords, which naturally increases its availability for practical use. The judicial side of the cordite manufacture offers special interest, as the well-known firm of Alfred Nobel—the inventor of dynamite—had instituted a lawsuit against the English Government for infringement of its patent rights. But, although the modern manufacture of explosives rests mainly on Mr. Nobel's efforts, the firm lost its suit because the fundamentary patents had expired.

# REPLIES TO THAYER.

## WHAT EDITOR ROSEWATER HAS TO SAY TO HIS NEBRASKA CRITIC.

**He Asserts the Ex-Governor Is Ungrateful for Past Favors and Support in Attacking Mr. Rosewater and His Newspaper—Review of Historical Facts in the Political History of the State Throwing Light on the Dispute Between the Two Leaders.**

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has been directed to a recent number of THE TRIBUNE in which ex-Gov. Thayer, under pretext of repelling an alleged attack made by myself upon him and other Republican leaders in this State, undertakes to controvert he facts embodied in my version of the political eruption of the late Republican State convention. To say I was mortified and shocked at the tirade of personal abuse and flagrant misstatements of historic facts by ex-Gov. Thayer gives only a faint expression of my feelings. The interview with myself procured by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE who had been dispatched to Omaha expressly for that purpose was unsolicited by me. I was requested to state what motives had impelled me to tender my resignation as a member of the Republican National committee, and, incidentally, to present my views of the political situation in Nebraska, with the reasons why the *Bee* refuses its support to Thomas J. Majors, the Republican nominee for Governor. There was no reference to Gov. Thayer, even remotely, in the presentation of my version, and I am at a loss to know why he, of all men, should venture to impugn my motives, speak disparagingly of my standing among the people of Nebraska, or belittle the influence which the Omaha *Bee* wields. It is the most striking example of heartless ingratitude that has ever been witnessed in this or any other State.

For twenty-odd years John M. Thayer had been the recipient of continued and unselfish support on my own part and that of the *Bee*. My early struggles and bitter political conflicts were all engendered in fighting the battles of John M. Thayer. No sacrifice was too great to be made for him and no hardship too severe to be endured in his behalf. When he was a candidate for reelection as United States Senator in 1871 my vote was cast for him in the Legislature in the face of inevitable defeat, and he has had my ardent support in every campaign in which he sought the suffrages of the people without hope of rewrrd. He has enjoyed the hospitalities of my home year in and year out, as Governor and as private citizen. Even the Arab refrains from attacking the man with whom he has eaten salt. When he was poor as a church mouse and had not a spot whereon to rest his head he was placed on the pay-roll of the *Bee* as a special contributor for nearly a year, when in fact his contributions were superfluous.

### Says Thayer Is Looking for Office.

We parted company in 1891, when he usurped the Governor's office, to which he had no legal claim, and slept in the State-House guarded by militia. Although disapproving his course I even then sought to enlist President Harrison and Senator Paddock in his behalf for an appointment abroad suitable to his station in life and that he might keep the wolf from his door. The most charitable view of his course in the present instance is that he is not responsible for his actions and has succumbed to his necessities and his corrupt environment at the State capital. His anxiety to get a position at the hands of Majors has evidently impelled him to a step that places him in an unenviable light before every man who knows the generous treatment he has always had at my hands.

Gov. Thayer has the hardihood to assert that the cry about railroad domination, boodlerism, impeached State officials, and debauchery of our legislators is all claptrap, and has been hurled without effect by the Omaha *Bee* at the Republican party for the last fifteen years. There are none so blind as those who will not see. Gov. Thayer is afflicted with political strabismus that leaves him almost totally oblivious to everything that is going on around him; and, worse than that, he is suffering from a lapse of veracity and memory that is truly pitiful.

The railroad issue and conflict with boodlerism are almost as old in Nebraska as the State itself. Away back in 1871 a Legislature two-thirds Republican purged the State-House and Republican party of corruption by impeaching and deposing a Republican Governor. In 1873 the party sought to grapple with the Union Pacific, which was then the dominant power in politics, and inserted a plank in its platform commending the passage of the Crounse bill to compel railroads to pay taxes upon their lands and demanding other legislation to curb the greed of railway corporations. In 1875 public sentiment was wrought to such a pitch as to compel the insertion into the new Constitution of stringent provisions requiring railroad regulation and restriction, prohibiting pooling and consolidation of parallel lines and discrimination against shippers and empowering the Legislature to establish maximum freight and passenger rates. The next year, in 1876, a pitched battle was fought between the railroad cohorts and the people of the State, with disastrous results to Jay Gould's candidate for United States Senator. In 1881 another desperate contest between the confederated corporations and the anti-monopoly Republicans was fought, resulting in the election of Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck as United States Senator. In 1883, the last time Gen. Thayer was a candidate for United States Senator, railroad domination was as much of an issue in Nebraska as it is today. On page 4 of the Journal of the Nebraska Senate for 1883 Gen. A. H. Connor, Acting President of the Senate, is classed as an Anti-Monopoly Republican. The Secretary of the Senate, George L. Brown, is also classed as an Anti-Monopoly Republican.

### An Incident in 1883.

An incident of that memorable session is vividly recalled to my memory. There were thirty anti-monopolists in the Legislature, and during the Senatorial struggle, lasting more than four weeks, they held the balance of power. At one stage of the contest negotiations were opened through me in behalf of Gen. Thayer to secure the votes of these anti-monopolists. A pledge was formulated which was submitted to Thayer and signed by him. In that pledge he bound himself upon his honor to act as an anti-monopolist upon all issues that would come before the United States Senate and particularly to favor railroad regulation and control by national legislation. This pledge, signed by John M. Thayer, was placed in the hands of Senator S. S. Reynolds, one of the anti-monopoly leaders, now a resident of Missouri. The arrangement to elect Gen. Thayer flashed in the pan. It was frustrated by Tobias Castor, the Burlington railroad right of way man, now Democratic National Committeeman for Nebraska, who had a string to one of the Saline County anti-monops. The story of the bargain never has before been made public.

Coming down to a later period we find there was such a revolt against railroad domination in 1889 and 1890 that a conference of prominent party leaders was held at the State capital at which the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we reiterate and cordially indorse the fundamental principles of the Republican party as enunciated by successive national conventions from 1856 to 1888, and we believe the Republican party capable of dealing with every vital issue that concerns the welfare of the American people whenever the rank and file of the party are untrammeled in the exercise of their political rights.

"*Resolved*, That we view with alarm the intense discontent among the Republicans of this State, chiefly due to the pernicious and demoralizing interference of corporations and their attempt to control all departments of our State Government—legislative, executive, and judicial—and earnestly appeal to all Republicans who desire to preserve our institutions to rally to the rescue of our State from corporate domination by actively participating in the primary elections and nominating conventions.

"*Resolved*, That while we desire to accord to railroad corporations their rights and privileges as common carriers, we demand that they shall go out of politics and stop interference with our conventions and Legislatures.

"*Resolved*, That railroad passes distributed in this State for political purposes are a species of bribery pernicious in their influence and tending to undermine public morals, subversive to a free and unbought expression of the will of the people in their conventions, Legislatures, and juries, and we hereby demand the prohibition of passes under severe penalties.

"*Resolved*, That Nebraska has for years been subject to exorbitant transportation rates, discriminating against her products, thus retarding her development, and we condemn the State Board of Transportation for failing to exercise the authority vested in them by refusing to afford to the people the relief they were pledged to give. We therefore demand that the Legislature shall enact a maximum tariff bill covering the transportation of our products and principal imports."

### Proof in the State Archives.

On the heels of this conference the Republican State convention defeated the renomination of Land Commissioner Steen and Secretary of State Cowderey, who had served but one term and were, under prevailing custom, entitled to a renomination, and the convention came within a few votes of dumping Auditor Thomas H. Benton, who had made himself offensive by his subserviency to railroads. If any further proof were needed to verify my statements it will be found in the archives of State. In January, 1890, Gov. Thayer himself commenced an agitation against railroad domination and in favor of reduced rates. May 24 of that year he issued the following proclamation, calling the Legislature together in extra session:

"WHEREAS, Matters of vital interest to the people of the State, greatly agitating the public mind, constitute, in the judgment of the Executive, an extraordinary occasion which justifies the assembling of the Legislature; therefore,

"I, John M. Thayer, Governor of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority in me vested by provision of the Constitution, do hereby issue this proclamation requiring the members of the Houses of the Twenty-first Joint Assembly of Nebraska to convene in their respective halls in the Capitol Building Thursday, June 5, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and taking action upon the following named subjects and these only:

"1. For the purpose of enacting a law establishing maximum railway freight rates and to repeal that section of the statute creating the State Board of Transportation.

"2. For the purpose of considering and amending our election laws by the adoption of what is known as the Australian ballot system.

"3. To consider and give expression in favor of an increase in the volume of currency and of the free coinage of silver.

"No other subjects will be proposed for the consideration of the Legislature at this special session."

### Revokes Call for Extra Session.

On the 1st day of June, four days before the Legislature was to convene, Gov. Thayer issued a counter proclamation revoking the call for an extra session, giving as his reasons that he had discovered constitutional objections affecting the legality of the proposed legislation. Now, let ex-Gov. Thayer face John M. Thayer, Governor, and reiterate if he dare that the railroad issue is all sensational clap-trap. Let ex-Gov. Thayer also explain to the people of Nebraska by what means he became convinced that the emergency for which he called the extra session had passed away four days before it was convened.

According to Gov. Thayer, the impeachment of the three State officials by the Legislature of 1893 was conceived and begotten in malice as a piece of political spite work on the part of Populists and Democrats acting under my inspiration. In this, as in all other matters, the Governor's memory has deserted him. The impeachment of the three State officers was the inevitable consequence of the rotten state of affairs which had been uncovered by legislative investigation. The resolutions of impeachment were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, only five votes being recorded in the negative, and there were sixty-five Republicans in that body out of 133 members. In supporting the movement to impeach these officers I certainly cannot be justly or truthfully charged with malice. I had no personal grievance against any of these officers. Each of them had received the cordial and vigorous support of the *Bee* in two campaigns and were elected by its aid. The only motive that impelled me to urge their impeachment was the desire to relieve the party of the odium which attached to it by reason of their flagrant misconduct.

The assertion that the indictment of thirteen citizens of Lincoln for embezzlement and criminal collusion with frauds perpetrated upon the courts of Lancaster County by the *Bee* is simply preposterous. The charges against these parties originated with citizens of Lincoln. To say that a Lincoln grand jury would bring indictments at the dictation of any newspaper or any single individual without substantial proof is an impeachment of the integrity of the grand jury and the court itself. As a matter of fact, I was in Alaska when the charges of corrupt practices were first made public. The acquittal of the indicted parties proves nothing. The consensus of opinion in this State and the City of Lincoln is that the petit jurors had been tampered with by the boodlers and their friends. Like all other State capitals Lincoln is infested by jobbers and people who make their living by devious ways.

### As to the Populist Question.

Gov. Thayer resents my assertion that Populism in Nebraska was primarily a protest against railroad domination and corrupt rule at the State House. He boldly declares that the Populist party in Nebraska has steadily declined in numerical strength and political force since its first State campaign four years ago. He clinches this assumption by pointing to the reduced plurality by which Gov. Crounse was elected two years ago as compared with the plurality given to other State officers, notably Thomas J. Majors, then candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and now the nominee for Governor, and sneeringly attributes that fact to the vigorous support which the Omaha *Bee* had given to Crounse.

Let us examine these assertions by the light of official records. In 1888 Benjamin Harrison for President received 108,342 votes in Nebraska. In 1892 he received only 86,895 votes. This is a shrinkage in the Republican vote of 21,447 votes. In 1888 Harrison carried the State by 28,000 over Cleveland. In 1892 his plurality was only 4,957 and the State would have been lost to Harrison but for the untiring efforts made by myself as national committeeman and the vigorous fight made for the ticket by the *Bee*.

The relative strength of the parties in 1892 was, in round numbers, as follows: Average Republican vote on State officers, 81,500; average Populist vote, 62,000; average Democratic vote, 47,000. In 1893 the relative vote for Supreme Judge was: Republican, 72,032; Populist, 65,666; Democratic, 37,545. This shows a loss of 8 per cent on the aggregate vote polled. Had the loss been uniform the vote should have stood; Republican, 75,440; Democratic, 41,000; Populist, 57,000. The result of 1893, therefore, shows an absolute Democratic loss of 6,500, a Republican loss of 3,400, and a Populist gain of 8,666. In 1892 the Populists carried forty out ninety counties of the State. In 1893 they carried fifty-five of the ninety counties.

With these figures before us I submit whether Gov. Thayer is justified in his declaration that the Populist party has steadily declined in numerical strength and political force. On the contrary, does it not rather indicate that Nebraska will be lost to the Republican party in 1896 unless the party administers a rebuke to railroadism and boodlerism this year by turning down tattooed candidates and corporate henchmen?

### As to Majors' Popularity.

Now, as to the alleged popularity of Thomas J. Majors and the discrepancy between his vote and that of Gov. Crounse at the last election. Crounse was pitted against ex-Senator Van Wyck, the most forcible stumper and popular campaigner in Nebraska. Majors' opponent, on the other hand, was very unpopular and generally credited with being an Anarchist. Crounse had to bear the brunt of the entire State fight, besides being subjected to a backfire from Majors and his friends. There was no fight made on Majors by myself or the *Bee* during the campaign. He was never referred to in any one of the seventeen speeches I made during the progress of the campaign, and yet Majors ran 5,727 votes behind the highest Presidential Elector and 5,439 votes behind the lowest. He did not run ahead of the State ticket, but fell 857 votes behind Eugene Moore, Republican candidate for Auditor, and 531 behind J. C. Allen, candidate for Secretary of State, while his vote was only 3,074 ahead of Crounse.

According to Gov. Thayer, Majors is a unique figure in Nebraska politics, and this is admitted. He is the only man who has for more than ten years done nothing but scheming, plotting, and trading to get the nomination for Governor. Barring his army records, he has nothing to commend him for the position. He has no ability as a stump speaker. His campaign speeches are nothing but camp-fire stories and chapters from his own biography. He is not capable of discussing a single issue or debating any of the questions of the day, National or State. His utter incompetency is forcibly illustrated by his legislative record. The sum total of his work in two sessions of the Legislature was the introduction of seven bills and two resolutions. Four of the seven bills never became law and the three that did become law were comparatively of no moment. One of the bills introduced by Majors was an act to authorize counties, precincts, townships or towns, cities, villages, and school districts to compromise their indebtedness. This bill, known as Senate file No. 77, provided for the scaling or outright repudiation of county, town, or precinct debts by a majority of the taxpayers.

The record of the career of Majors in other respects is utterly indefensible. He is known as Tattooed Tom all over the State, and there is not only no enthusiasm but general disgust over his nomination. Ex-Gov. Thayer has seen fit to characterize the *Bee* as a political free lance, "occupying about the same position in politics as the guerrilla leader on the border line between the North and South during the late war." This gratuitous insult reflects more upon its author than it does upon anybody else. The *Bee* was, par excellence, this organ up to the time he sought a third term in the Governor's office without being voted for. The *Bee* has supported every Republican candidate for President from Grant to Harrison. It has never wavered in its support of Republican State or local candidates whose integrity has been unimpeachable and whose record has been unassailable. Whenever it has opposed a candidate he has either been notoriously dishonest or in collusion with corporate monopolies against the public welfare.

E. ROSEWATER.

## ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE REUNION.

**Preparation for the Meeting to Be Held in Council Bluffs.**

The attention of the officers of the troops who served in the Army or Department of the Tennessee is called to the meeting of the society, which holds its twenty-sixth reunion at Council Bluffs, Ia., on the anniversary of the Battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4. Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois were identified with that army. Most of their regiments and batteries served with it and won imperishable renown in its campaigns and battles. Its present Commander is Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge, who expresses a great desire that every organization should have representatives at the reunion. Gen. Schofield, Gen. Howard, Gen. Gresham, Gen. Swayne, and other of its distinguished officers will be present; also Col. F. D. Grant and the two sons of Gen. Sherman. It will be a noted meeting, as it is to be held at the home of its commander, and the cities of Council Bluffs and Omaha are preparing to give the society a great reception. Officers, who are not members now, can become members at any meeting by paying $10 initiation fee. The yearly dues are only $1. The published records of the twenty-five meetings held since the organization at Raleigh, N. C., which members only can obtain, are of great historical value. They contain the thoughts of all its ablest members and celebrated officers—their descriptions of its campaigns and battles, the reasons that controlled them, and the causes of their great victories. They are the innermost thoughts of the great Generals of the war, most of whom won their stars in battles fought by that great army.

### Depth of Degradation.

*Boston Journal*: The scandalous civil service record of this administration reaches its lowest depths of shame in the dispatch to Kentucky of seventy-five Federal officials from the Washington departments to help Congressman Breckinridge secure the renomination which his self-respecting constituents would refuse him.

# INTEREST AT LOW EBB.

## ALMOST STAGNATION ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**The Government Crop Report, Which Made Its Appearance Last Monday, the Principal Theme of Discussion—The Failure of the Corn Crop in Two or Three States Regarded as a Misfortune by the Stanch Bulls, as the Bears Now Have the Advantage of Uncertainty.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The much looked for government crop report, which made its appearance last Monday, proved to be the one great theme of discussion last week. Other matters having a direct bearing on values had been talked about until they were worn threadbare, and the cereal question opened up a topic which was seized upon with avidity by active speculators and by that much larger contingent who haunt the approaches to the exchanges and the cafés of New and Broad streets in the hope of hearing something on which to base an operation in anywhere from a hundred down to ten shares. It can be said public interest in stock market affairs is at about as low an ebb as it can possibly ever get without having absolute stagnation reign at the Stock Exchange. Now and then a telegraphic or mail order is received from some investor who happens to have a respectable income and a surplus above his living expenses, but the great public is conspicuous only by its absence, and nine-tenths of the transactions chronicled from day to day represent dealings by members of the exchanges themselves or by foreign houses who have clientelle in London ready to divide up eighths and quarters with them on arbitrage business. The few leaders who made the whirl of the market on the settlement of the tariff question are disgusted. Neither those on the bull nor bear side make any headway, and speculation becomes lifeless as soon as they withdraw from the field.

The dismal failure of the corn crop in two or three States is regarded as a positive misfortune by the stanch bulls. Had the yield been anything like an average the bears would have been rendered powerless. As it was they now have the advantage of uncertainty. As figured out by experts the government crop estimates indicate a yield of only 1,100,000,000 bushels. This would mean a short crop of hogs and an almost incalculable loss to farmers as well as the railroads. But the statisticians for the government have made such grave mistakes in their crop estimates in the past their statements are taken with many grains of allowance. Their accounts have a momentary effect on the prices of stocks and grain and that is all. Wall street looks to the authorities for their information and certain big firms now find it worth their while to spend large sums of money in collecting data for the benefit of their customers. Now some agencies, having excellent sources to draw upon, pronounce the government report a delusion and a snare. Instead of 1,100,000,000 bushels of corn, they claim the production will pan out anywhere from 1,300,000,000 to 1,700,000,000. If the actual yield should be in the neighborhood of 1,500,000,000 there would be no cause for complaint. With the surplus remaining over from last year, there would be enough for home consumption and export, and prices would gradually work up so the farmer would be compensated in a measure at least for the shortage.

### An Element of Uncertainty.

Of course the States which have suffered an almost total failure of the crop will have a pretty hard time of it for a twelvemonth, but, on the other hand, other sections of the country which favored by the harvests will benefit in proportion. Still, an element of uncertainty has been introduced which is curtailing speculation and which will continue to check operations until the question of the corn yield is settled beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

The bears attack the grangers—Northwest, St. Paul, Burlington and Quincy, and Rock Island—right along. The friends of these properties come to their rescue when the bears become too aggressive, but they take good care not to be landed with the shares. If the roads in question really sustain the damage predicted those who allow themselves to be loaded up will have an uncomfortable spell. At this time, with money to be had almost for the mere asking, it is easy enough to carry stocks, but if the bank reserve runs down and funds become a little stringent there might be a different story to tell. It is to be said investors do not seem to be in the least alarmed over the prospect. They are apparently indifferent to the raids and are content to wait for better days which good crops of cotton, wheat, and other small grains and the adjustment of the tariff and currency questions are relied upon to make in the near future. The distribution of general merchandise to the West and South is already very heavy, and merchants find more encouragement in the situation than at any previous time for a year or more. The steady expansion of loans by the New York City banks is as good a criterion as can be had of the increasing demand for money from mercantile sources, for surely there is not enough doing in stocks or grain to attribute the expansion to a speculative inquiry.

The *World* stated several weeks ago the bank reserves would decline for some time to come, and the prediction has been verified in a way most gratifying to bankers and others who have been anxiously waiting for signs in the money market of a revival of trade in the up-town districts.

Bank loans now stand at $495,000,000 against $481,000,000 at the close of July, and in the same period their holdings of cash have diminished from $218,000,000 to $206,000,000. Before the close of the year there will probably be a still larger shrinkage, as the West and South, more particularly the latter, will need funds to move the crops. Speaking of the South, there is no doubt its interests are recovering rapidly and the outlook is promising. For this reason it is to be deprecated that speculators or their allies are sending broadcast their statements about a great boom being imminent. The accounts are highly colored and in the end will do more harm than good. The efforts to bull Southern stocks are so transparent moneyed men have become suspicious and are holding off until they can get reliable information in their own way.

### Stocks Receiving Support.

The Drexel-Morgan people, having carried through the Richmond Terminal plan successfully, are giving the stocks of the successor company effective support, and the firmness of Louisville and Nashville is laid at the door of the Belmont contingent and their friends. The stocks of both were bought in round amounts when they were selling 5 to 10 points below ruling prices, and the fact the buyers can now reap handsome profits deters others from loading up, as they are afraid they would simply relieve the outsiders of their loads and would have to turn manipulators of the market themselves in order to get out.

The feature of speculation early in the week was sugar. It figured for 233,000 shares in a total for the whole list of 935,000, but after the regular quarterly dividends were declared trading steadily diminished and Chicago Gas took its place. The bears went for gas unmercifully and succeeded in breaking the price from 74⅝ to 69⅛. It was reported the trust managers would pay the dividend now about due in scrip instead of cash, with the view of increasing the surplus to fight the Universal opposition. It was also given out the rates on gas to consumers would be cut at once, and the war carried on until one or the other concern was exterminated. That the Universal has strong backers is believed, but it will take a long time—probably a year or more—before the company will be in a position to supply gas enough to amount to more than a flea-bite so far as the business of the trust is concerned. The shorts yesterday evidently thought they had gone far enough, or they met with more effective opposition than they had bargained for, for the stock rallied easily to within a fraction of 71.

Distillers broke badly on the news the holders of rebate vouchers considered the security behind the latter inadequate and intended to make themselves solid whatever the consequences might be to the company. The industrial group will probably continue to hold attention until the question of crops is settled, and there is a growing disposition to trade in them. The Rock Island dividend is still an uncertainty. If the directors should happen to declare the usual 1 per cent for the quarter it would be accepted as evidence the prospects of the company are, to say the least, flattering. It is most unlikely President Cable or his friends will take any action on the dividend, which might be brought home to them to their injury. The bears need not expect any solid comfort from the Rock Island board. The latter will unquestionably decide the dividend matter on its merits at the proper time.

## NEWS OF THE INSURANCE WORLD.

**Western Union Managers Return from Cresson Springs—General News.**

The Western Union Insurance managers began returning Saturday from the Cresson Springs meeting. While nothing of a sensational character took place, still a great deal of important business was transacted. Some was left undone, to be completed through committees.

Two subjects handled will probably lead to interesting results before long. The Lexington, Ky., agents, for instance, were ordered to enforce the new tariff. Lexington has proved the most refractory town in Kentucky or Tennessee. Its agents have gone to the extent of sending out communications to the managers of companies saying the new tariff could not be enforced, and almost insinuating it was an outrage on the community. The decisive action by the managers will lead to either a speedy settlement or a protracted fight.

The Iowa situation, which has given a great deal of trouble, will be dealt with later. The action of the State companies in persistently paying higher commissions than union schedules is to be treated in a manner not yet made public by the managers. But it was the feeling of the meeting that Iowa had been indulged long enough.

It was decided to make an advance in lumber rates. A schedule was adopted which will be shortly promulgated. It deals with exposures and the height of piles. Outside of these two features the increase, it is understood, will not be great.

That the managers should provide for an advance in rates where trolley wires are tapped by private consumers was not surprising. In fact some of the managers did not wish to write any insurance at any rate, but the arguments of others prevailed and a mininum advance of 1 per cent was agreed upon. This leaves it with the companies hereafter to make such additional advances as the companies see fit. The managers did not forget the situation in St. Louis, where commission rules have been violated, and the agents there will be notified if they do not conform to union rules the companies will withdraw their contributions to the expenses of the local board. A final settlement will be made Oct. 1.

The election of A. J. Harding of Springfield as President of the union was well received in Chicago. The next meeting of the managers will be at St. Louis, March 26.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the officers and directors of the Underwriters' Mutual Accident Association held in the office of the Concordia Insurance company yesterday the sentiment seemed to be to dissolve the association, but nothing was done except to talk over the matter. Gustave Wollaeger said: "There will be another and final meeting on the evening of Sept. 24, at which steps will no doubt be taken to dissolve this accident insurance association. At that meeting the company will figure up the expense and make arrangements to pay it and no doubt close out the concern. George Seymour, the agent of the Iowa Life Insurance company who was arrested some time ago for taking some of the company's money, was exonerated by Judge Austin today.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—William H. Pierce, Vice-President of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance company, said today the company had raised the $76,000 deficiency in its assets reported by the State Department, but it was not stated definitely whether now the money was obtained it would be used by the company or not. This depends largely upon what action the Attorney-General takes. The company's capital of $200,000 has all been expended in the effort to keep the corporation afloat, and it is doubtful if the State will allow the Commercial Alliance Life company to continue business with its capital gone even if the impairment in assets has been made good. It is even doubtful if the Attorney-General would now allow it to proceed without the appointment of a receiver. A decision is expected early next week.

### Insurance Notes.

The Germania Fire of New York has withdrawn from Washington.

J. D. Maxwell has been appointed General Agent of the London Guarantee and Accident for California, Oregon, and Nevada.

H. W. Carlisle has been appointed special agent for the Continental in Chicago and Cook County. Mr. Carlisle was formerly with the Providence Washington.

The Phœnix of London has returned to Georgia, and the company is establishing agencies. A few weeks ago it was announced the company would further curtail its Southern business, but it has taken the opposite course.

The Committee on Patent Devices of the Underwriters' Association has approved a conical hose reel manufactured at Marinette, Wis. A feature of the reel is that the hose is kept distended and water is forced through it as it stands on the reel. The hose is ready for immediate action and can be used in any desired length.

## COURT RECORD.

### Decrees.

JUDGE BLANKE—3,991—Von Kampen vs. Benefeld; dec. sale.—3,649—Clerks' and Mechanics' B., L., and L. Assn. vs. Kottke; same.—3,908—Same vs. Reynolds; same.

JUDGE BURKE—133,979—Ludwig Orlowski et al.; dec. to adopt Laura A. Stachel.—9,197—Bookkeepers' B. and L. Assn. vs. Keeting; dec. sale.

### Superior Court—Judgment.

JUDGE BLANKE—9,937—Portland Cement Paving Company vs. Winfield S. Sheppard; on dflt., $474.89.

### Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE BRENTANO—10 a. m.—First call—Nos. 1 to 50 inclusive. Trial call, first ten cases set for trial on first call.

JUDGE PAYNE—10 a. m.—First call—Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive. No trial call.

JUDGE FREEMAN—10 a. m. (Judge McConnell's room)—First call—Nos. 1 to 50 inclusive. Trial call, first ten cases set for trial on first call.

JUDGE BLANKE—10 a. m. (Judge Goggin's room)—First call—Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive. Trial call, first ten cases set for trial on first call.

JUDGE SEARS—10 a. m. (Judge Tuley's room)—First call—Nos. 1 to 100, inclusive. Trial call—First 10 cases set for trial on first call.

JUDGE BAKER—10 a. m.—First call—Nos. 1 to 100, inclusive, Trial call—First 20 cases set for trial on first call. No short cause cal.

JUDGE WINDES—10 a. m.—Short cause cal.—Nos. 9,396, 9,601, 8,594, 9,014, 8,987, 7,700, 2,579, 9,032, 4,497, 8,803, 9,619, 8,892, 8,959, 4,403, 6,422, 6,950, 11,275, 10,172, 10,330, 9,592, 10,143, 10,303, 10,124, 5,677.

JUDGE DUNNE—9:30 a. m.—Nos. 1 to 100, inclusive. No trial call. Short cause cal.—Nos. 7,653, 9,811, 8,437, 8,970, 3,256, 4,740, 7,839, 9,930, 8,513, 4,602, 7,740, 8,842.

JUDGE SEARS—10 a. m.—(JUDGE TULEY'S room)—First call—Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive. Trial call—First ten cases set for trial on first call.

JUDGE BAKER—10 a. m.—First call—Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive. Trial call—First twenty cases set for trial on first call. No short cause calendar.

JUDGE WINDES—10 a. m.—Short cause calendar—Nos. 9,396, 9,601, 8,594, 9,014, 8,987, 7,700, 2,579, 9,032, 4,497, 8,803, 9,619, 8,892, 8,959, 4,403, 6,422, 8,950, 11,275, 10,172, 10,330, 9,592, 10,143, 10,303, 10,124, 8,677.

JUDGE DUNNE—9:30 a. m.—Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive. No trial call. Short cause calendar Nos. 7,653, 9,811, 8,437, 8,970, 3,256, 4,740, 7,839, 9,930, 8,513, 4,602, 7,740, 8,842, 10,350, 10,453, 11,062, 9,957, 10,247, 9,748.

JUDGE HANECY—10 a. m. (Judge Adams' room)—Short cause calendar Nos. 9,685, 4,874, 4,875, 6,864, 8,588, 8,016, 9,808, 3,875, 9,223, 2,684, 4,491, 7,624, 7,731, 9,548, 9,072, 9,777.

JUDGE GIBBONS—10 a. m. (Room 206)—First call, Nos. 1 to 50 inclusive. Trial call, People vs. Pullman.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—No. 3,647 on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—(Branch No. 2)—No. 1,170 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—(Branch No. 3)—Nos. 1,479, 1,088.

JUDGE ADAMS—(Branch No. 4)—Nos. 342, 1,173.

### Autumn.

Ladies fair, the end is near;
Soon will lie upon its bier
Every lovely blossom here.
Posies e'en with which the year
Strives to hide her swift decay,
Now must pass from us away,
And in death be laid beside
Flowerets that in summer died.
Zinnias, flashing fire's bright hue;
Marigolds, whose buds pursue
Golden Sol from east to west;
Lilies, of all blossoms best
For the dying season's shroud;
Daises, to St. Michael vowed;
Dahlias, set in order prim;
Asters, loaded to the brim
With the weight of tears unshed;
Hollyhocks, pink, white, and red;
Dainty columns wreathed with bloom;
Violets of rare perfume;
Roses, pallid, aye, and wan,
Yet so sweet; all will have gone!
Ladies fair, the end is near!
Dying is the sylvan year!

—*St. James Gazette.*

### Our Years Increasing.

Statistics of life insurance people show that in the last twenty-five years the average of man's life has increased 5 per cent, or two whole years, from 41.9 to 43.9.

# FOR PRAIRIE CHICKEN

## MANY HUNTERS ON ILLINOIS FIELDS SHOOT PINNATED GROUSE.

**Large Parties Leave Chicago for the Best Points in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota and Some Go to the Dakotas—The Birds Are Plentiful and in Good Shape This Season—Duck Shooting Outlook Is Excellent—More Sportsmen Out than for Several Years.**

Pinnated grouse, vulgarly known as prairie chickens, are now ripe. By tomorrow their names will be written large on all the restaurant bills of fare. All day Saturday in the prairie and wheat lands of Illinois the air was full of powder smoke and prairie chicken feathers, and hundreds and hundreds of the big, hard flying birds came to bag.

The first day of the prairie chicken open season in this State usually marks the beginning of all sorts of fall shooting, and never a train goes out of any of the depots without its cargo of corduroy and duck-clad gunners and nervous, yelping bird dogs.

This fall the migration of shotgun fiends is greater than it has been for years. Everybody who has a breechloader is out a-shooting. The men who are hired to load shells in the gunshops are working over time. If there is a gunner left in town he is either hustling around in mad haste to catch an early train today or else he is a disconsolate and embittered person who has to stay in town and work while the other fellows beat over the brown prairies and knock birds right and left. Dealers in ammunition and sporting goods say that more sportsmen are afield out of Chicago this fall than for several years past. Everybody goes gunning. Some snatch a two days' trip to Fox Lake with hopes of getting a crack at the vanguard of south-flying teal; some are off for the northern peninsula of Michigan or Dakota or the British Provinces, set upon nothing less than bear or an occasional surreptitious moose.

Sept. 15 in Illinois besides being prairie chicken day marks the beginning of the open season for ducks. And the ducks are here promptly on time this year. Old sportsmen as far back as Friday noted sagely that whip-poor-wills were flying southward over the city in big flocks. That is a sign of large portent; when the whip-poor-wills start south so do the early flights of teal—there is duck-shooting a plenty.

### Shooting in the Adjoining States.

As in other States, it has been lawful to shoot prairie chickens in Indiana since Sept. 1—the same in Iowa and Michigan, where the bird may be gunned for this fall for the first time in several years. The chicken law expired in Minnesota Sept. 1, also in Wisconsin. In Illinois the quail season is only two weeks off and the same date holds good in Iowa, while in Wisconsin and Minnesota it has been permissible to kill Bob White these two weeks—but the most of the young broods have hardly been out of their pin feathers, so that no decent sportsman would go after them.

Just now, though, every hunter in this vicinity has his shells loaded for prairie chicken. Reports come in from the State that they are thick and plentiful this year. A good many of the birds have produced two broods favored by the unusually dry summer. This partly accounts for the unusually large exodus of local sportsmen, though experts are still puzzled over the great stampede for the shooting grounds. Some think that one reason for the scramble is last year's great many sportsmen were tied in town by World's Fair obligations and now have two years' shooting fever pent up within them. Anyhow they are taking the field in swarms.

"I have loaded more shells since Sept. 1 this year," says "Abe" Kleinman of Van Uxern & Co., "than in that time during the last two years. And I suppose for every one I load there are 1,000 others loaded in town—but I manage to turn out about 2,200 a day. We can hardly keep up with the demand." All the other dealers in sporting goods are quite as busy—some of them are too busy to talk. There is a prodigious demand on everything in the shooting line—and fishing tackle, too.

### Where Some of the Parties Go.

Nobody pretends to keep track of all the shooting parties bound out of town, but here are a few sample ones: C. H. Foote and J. B. Jenkins, with a party of Eastern friends, are off in a private car for Nebraska and the Dakotas. Mr. Foote has 1,200 shells all for himself, and the rest of the party are as well equipped. W. H. Bunnell and party have gone to Dakota, making Columbia their headquarters. Another party, headed by C. R. Babbitt, is away in the same direction. Pat Lottes of South Chicago and seven friends started yesterday for Menominee County, in Michigan. They have 2,000 rounds of shotgun ammunition, and besides they are smelling for bear and such like and carry rifles.

Dick Thorpe, C. N. Holden, and Jack Phillips have gone after chickens somewhere down in Illinois. They are not going over 100 miles from town, they change cars three times to get there, and they would not tell the Prince of Wales just where the place is if he should get down on his royal knees and beg. That is true of about half the chicken shooters who are going out of town just now. Your gunner is a good fellow and all that, but when he is lucky enough to find a nice, fat flock of chickens within a day's ride of town—well, he is not going around to tell everybody about it.

One party which has gone away down towards Egypt, to Carbery, Ill., is headed by H. H. Force, the Board of Trade man. John and George Gray are in Minnesota, where the shooting is reported to be fine. Lucien Antoine goes today to Fox Lake, accompanying F. Humbert Taylor of Huntsman Park, London, who will have his first try at shooting on this side of the water. A big delegation of the Evanston Gun club, headed by J. J. Smith, the Beck brothers, and Constable Franklin, is also moving upon Fox Lake.

## CORPORATION BUREAU'S REPORT.

**Over Eight Hundred Corporations Completed During the Month of August.**

The United States Corporation Bureau, The Temple, Chicago, makes the following exhibit of newly completed corporations in the United States during the month of August, 1894—viz.: Total corporations, 865; total capitalization, $222,002,985, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 446, $90,533,825; banks and investment companies, 12, $375,000; gold, silver, and other mining and smelting companies, 70, $49,466,000; coal and iron companies, 13, $3,924,000; light, heat, power, and transportation, companies, 47, $24,464,500; building and loan associations, 16, $31,114,000; irrigation companies, 10, $288,000; miscellaneous companies, 246, $21,836,700.

The bureau reports the weekly list of newly completed corporations in the United States for the week ending Sept. 14, 1894, as follows: Total corporations, 279; total capitalization, $74,487,750, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 136, $41,662,950; banks (not National) and investment companies, 1, $27,000; National banks (up to Sept. 5), 4, $310,000; gold, silver, and other mining and smelting companies, 29, $18,577,000; coal and iron companies, 6, $1,500,000; light, heat, power, and transportation companies, 11, $5,025,000; building and loan associations, 1, $50,000; irrigating companies, 4, $28,000; miscellaneous companies, 87, $8,307,800.

### Paralyzed for Nine Months.

*Milwaukee Sentinel*: Nearly nine months have elapsed during which Congress has been engaged upon the tariff bill. During all that time business has been paralyzed by uncertainty as to the future. The task which the Democrats represented as so easy two years ago remains undone. It would have been easy, and could have been concluded eight months ago, if the policy to which the party pledged itself had been regarded. But when the Democrats found themselves in control, President Cleveland and the majority in Congress alike began to figure not on a straightforward revenue tariff, but upon a tariff so constructed as to protect those interests in which Democratic States were especially concerned. The result was the monstrosity known as the Wilson bill, which put the Northern farmers' wool on the free list, gave the Southern planter 30 per cent protection on his rice, and included the Populist feature of an income tax to conciliate Southern and wild Western votes. The bill was sent to the Senate and there underwent further changes, increasing its inconsistencies. But the bill, either as it left the House or as it was modified in the Senate, is a flagrant betrayal of the pledges made by those who adopted it, and, if it becomes a law, will, while it remains on the statute book, be a monument of the folly and dishonesty of its authors.

# STILL THEY BLUNDER

## ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC MOVE THAT WILL IRRITATE THE PEOPLE.

**Publication in Newspapers of Lists of Letters Uncalled For Abolished—An Economic Spasm That May Save $25,000—How Gen. Henderson Missed a Renomination for Congress—Facts About Flags in the Custody of the War Department—Cleveland's Special Order.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—When Democrats institute any of their so-called reforms they invariably fall against something that proves a hindrance rather than a help to the people, about whom they make such professions. An illustration of the fatal tendency of the Democracy towards putting obstacles in the way of the people is shown by the recent order issued at the Postoffice Department abolishing the publication of a list of letters remaining in the big postoffices of the United States at the close of each week. It has been customary to publish these lists every Saturday morning, and it has proved a matter of considerable convenience to business-men and people in the everyday walks of life. Now, however, in a spasm of economy, the Postoffice Department has determined to cut off funds for printing these lists, and substitute for the newspaper publication a list which shall be hung up in the corridors of the various postoffices, so that "those who run may read." It will no longer be possible for people to scan the column of their daily newspaper in quest of this class of information, but they will have to go back to old time before the war methods and visit the local postoffice if they want to find out whether a letter has been misdirected or miscarried. Probably $25,000 is involved in this saving, and a great hullabaloo may shortly be expected from the Democratic bazoos on this important item saved.

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During the last session of Congress there were a number of resolutions introduced looking to the return to various States of battle flags which had been taken or captured during the late rebellion. Statements had been made that flags, standards, and colors captured from the enemies of the United States had been removed from the place where they were displayed as required by law, as well as propositions had been made for the surrender or delivery of a portion of flags and colors to officials or persons in some of the States lately involved in the rebellion. In accordance with a resolution passed by Congress the War Department has prepared a history with a full descriptive list of all the flags, banners, and colors placed in the custody of that department. A few of the flags captured from the British in the war of 1812 found their way to the Military Academy at West Point. It is supposed that other flags so captured were destroyed when the War Department Building was burned with its records by the British in 1814. Soon after the treaty of peace with Mexico in 1848, President Polk issued an order that the flags and colors taken by the army of the United States in the war with Mexico be deposited in the Military Academy at West Point. From 1862 to the close of the war the Generals commanding armies of the United States, in the field, sent to the War Department flags that were captured by their troops in battle or received on surrender.

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Of the whole number of flags thus captured and deposited 236 were United States flags originally captured by the Confederates and recaptured from them, and 544 were Confederate flags taken by the United States troops, making a total of 780 flags in the custody of the War Department. When received they were deposited in a vacant attic room of a building of this city, then occupied by clerks of the Adjutant-General's office, where they remained until 1867. At that time an inventory of these flags was entered in a book together with a description and a brief history of the captures of those that could be identified as belonging to particular regiments or organizations. In the autumn of 1874 a portion of the flags were removed to the Ordnance Museum in Winder's Building and placed on exhibition there. Subsequently others were sent to the same place, but in October, 1882, all the flags were boxed and stored in a room in the subbasement of the new State, War, and Navy Building. They were quite inaccessible in this place and difficult to find and identify when it became necessary to do so. It was also found that they were decaying rapidly and in January, 1887, they were taken from the boxes and placed in a room in the upper story of the big granite pile, where they could be easily visited and examined. In many cases United States troops retained the flags taken from the Confederates in battle and during the progress of the war several captured flags were ordered to be restored to the captors.

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During the period of the custody in the War Department it has been the practice of the Secretaries of War to deliver up recaptured Union flags on application of Governors of States whose troops served in the armies of the United States, or to distinguished soldiers of the war on the Union side. Prior to March, 1885, it was the practice of the Secretaries of War to make inquiries concerning the loss of the flags asked for, and if it occurred under circumstances which did not reflect discredit upon the gallant conduct of the troops they were returned. In accordance with this rule several such flags have been returned since March 7, 1885. Prior to May, 1867, twenty-one Confederate flags were also given up, ten of which were delivered to individuals, associations, or States on the written order of Secretary Stanton, two on an order signed by Assistant Adjutant-General Nichols, and nine were disposed of under instructions probably originating with Mr. Stanton. Some of these were given upon promises that they would be returned, but these promises do not appear to have been kept. At least fifty more Confederate flags were lent by Mr. Stanton to individuals or associations who subsequently returned them. In 1887 the Adjutant-General of the army addressed a letter to the Secretary of War in which he suggested the propriety of returning all the flags—Union and Confederate—to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore these colors were organized. This proposition was submitted to President Cleveland and was approved by him. Orders were thereupon issued directing that letters be sent to Governors of States whose troops carried the flags deposited in the War Department, proposing to return the same. Such letters were sent to the Governors of States referred to in the order.

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But before any of these flags were sent or delivered under the order issued the President, upon further consideration, determined that the return of these flags in the manner contemplated was not authorized by existing law nor justified as an executive act. The order of the department was at once revoked, and none of the flags were given out. President Cleveland's letter in this connection was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1887.—The Secretary of War: I have today considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the States, offering to return, if desired, to the loyal States the Union flags captured in the War of the Rebellion by the Confederate forces, and afterwards recovered by government troops; and to the Confederate States the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which for many years have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of these flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law, nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory these flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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A disposition is manifested by the veterans of the G. A. R. to have their annual encampment take place after the gathering at Louisville, Ky., in 1895 at the National Capital. The reasons advanced for taking such a step are apparent. Members of the G. A. R., who have been revisiting old scenes and renewing former friendships at Washington, are outspoken in favor of making this city the future meeting place of their encampments. For marching there is no other city with such magnificent avenues; there is no other city so convenient to the great battlefields of the war; hard by, at Arlington, sleep thousands of our heroes; here the immortal Lincoln passed away. Besides, the veterans feel there is a peculiar fitness in coming to the capital of the country they saved by hard fighting.

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The Secretary of State of Massachusetts is in this city on a mission rather out of the common and full of interest to antiquarians. He proposes to get from the Bureau of Ethnology light on a much-vexed question, the proper face, figure, and costume of an Indian to grace the official coat-of-arms of Massachusetts. The Bay State has struggled along for over a century with a provision on her Council records for a coat-of-arms that shall have thereon a red man on a blue shield, but, strange to say, no official representation of this coat-of-arms has ever existed. When Col. Olin was charged with the duty of preparing one under a law recently passed he found a great diversity of opinion about the proper dress of a Massachusetts aborigine of the date of the pilgrim fathers. Some said he should wear pantaloons and have feathers in his hair; others said no feathers, but suggested a hunting shirt and moccasins. Col. Olin will get the Bureau of Ethnology to help him get up the Indian by going over the 1,500 photographs of the department and making a composite picture that ought to satisfy the most exacting Bostonian critic.

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The final settlement of the trouble in the Eleventh Illinois District, by which both Gen. Henderson and Mr. Mayo withdrew from the race, releases a story of how Gen. Henderson came to miss fire in the first place. One of his colleagues in the House explains the catastrophe to the veteran Congressman as follows:

"All public men have their pet schemes of making political capital, and of late years Gen. Henderson has been proud of his record and his hold on the people. It was his practice, therefore, some time before the convention to write a letter to the Chairman of the Congressional committee or some other leader, expressing his desire for a rest from public life and intimating he would not be a candidate for reëlection. His transparent little scheme fooled nobody, for everybody in the district loved and admired the old General for his war record, as well as his admirable work in Congress. So the committeeman would put the letter in his pocket, go to the convention, whoop it up for Henderson, and the nomination would generally come without a corkscrew. This went on time after time. It was Henderson's delight to point to the fact he had been nominated again and again in spite of repeated letters of declination. This was simply a harmless campaign method. The voters of the district understood that their favorite would always run if nominated, and so no harm was done by the General's repeated declinations before conventions.

"But unfortunately the district was substantially remodeled under the Democratic gerrymander. The old Seventh District was split up so that of its five counties Lee went into the new Ninth, Henry and Whiteside into the Tenth, Putnam into the Fourteenth, and Bureau County, the General's home, was tacked on to La Salle, Livingston, and Woodford to make the new Eleventh District. Gen. Henderson was placed with the three counties which belonged to the old districts now represented by Childs and Wheeler. Both these men offered to introduce Gen. Henderson to the voters when the time came, but he did not think it necessary, repeating his old story about being out of the race. Several leaders from La Salle, Livingston, and Woodford came on here to Washington to find out how the land lay. They declared if Henderson were to be a candidate they would give him a clear field. He at once made answer that he had been in Congress long enough, that he was tired of public life, that he did not care for a renomination, etc. Of course it didn't go. It was only Henderson's campaign habit. Unfortunately he had struck a crowd of men who didn't know the Nestor of the delegation. They took his declarations for gospel truth, and went home to trot out the candidates. Gen. Henderson did not wake to a realizing sense of the situation until the convention was held and Capt. Fullerton nominated. The pitcher had gone to a strange well and it was broken. Gen. Henderson could have had the nomination in the first place had he only said so. His loss will be a serious one, and it is unfortunate for the State of Illinois that those fellows from the new counties did not know the old General as well as the people in the old Seventh District."

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The Ordnance Department at the Washington Navy-Yard is engaged in putting the finishing touches on a gun which will be a long step forward in the science of artillery and an invaluable aid to the gunners in their eternal warfare with armor. That the ordnance experts expect great things of this gun is proved by their recommendations to Congress and the fact that $50,000 was appropriated to pay for making the gun and the projectiles guarantees a fair trial. While the main purpose of the gun is apparently to fire steel projectiles at a greater velocity and with a greater penetrating power than at present the object looked for and ardently hoped for by the inventor is the possibility of firing shells filled with dynamite, guncotton, or nitro-glycerine. A ship armed with the guns soon to be tested could lay out to sea so that only her masts would be visible above the horizon and drop a few nitro-glycerine shells into a city or a fort and blow it to pieces. At the same time the increased range of the ship's guns would enable it to keep so far from the shore that the guns from the fort cound not reach it. The gun is now being polished at the ordnance shop and will be ready for trial by the middle of October.

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Among the latest army orders are the following: First-Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry, appointed military attaché to the United States Legation at Tokio, Japan, relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri. Transfers in the Fourth Artillery: First-Lieuts. Charles L. Phillips, from Battery A to E, and W. P. Stone from E to A. In the Third Artillery, Second-Lieuts. Henry D. Todd Jr., from H to B, and Edward P. O'Hern from B to H. Second-Lieut. W. P. Pence, Fifth Artillery, Battery G, to report at the Presidio, San Francisco; First-Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver Jr., Second Artillery, ordered to Fort Monroe, Va. Leaves of absence granted Capt. Louis Brechmin, twenty-three days; Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Cook, Fourth Infantry, one month; First-Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, Sixth Infantry, twelve days from Sept. 17, and First-Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, Fifth Cavalry, twenty days.

## HAVEMEYER AND SEARLES INDICTED.

**Seymour Also in Trouble for Refusing to Testify in the Sugar Scandal.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The cases of Havemeyer and Searles of the sugar trust, and Seymour of the brokerage firm of Seymour Bros., and Young of New York, who refused to give testimony before the Sugar Trust Investigating committee, are under consideration by the grand jury of the District. The cases were presented to the jury by the United States District Attorney about a week ago, and have been discussed by the jurymen at practically every day's session since. A number of witnesses were examined during last week. It is understood true bills have been found against the three witnesses, and they will be presented to the Criminal Court before the end of the week. All the parties will probably furnish bail in New York City.

## STRICKEN WITH TYPHOID-FEVER.

**Militiamen Who Drank Polluted Water Are in a Critical Condition.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 16.—A score of the members of Company H, Ninth Regiment, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who attended the encampment at Gettysburg, are down with typhoid-fever in its worst form. Private Nelson Tearlson died last night and Privates Siles and Harbey are not expected to live. The men are supposed to have drunk polluted water at Gettysburg.

### Address by an Indian Missionary.

An address was delivered last evening at the South Congregational Church at Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street by Mrs. Zuleika Sorabji-Cavalier of India. The speaker was one of the representatives at the Parliament of Religions last year. Her subject last evening was India, and more especially its women. An offering was taken for the benefit of the "Women's hospital fund," which has for an object the founding of a hospital in Bombay.

### Dr. Garst's Inaugural Sermon.

Dr. C. A. Garst, the new pastor of the Ryder Memorial Church of Woodlawn, preached his inaugural sermon yesterday morning. Mr. Garst received his call to this city while at Galesburg, where he was a member of the faculty of the Lombard University. Prior to the time of his having resided at Galesburg he was engaged in church work at Glasgow, Scotland.

The "Fatal Marriage" is an immensely popular song. Sold at "The Leader" Music Dept.

# SUMMED UP BY SWING.

## HE REVIEWS THE LATE LABOR TROUBLES AND DEBSISM.

**Says Labor Is Now Dominated by Despots, Who Rule with Club and Gun—Theories That Are All Right in Resolutions but Defective in Enforcement—Force That Leads to Anarchy—Alleged Grievances That Need a Large Committee and a Large Microscope to Discover Them.**

Prof. David Swing returned to his congregation at Central Music Hall yesterday morning. Evidently his vacation was largely spent in a profound study of the many phases of labor's latest revolt. Vigorous thought resulted in forceful utterance, and his audience of 2,000 people was treated to one of the most pyrotechnic sermons of the season. Prof. Swing took as his text this sentence from the thirteenth chapter of Matthew: "While men slept the enemy sowed tares among the wheat." In substance he said:

"Events recently have taken away the charm from our season of leisure, and we have other things to think and talk about. The trees and the waters where we have been have been sighing over the present condition of our country. Many of you hear people say they are afraid President Cleveland exceeded his authority when he sent troops to quell the disturbances in Chicago, but it must be remembered July felt that it must deal leniently with criminals who vote in November. The sky over our beloved country was never darker than it is today. Two black passions have grown up until they fill the horizon, and they are born of the two thoughts that money is the only thing worth living for and labor must hate capital. There is an army of orators employed to preach the doctrine that the laborer in the vineyard must hate the man who pays him at night for the labor of the day. The first thing we know our vineyards will become battlefields and our battlefields graveyards.

"When the autocrat came and commanded silence along the rails the great masses of humanity began to think, and the silence was so intense the only noise to be heard was that made by the autocrat himself. Railway unions are all right, but they should be formed that men may be helpful; not that they may be desperadoes and beggars. I say when wages were $2 a day and wheat 50 cents a bushel the strike of last July was not only unreasonable but malicious.

**Should Not Organize as Bandits.**

"Laborers should organize not as bandits but as country-loving and God-fearing men. The scenes of last July were due solely to despotic ignorance and despotic ill-will. The disgrace of the hour was seen in the willingness of free men to follow the dictates of a self-appointed despot. I am told the labor organizations employed men to do their fighting for them—to pound and beat other men who would not join them in their folly. O, that Christian charity should be humiliated to the point of feeding men who wantonly engage in breaking the heads of their fellowmen. Despotisms may be sustained by Catholics and Protestants, but republics are sustained by men.

"In early days our young men were taught a trade. After years of apprenticeship when the young man became a master workman and earned his first wages it was an event in the family life. His parents fitted him out with a suit of new clothes and he went forth to earn what he could. To secure steady work was his one object. But that was in the 'dark ages.' In these Christianized days when the youth starts out to earn his daily bread some dictator calls a halt and advises him to 'save his money and buy a gun.' The exigencies of religion demand assemblage and so do the exigencies of the trades. To see men band together in a union is commendable, but to see them sign away their inalienable rights as free American citizens as they do in some of the labor unions is pitiable. To form unions that lead to the destruction of property and the jeopardy of life is a crime. If men out of work all winter get work in the spring and then strike in the early summer their grievance ought to be so great all the world would instantly recognize it. In these days of civilization it is different. The unions order a strike and then they get together a big committee and give it a microscope and tell it to see if it cannot find a grievance. And, strange to relate, our prominent men and politicians often discover the grievance in advance, before it can be located by the committee and its microscope. Thousands of men last summer went out on a strike in sympathy with men who were earning $600 a year. All that was needed to hamper the commerce of a continent was a dictator with a handful of telegraphic blanks. O, that labor had a Franklin for a walking delegate. Then Congress would take cognizance of complaints and the people could meet and peaceably confer. What is needed is the awakening of a great moral force, and yet we all know in many labor unions all talk of moral power is treated as so much nonsense.

**Labor Right in Its Theories.**

"Labor is all right in its theories, but wrong in its present attempts to enforce them. Men get together and resolve when they pay a fare they are entitled to a seat in a street car. The theory is a good one in the resolution, but when the men who resolve get on a street car they find their theory is defective unless they club the ones who are occupying all of the seats. What makes the theory defective? Nothing except the rights of the men who are seated. Any force in a labor union means anarchy. A guild without violence may be imperfect, but with violence it is infamous. It was the great moral force inculcated by the press, pulpit, and schools that finally restored peace and quiet last July. The quiet, law-abiding action of the workingmen at Pullman gave promise, too, of worthy citizenship.

"Labor needs leaders worthy to carry its banners—leaders that will not preach the lie that capital is an enemy of labor. Labor is the fertile field of civilization; capital is the seasons, sunshine, and seed. Anarchy, crime, and folly should be commanded to stand back, and give labor intelligent leadership. The hostility of capital to labor is a lie. Labor does not love labor any more than capital does. The whole truth in a nutshell lies in the fact that people who have money are not anxious to spend it. Did you ever know a blacksmith anxious to pay a big plumber's bill for the benefit of his fellow-laborer? Are the carpenters anxious to pay the tailors' prices for their clothing? Labor is just as great an enemy of labor as capital is. Any other assertion is the cry of a dreamer.

**Labor the Language of Money.**

"Labor is the language of money. Some walking delegate of Christianity should make this truth plain to the toilers. The church must stamp the falsity of enmity between capital and labor into the dust and wave the flag of liberty above all men. Laws have recently been enacted in England extending financial help to labor. The families of those who die in the harness are to be provided for. One hundred and thirty-five men lost their lives in the construction of the Manchester Canal. For every 1,000 men employed in railroad service fourteen are killed and eighty seriously injured. The laws of the country are now providing for those who are left dependent, but formerly no notice was taken of them.

"The great army of Anarchists and disloyal and discontented citizens has been charged to our immigrants. No doubt the gates should be closed against many who flock to our shores, but we are growing a crop of Anarchists on our own soil. All the great cities seem to be uniting to make all law ridiculous. The foreigner who sells his vote is not as bad as the native American who buys it. The churches, Catholic and Protestant, should abandon theological discussions and work for a higher order of intelligence. The new aim of the pulpits should be to make and reveal man the brother, man the Christlike."

## CONVERTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

**Review of the Seventeen Years' Work of the Pacific Garden Mission.**

Men from all walks of life, women who had been benefited in some way or other, joined in celebrating last night the seventeenth anniversary of the establishment of the Pacific Garden Mission. Just seventeen years ago last night Col. George R. Clarke established the mission in a small, narrow room on Clark street, between two noisy saloons. Several years later it replaced a disreputable dance hall at the corner of Clark and Van Buren street, and later moved into its present quarters at No. 100 Van Buren street. Since the death of Col. Clarke the burden of the work has been carried on by his his widow, Mrs. Sarah D. Clarke, and Harry Monroe, Assistant Superintendent. The duties have demanded great self-sacrifice, but those interested in the work look forward to a permanent home and the absence of fear of being compelled to discontinue for lack of financial aid.

The meeting last night was a powerful testimonial to the work of the mission. Well dressed, bright-eyed men told stories of a life of despair, debauchery, dissipation, and even crime, from which they had been rescued by the mission. Women with trembling voices related the substitution of the Bible for the beer can on the center table, the transformation from a drunkard's hole to an honest home. The hall was filled, and outside the doors were gathered the uncouth habitués of that rough district, many eager to hear the words, while from mouths emitting fumes of bad whisky there came involuntary responses to songs long forgotten. Mrs. Clarke reviewed briefly the work of the mission, during which thousands had been turned toward a better life, and said there were now from five to twenty-five converts at each daily meeting. Not only were many of these present, but Pacific Garden Mission converts could be found all over the world.

There were several stories of conversion related. One young man, an expert stenographer, had drank for seventeen years and had the delirium tremens eight times, but had been brought to his senses and to an honest life through the agency of the mission. One of the worst members of the old hotel poker shark gang of Chicago dropped into the mission one night and has been a stanch supporter and believer ever since. Another told of his downfall with liquor and cards and of how he was several times on the point of murdering wife, child, and self through despair. He had now a happy family and could look the world in the face. An intelligent man who had gone from an official railroad position down to the Clark street barrel houses told his story of salvation, and so it went for an hour. B. F. Jacobs, George D. Elderkin, and Samuel W. Pike told of the great work of the mission, and Evangelist Brown said he had met men in all parts of the world who had been saved by the Pacific Garden Mission. Several converts were welcomed into the fold.

## SERMON ON "CHRIST IN THE COLLEGE."

**Eloquent Effort by Dr. Frank Bristol in an Evanston Church.**

Bishop J. M. Thoburn of India delivered an interesting address on the progress of missionary work among the Hindoos at the First Methodist Church, Evanston, yesterday morning. This noted missionary has spent over twenty years in the Orient, and his words about the progress of Christianity in heathen lands are always heard with the deepest interest.

At the evening service Dr. Frank Bristol spok on "Christ in the College." His discourse was, in brief: Every college of liberal learning is both a monument to Christ and a temple of Christ. His gospel has made it possible. The public spirit and philanthropy of his disciples have founded the schools which are the pride and glory of modern civilization. He who has come a light into the world has constituted his church a herald of that light. By the college and the press, no less than by the pulpit, Jesus Christ is filling our human life with the light of knowledge, hope, and life. Every devout student who enters an institution of learning must on the very threshold meet the Christ. He cannot study philosophy and avoid the Christ. Plato may have become obsolete; Bacon may belong to the past of philosophical discussion; Kant may have lost his authority; Fichte and Hegel may claim little attention, but Jesus Christ is standing at the center of thought. There is no true philosophy of this strange existence except in his character and life.

If you study modern literature you will come face to face with the Son of God. The noblest singers sing of him. From Dante's melancholy rhyme to Milton's starry splendor, from Shakspeare's mighty line to sweetest verse of Tennyson, the Christ becomes the central theme, the inspiration of the highest art. Is not Jesus Christ responsible for and to be credited with the glory of all our better history? The student who seeks the fountains of truth and knowledge will find them sweetened with the very thought and gospel of the Christ. The instructor of today who has caught the spirit of the gospel, who has not written himself an appreciation of the Christ, is not far enough advanced to teach the eager mind and heart of this Christward-tending age."

## RAIN HURTS COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

**Staple Product of Mississippi Is Greatly Damaged—Other Crops.**

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—While the farmers of the Northwest have been fighting fire their Mississippi cousins have been wading around in the mud and slush. Not quite forty days and forty nights have the rains descended consecutively, but off and on for that length of time, at least every other day, has it rained on this section of the country. The consequence is that the farmers of Mississippi have seen their fondest hopes decay. One month ago, or on the first of August, the crop prospect in Mississippi was the finest experienced "since befo' de wah." Such cotton and such cane seldom springs from the bosom of Mother Earth as were here to be found six weeks ago, and planters, laborers, and every one concerned predicted a most bountiful harvest and the beginning of an era of unprecedented prosperity for the South.

Every farmer now wears a long and wearied expression. He looks tired, as if ready to give up the struggle against fate. They estimate the damage already done by the rain and wet weather at from 20 to 50 per cent, and it is certain they are not far from right, as far as this immediate section of the State is concerned. To satisfy himself as to the amount of damage already done to cotton the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE has made a personal inspection of the crops along one of the principal public roads, driving out fourteen miles and back, and noting closely every crop on either side. He saw cotton six feet tall on lowlands where a single healthy boll could not be found. The plant was stout and strong and of that dark green foliage denoting thrift and vigor. But the water had been there more than a foot deep, and what is known as the "bottom" and "middle" crop was gone. The young pods or bolls had rotted and dropped or were so soft and flabby that they could never mature. The ground between the rows was literally covered with these bolls and with blooms which had been beaten off by the heavy rains ere they had time to mature a boll. He saw similar conditions on hill farms, only the damage there was not as severe as in the bottoms; and estimated the average damage to the cotton crop at 25 per cent—that is, that the prospect, with good weather from now on would give the farmer 75 per cent of what his crop promised one month ago. Should these rains continue a week longer, however, he will not harvest a half crop of the fleecy staple.

The corn crop is also being seriously injured. It was considered safe. Fodder pulling time was over (they "pull" the blades from the stalk down here), and it was confidently asserted Mississippi had never before made such an abundance of corn. Now it is rotting on the stalk in the field and actually sprouting in the shock. The loss of corn will be something truly disastrous should the heavy rains continue a week longer.

Other food crops, such as sugar cane, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, etc., are very promising. The rains so far have not affected them and farmers are assured of a living of some sort. With an abundance of the above mentioned products no Mississippi farmer will ever suffer for the bare necessaries of life, and, provided they can save a little cotton with which to pay their taxes and their preacher, they will make it through the winter comfortably.

Cotton, like wheat, seems to have struck rock bottom in prices. Three years ago a 500-pound bale of cotton was legal tender for $45, now it is worth only $30, even when it classes as good middling, and in a wet season it does not do that often. The present price, six cents per pound, does not cover the cost of production, but then it is the only ready money crop here and every farmer is forced to raise it, more or less. Those farmers who adhered this year to the all cotton system will be bankrupt, but those who have learned from experience that cotton can only be trusted as a surplus to food crops, will pull through all right.

### American Travelers.

Swiss hotelkeepers complain that American travelers have been scarce this year, and noother customers spend so much.

# HURTH NOW A BISHOP

## CEREMONY PERFORMED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

**Large Numbers Present at the Exercises—New Bishop Leaves on a Visit to the Pope—Then Goes to Bengal, India, Where He Has Been Assigned for Duty—Announcement of Tolman's Change of Faith Causes Regret—Appointments in the Free Methodist Conference.**

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—For the first time in the history of the University of Notre Dame a priest was today made a Bishop when the Rev. Peter Joseph Hurth, President of St. Edward's College at Austin, Tex., was elevated to the Bishop's rank. The ceremony was a magnificent one and hundreds of people filled the beautiful cathedral, the Church of the Sacred Heart, to witness the celebration which began at 8 o'clock a. m. and was not finished until noon. The church is large, but many could not even find places to stand about the great doorways. All visitors from out of the city and those taking part in the ceremonies arrived yesterday. Promptly at 8 o'clock the procession formed in the grand parlor of the main university building and descending the stone steps marched slowly to the Church of the Sacred Heart led by the university band. The church dignitaries and Notre Dame officials followed the band, the 350 students coming last. The priests and students took seats in the body of the church and those to take part in the ceremonies entered the sanctuary and donned the gorgeous episcopal robes used in the service. Then followed the profession of faith of the Rev. Father Hurth, after which the ceremonies were opened by the Very Rev. Andrew Morrissey, President of Notre Dame University, who read in Latin the brief of Pope Leo XIII. nominating the Rev. Peter Joseph Hurth for Bishop's orders. The Pope's brief was written on parchment, and bore the Papal seal and the signature of Cardinal Rampolli, Pope Leo's Secretary of State. Bishop Hurth, the consecrated Bishop, then proceeded to his chapel on the gospel side of the sanctuary and the solemn mass was begun. Bishop Rademacher of Fort Wayne, the consecrating Bishop, acted as celebrant. His assistant priest was the Very Rev. William Corby of Notre Dame. The deacons of honor were Father S. Fitte and the Rev. Dr. Linneborn of Notre Dame; deacons of the mass, Fathers James French and John W. Cavanagh, Notre Dame; master of ceremonies, the Rev. D. J. Spillard, Notre Dame. During the mass Bishop Hurth also said mass, his assistant consecrators being Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Bishop Schwebach of La Crosse, Wis., who were assisted by Fathers Peter J. Franciscus and Alexander Kirsch of Notre Dame. Bishop Hurth was especially assisted by Father P. Johannes of South Bend. Bishop Rademacher, the consecrating Bishop, proceeded with the mass as far as the epistle, when the consecration of the hands and head of the new Bishop took place. This ceremony consists of anointing the hands and head of the newly-made Bishop with crysma, an oil which is consecrated especially for this purpose on the Thursday before Easter. The gospel was said by Bishops Rademacher and Hurth and then solemnly sung by the deacons of the mass.

**Sermon by Bishop Foley.**

At this point the sermon was preached by Bishop Foley of Detroit. A portion of it was addressed especially to the new Bishop. The sermon finished Bishop Hurth retired to his altar and read the offertory. Returning to the sanctuary he offered to the consecrating bishop two candles weighing four pounds each, two loaves of bread, and two small casks of wine. Bishop Hurth then retired to the epistle side of the altar and with Bishop Rademacher read aloud all of the prayers of the mass. Following the solemn benediction by Bishop Rademacher he presented Bishop Hurth with the crozier, ring, and gloves, after which the "Te Deum" was sung, and the new Bishop passed through the church, blessing the people, accompanied by the two assisting Bishops, Richter and Schwebach. Returning to the sanctuary he gave a solemn blessing to all present, and the mass was finished by the reading of the last gospel by Bishops Rademacher and Hurth.

The grand ceremonies finished visitors, priests, and students repaired to Brownson Hall dining-room, where a dinner was served. Bishop Hurth occupied the seat of honor, seven other Bishops being at the table, the officers of the house and students occupying the other tables. About 150 were served.

Among the guests were the following: Bishop Joseph Rademacher, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Bishop Horstman, Cleveland, O.; Bishop Foley, Detroit, Mich.; Bishop Richter, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Bishop Dunne, Dallas, Tex.; Bishop Schwebach, La Crosse, Wis.; Bishop Watterson, Columbus, O.; the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, Kalamazoo, Mich.; the Very Rev. J. Fitzgerald, S. J., President Jesuit College, Chicago; the Very Rev. Dean McGinnity, Janesville, Wis.; the Very Rev. Father Frieden, S. J., St. Louis, Mo.; the Very Rev. Joseph Albrinck, Vicar-General, Cincinnati; the Rev. John Larmer, the Rev. Hugh O'Gara McShane, Chicago; the Rev. John Guending, Lafayette, Ind.; the Rev. L. Moench, Plymouth, Ind.; the Rev. H. Meisner, Peru, Ind.; the Rev. Peter Rosen, Fairfax, Minn.; the Rev. Father Paulinus, Rensselaer, Ind.; Patrick Cavanaugh, Thomas Lynch, J. Murray, Chicago; Judge Timothy E. Howard, ex-Councilman Patrick O'Brien, South Bend, Ind.

**Bishop Hurth Will Go to India.**

Bishop Hurth is about 36 years old. He was born at Nittel, in the diocese of Treves, Arbine Province. He was educated at Notre Dame, and formerly was director of the Manual Labor School. For eight years he has been President of St. Edwards College at Austin, Tex. This afternoon at 3 o'clock he celebrated pontifical vespers in St. Mary's Church in this city and at midnight left for New York accompanied by an old friend, the Rev. Peter Rosen of Fairfax, Minn., and the Very Rev. William Corby of Notre Dame. They will sail Wednesday for Europe. The Rev. Father Corby will introduce the new Bishop to the Pope, after which Bishop Hurth will go to Dacca in Bengal, India, to which post he has been assigned for duty, being the third from the Order of the Holy Cross to be sent to that territory.

## TOLMAN'S CHANGE CAUSES REGRET.

**When He Enters Episcopalian Ministry He Will Not Give Up Scholastic Work.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The announcement of the change of his religious belief by the Rev. Herbert Cushing Tolman, Ph. D., was heard with astonishment and regret by his Congregational friends, although it has been known for months to those high in authority in the Episcopal Church. According to the dignitaries of the Episcopal Church the Rev. Mr. Tolman experienced the change of heart while at the University of Wisconsin some eighteen months ago. He had been dissatisfied with Congregationalism for some time previous, but at that time he met Bishop Nicholson during one of his visits to Madison. The meeting was at the request of Prof. Tolman, at that time Assistant Professor of Sanscrit at the university. He talked about his religious convictions to the Bishop, giving him to understand that he was dissatisfied with Congregationalism and that he wanted to embrace a faith which had an historical foundation. The Bishop was pleased, and, after several talks on the subject, Prof. Tolman concluded to join the Anglican Church. He was instructed by Bishop Nicholson, and while in the East last summer was confirmed an Episcopalian by the Bishop of Vermont at Hanover, Mass. The Rev. Mr. Tolman is from old Puritan stock. His father was a Congregational minister at Hanover, Mass. He is about 33 years of age and has the reputation of being one of the most learned men in this country in the dead languages. He left the University of Wisconsin to accept the position of Sanskrit at the University of North Carolina. This year he is Professor of Greek at the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn. He is a graduate of Yale and also of a German university, has spent some time in Oriental countries, and has made several important translations of Syriac inscriptions. He is a deeply religious man and when he changed his faith desired to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He is now studying for that station and will be ordained in about a year. He will not do any parish work, but will continue in his scholastic work, officiating and preaching Sundays.

## FREE METHODIST CONFERENCE CLOSED.

**Announcement of Appointments for the Ensuing Year Made by Bishop Coleman.**

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Free Methodist conference concluded its business here this evening and adjourned to meet next year at Humboldt Park. The session was a profitable one and considerable business was disposed of. A committee was appointed for a State Sunday-school convention. The following were appointed trustees of the Chicago Industrial Home for Children: M. V. Clute, J. D. Marsh, J. D. Kelsey, G. W. Whittington, all of Chicago. B. D. Fay of Morris, J. G. Rockenbaugh of Kempton, and D. W. Rose of East Peoria were ordained this afternoon. Bishop Coleman announced the appointments for the year as follows:

Chicago District—F. D. Brooke, Chairman; First Church, Chicago, J. D. Kelsey; Second Church, to be supplied; Third Church, to be supplied; Dearborn Street, Chicago, W. E. Bardell; Humboldt Park, W. L. Whittington; Crawford, F. O. Lewis; Harvey and South Chicago, E. G. Cryer; Evanston, C. W. Lyman; Melrose and Glen Ellyn, F. M. Fish; Aurora, A. W. Kelsey; St. Charles, C. S. Spaulding; M. V. Clute and W. P. Ferris, superannuated; A. Maitland, no appointment; T. H. Nelson, evangelist.

Fox and Rock River District—Elgin, D. M. Smashy; Sycamore and South Burlington, A. W. Parry; Franklin and Dustin, J. H. Polly; Franklin Grove, to be supplied; Cary and Algonquin, J. H. Woertendyke; Crystal Lake, Woodstock, and Pleasant Valley, C. F. Andrews; Belvidere, P. W. Newcomer; Rockford, to be supplied; Winnebago and Bidott, T. Duncan; Freeport and Lena, T. B. Webb; South Elgin, G. H. Berner, supply.

Peoria District—J. D. Marsh, Chairman; Kempton and Pontiac, J. G. Rockenbaugh; Joliet, to be supplied; Morris, B. D. Fay; Gardner and Mason, Martin Johnson; Streator and Benson, to be supplied.

Joliet District—J. D. Marsh, Chairman; Peoria and Limestone, J. T. Taylor; East Peoria, D. W. Rose; Pekin, C. B. Wettgell; Deer Creek and Bethel, James Sprague; Fairbury, H. O. Hummard.

Galva District—J. D. Marsh, Chairman; Kewanee and Saxon, J. H. Winters, supply; Atkinson and Sheffield, R. F. Brothers; New Bedford and Yorkton, W. C. McNeill; West Templico and Leon, J. C. Black, supply; Galva and Cable, to be supplied; Knoxville and Abington, Ishmeal Johnson.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Bishop Coleman of Wisconsin will preside at the annual conference of the Free Methodist Church in Decatur this week. There will be 200 ministerial delegates in the city all week. The Illinois State Woman's Missionary Society of the Church of God is now in session in Decatur. A foreign missionary society is to be organized.

## NORTHWESTERN INDIANA CHAUTAUQUA

**Logansport Presbytery Has a Plan It Will Ask the Synod to Indorse.**

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Northwestern Indiana is to have a Presbyterian Chautauqua similar to the one at Lake Chautauqua. The Logansport Presbytery, which has been in session this week, passed resolutions in favor of establishing a resort of that kind, and wealthy members of the church formed a stock company, members of which will meet at Michigan City Oct. 9 to ask the synod to indorse the movement. Valparaiso will present claims for its location at Flint Lake. Cedar Lake, Lake County, is also spoken of. If the church indorses the project it is proposed to expend $50,000 fitting up the grounds.

EMPORIA, Kas., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—In 200 tents, for the last ten days, over 1,200 people have been in camp in Soden's Grove, on the banks of the Cottonwood River here, in attendance at the State camp meeting of the Kansas conference of Seventh Day Adventists. Thousands of people have been in attendance during the meeting. Nearly 200 baptisms have taken place in the river, including over seventy today. Three thousand dollars for home and foreign missions have been subscribed during the meeting. Tomorrow the camp meeting closes.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The dedication exercises of the Christian Church took place in the presence of an immense crowd today.

## METHODISTS FILL JACKSON PULPITS.

**Deacons Ordained with Impressive Services at the Michigan Conference.**

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Every pulpit in the city was occupied today by a Methodist pastor in attendance on the Michigan M. E. Conference. The churches were all crowded. The leading services, however, were held at the First M. E. Church, where Bishop Mallalieu addressed a congregation of 2,500 people. At the close of the services sixteen were ordained Deacons with most impressive services and eight were ordained Elders. Annual memorial services were held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon with appropriate testimonials to the lives of the soldiers of the cause of Christ who have died during the year. A temperance rally was also held in the afternoon, addressed by John G. Woolley. The ordination of the class of Elders occurred this evening.

### Woman's Place in Church and State.

"Woman's Place in Church and State" was the topic of the Rev. J. P. Brushingham's sermon at Fulton Street Church last evening. Mr. Brushingham thinks woman should not only be interested in voting for Trustees in the State University but should be active in securing a healthier state of things in the city government. She should insist for the sake of her children that dens of vice and crime should not be permitted upon property set aside by taxpayers for the use of our public schools. She need not be active in seeking political office, but she may take a patriotic interest in such work as that of the Civic Federation and join with that body in demanding the physical and moral renovation of Chicago.

## AWAKEN INTEREST IN TEMPERANCE.

**Father Dowling Would Confine Present Action to Dealing with the Individual.**

A meeting to awaken interest in temperance work was held yesterday afternoon at Sodality Hall, Eleventh and May streets. Those in attendance were mainly from the parish of the Holy Family Church. The Rev. M. P. Dowling, S. J., was Chairman and J. J. Keenan Secretary. Among those present was Father Hayes, director of the American League of the Cross. Upon the platform were also seated W. J. Onahan, William Dillon, H. A. Gubbins, John Derrig, John E. Cooney, the Rev. T. E. Cox. The opening address was delivered by Father Dowling, pastor of the Holy Family Church, on "Individual Action for the Promotion of Temperance." Other speakers were W. J. Onahan, H. A. Gubbins, W. Dillon, and J. Rafferty. Father Dowling said: "It must be understood we are not engaged in any political crusade, unless efforts made by men of all parties for the welfare of humanity can be called political. It is not our purpose to attack saloons and assail liquor dealers; for there are many social aspects of the temperance question which may very properly arrest attention and feel the reforming hand of philanthropists, but which do not fall within the scope of our present efforts. Our purpose at the present time is confined to dealing with the individual and considering how he can be induced to practice the cardinal virtue of temperance, to which every Christian is bound. If his practice of that virtue arouses the hostility of the liquor dealer or entails loss upon him that is an indirect effect and an incidental coloring. It only shows that some men engaged in that traffic are not satisfied with supplying the legitimate wants of the citizen, but are employed in the business of tempting men to be intemperate and making drunkards of them and are unwilling to observe decency in their nefarious enterprise. We rather court the opposition of such men and ask no quarter from them. If they assail us it is the best possible sign that we are attempting something good for society, of which they are the secret enemies. There can be no conflict between the respectable liquor dealer who acts conscientiously and is as much bound as we are to practice and promote temperance and the moral teacher who advocates that cardinal virtue." Resolutions were adopted pledging the earnest support of the meeting to the movement for a union of the friends of temperance in Chicago for practical work. By resolution also Father Dowling was empowered to appoint a committee of ten to be entitled the "Holy Family Temperance Defense Committee." A resolution was also passed taking a strong position against the habit of treating.

### Crops Make Good Business.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Central Elevator company began the erection of a thirty-five-foot addition to its building in Tolono yesterday. During the last month nearly 200 cars of grain have been shipped by this firm alone. The mammoth crops of the last season have put lots of money into circulation and have caused a great revival in business.

# FARMERS IN CHICAGO.

## FIFTEEN HUNDRED IOWANS PATRONIZE A CHEAP EXCURSION.

**According to Their Testimony the Crops in Iowa Are All Poor and Politics Is Lively—The Crop of Oats Is the Only One Which Amounts to Anything This Year—All the Visitors Confident the Republicans Will Be Victorious in Their State This Fall.**

T. B. Du Bois of Fairfield, Ia., came to town yesterday. T. B. is a Democrat and is proud of it. He is also a farmer, and he raises vast herds of cattle and enormous droves of hogs for the Chicago market. His neighbors count him rich. Farmer Du Bois came to the city on an excursion, and on the same excursion there came over 1,500 citizens from the Hawkeye State. The excursion came into the city at 6:30 a. m. yesterday on two trains of sixteen cars each, and departed at 11:30 o'clock last night. It started at Ottumwa and stopped at all the Iowa towns between that and Burlington. The round trip to Chicago cost the Iowa citizens $2.50 each. During the day the Hawkeye excursionists took in the sights, and especially Jackson Park, where most of them saw the World's Fair last year.

According to their testimony the crops in Iowa are poor and politics lively. Of corn and potatoes there will scarcely be half a crop. As to oats the crop was fair. There will be less than half a crop of apples. The farmers do not like the Wilson bill, and think less of the recent Democratic Congress. The Populists appear to be on the decline. They prospered to a wonderful degree during the progress of Kelly's army of tramps through the State. One of the farmers said: "The Populists were all 'het up' when Kelly went through the State, but it was like putting a newspaper in an old-fashioned sheet-iron stove. They got red hot all of a sudden, but it didn't last, and then they cooled off as quick as they het up."

**Says Corn Is Poor.**

Farmer Du Bois said he had been mainly all over Jefferson, Polk, Ida, Sac, Humboldt, Buena Vista, Henry, Lee, and O'Brien Counties and, excepting along the river bottoms, the corn was poor.

"In some localities," he said, "it will hardly be worth the picking. Take it all over the State, and I think the corn will average about half a crop. Potatoes will not average half a crop. Oats averaged from 30 bushels to 40 bushels to the acre. Mine made even 40 bushels. My hay ran from a ton and a half to three-quarters of a ton. In the western part of the State some of the counties won't average one-third of a crop. I went through there long ago and could buy hogs weighing 100 pounds for 50 cents a head. The farmers have no corn to feed the hogs and don't think it will pay to ship corn in to feed."

When asked what he thought of the Wilson bill Farmer Du Bois made a wry face and rubbed the stubble of a beard that grew on his chin with the palm of his hand, making a harsh rasping noise.

"'Taint just to my liking," he remarked, after a moment's thought. "It don't go down good. But I'm a Democrat. I voted for Cleveland and I'll support the Democratic ticket this fall. I don't just remember who is running on our ticket, but I have always voted the Democratic ticket—I reckon I always will. The Populists flashed in the pan last spring. To my notion they won't cut any figure in the fight. The Republicans are taking the lead and I suppose they will carry the State. The State is overrun with idle men looking for work. The Republicans are saying it's due to the Cleveland administration."

**Democrats Desert the Party.**

T. E. Brokaw, a farmer from Wapello County, spoke in much the same strain regarding the crops as did Farmer Du Bois. A large number of Democrats had deserted their party, he said, on account of the actions of the recent Congress and the Wilson bill. The Populists had gained considerable strength from the ranks of the Democrats, and he thought they would poll a big vote in his county. He was confident Maj. John Lacey, the Republican nominee for Congress, would be reëlected. He was also of the firm belief the Republicans would sweep the State. J. Kibler of Kirkville, Mahaskey County, said in his county the corn would run a little over half a crop, but there were scarcely any potatoes. The oats would run about thirty-five bushels to the acre on an average. The short crops were due to the long drought. The Populists, he thought, were gaining in strength. The sugar scandals in Congress had seriously injured the Democrats out his way. He was of the opinion the Populist movement would hurt the Republicans in a marked degree, but nevertheless thought the Republicans would win. C. M. Randall and Samuel Boyssl of Batavia, Wapello County, were confident the Republicans would sweep the State this fall. It might not be quite as overwhelming as the victory in Maine, but it would startle the Democrats.

C. Evans of Albia, Monroe County, said he sold his corn in the field at $5 an acre and the purchaser was to gather it. Even at that low figure he thought he had made a good bargain. In the counties to the southwest of Monroe the conditions were even worse. East and north the crops were some better, but by no means good. The late potatoes were fairly good. The oats and wheat in his county were good.

## FOR THE STUDY OF CHILD NATURE.

**Convention Under Auspices of the Kindergarten College, Primarily for Mothers.**

A convention for the study of child nature, convened and conducted under the auspices of the Chicago Kindergarten College, will be held Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at the college, No. 10 Van Buren street. There will be three sessions on each of these days, at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 8 p. m. The object is to arouse an interest in what Froebel calls "the science of motherhood," and the meetings are designed primarily for mothers, but it is expected they will be useful also to primary school and Sunday-school teachers. The speakers will be Miss Elizabeth Harrison, the head of the institution, several graduates of the three years' course in the mothers' department, leading local physicians and educators. The program of subjects is as follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 25—Morning session—Pre-natal influences, influence of the nursery appointments upon the child, importance which should be attached to the proper clothing of young children, food for young children and its preparation.

Afternoon session—Round table discussions of morning topics.

Evening session—What part of the care of her child shall the mother relinquish to others? The wisdom of placing children of all classes in the kindergarten a part of each day; the benefit of this separation to mother and child; the necessity of a knowledge of kindergarten principles by mother and nurse and others in charge for the right development of the child; obstacles in the way of obtaining such knowledge and how to remove them.

Wednesday, Sept. 26, morning session—The psychological value of play and the kinds of games which are helpful in the education of the child; playing of games with an explanation of their psychological value.

Afternoon session—Round table discussions on questions submitted at the morning session by members of the audience.

Evening session—Stories and their place in the development of the child; how to distinguish between helpful and injurious stories; stories by Miss Harrison from the standpoint of the kindergarten, illustrating the address; questions and answers.

Thursday, Sept. 27, morning session—Occupation which can be used in the nursery to aid in the child's normal growth, at the same time they interest and please him; the importance of constructive rather than destructive play; necessity of developing a child's self-activity and sympathy through his occupation.

Afternoon session—Round Table discussions on morning topics.

Evening session—Psychology as applied to the every-day problem of the weather; general discussion.

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Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894.

It could have been settled easily without Mr. Settle.

Reports from the primaries in Corea are still contradictory.

Senator John P. Jones says "the iron had entered his soul." Is that why he made a bolt of it?

Gov. Altgeld appears to be tired of life. He says he doesn't care whether he lives or dies. Why doesn't he resign?

Gov.-elect Cleaves of Maine is dimly wondering if the size of his majority does not entitle him at least to honorable mention.

A Boston rabbi has written a sequel to "Looking Backward." A weary public hopes there will not be a political party founded on it.

Uncle Horace Boies when last heard from was more strongly than ever of the opinion that the tariff should be taken out of politics.

There is a suspicion that all this talk concerning Gov. Altgeld's ailments may be merely a prelude to the springing of a new patent medicine on the market.

The Joliet *News* hereby is informed that The Tribune *has not* proposed that the government buy silver with gold dollars and retire the certificates as fast as the silver is coined.

The sun will be on the line at 7:28 p. m. next Saturday, Chicago time, that being the date of the autumnal equinox this year. At the ensuing new moon, Sept. 29, the sun will be eclipsed, the phenomenon being total in the Indian Ocean and near the equator in Africa, but will not be visible from any part of the United States, the sun being below our horizon the whole time of duration.

The danger from derelict vessels on the ocean is not duly understood by the average dweller on land. The latest Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean issued by the United States Hydrographic Bureau states that during the last seven years no less than 1,626 of these have been reported, that the average number constantly afloat is estimated to be 232 per year or nineteen per month, and that the average period a derelict is afloat after having been abandoned is about thirty days. But some of them persist much longer than that. One vessel is noted as having been reported forty-four times since its abandonment three years ago. It is known to have drifted 8,575 miles and is supposed to be afloat still.

The Tribune has stated the operation of the new tariff law in cutting down the wages of the employés in the knitting industries of Toledo and vicinity, and gave figures showing a severe reduction in the wages of those engaged in making mittens. A correspondent asks: "Have the wearers of mittens no interests that ought to be considered?" Yes. And their interests would be best subserved by so protecting the industries in which they are engaged that they would find full employment at good wages, and be able to pay a little more for their mittens than they will have to pay under the new law or go without mittens. What is the use of offering mittens to people who are out of work, and therefore too poor to buy them at any price? Has the correspondent thought of that?

The Washington *Post* reports Mr. M. Gadd to be in favor of an international chamber of commerce as the best medium for settling the financial and tariff questions, and says the idea has been favorably received by bankers and others to whom it has been broached. Mr. Gadd says the policy of such a chamber would outline a new era in the path of progress for the benefit of mankind concerning international trade and money. It would formulate, first, an international medium of exchange; second, an international common measure of value; and third, an international standard of value. "One member from each of the principal chambers of commerce throughout the world would constitute such a representative assembly that for power and influence it would have no compeer in any one nation. Through such a tribunal the time is opportune for a settlement of the money question, and Washington, the capita of the United States of America, is the ideal location for such a national and international assembly."

The Controller of the Currency said at the banquet given him by the Grand Rapids bankers:

> There is one thing the law of commerce knows not of, and that is a law that makes worth 100 cents that which is not worth 100 cents. There is one thing the government cannot do, and that is to compel its citizens to accept such a dollar, nor can we make a foreigner accept that dollar. It matters not whether that dollar is of gold, silver, or paper. No matter what the Government of the United States stamps on the coin, the foreigner and the people of the United States would only take it for what it is actually worth.

This is sound doctrine. It is a pity that the Controller cannot get the free silver members of his party to agree with him. The majority of the Democrats talk as if they were of the opinion that a dollar with only 50 cents worth of silver in it and not redeemable with a gold dollar would have the buying power of a gold dollar, while the Populists profess to believe that a piece of paper called a dollar bill but not redeemable in gold would buy as much as a gold dollar. Few of the free silver Democrats believe what they say. They have in their minds one thing which the Controller did not refer to. That is that with the assistance of a government which furnishes dollars less than 100 cents each debtors can cheat creditors. While no man can buy with a 50-cent dollar more than half what he can with a 100-cent one, it will go just as far in the payment of a debt. But after the debts have all been canceled the 50-cent dollars will be simply half-dollars for all purposes, at home and abroad. The Controller should have said a word about the dishonest designs of the Democrats who are clamoring for dollars which are worth less than 100 cents.

Congressman Lane of the Eighteenth Illinois District says: "We have passed the best tariff bill in the history of this country and all we have got to do is to convince the people of this fact and victory will be assured." If the people can be convinced the rest is easy. But can they be? They have not been in Vermont and in Maine, though the people of those States have suffered less from "the best tariff bill" than have those of some other States whose manufacturing interests are greater. It will be very hard to convince the New Jersey and Connecticut operatives of the beauties of a bill which brought with it low wages and a lack of employment. If the operatives in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other States can be convinced that poorer wages are a blessing they will be satisfied with Democratic tariff legislation and will vote for Democratic candidates. Congressman Lane may not find it easy to convince the people of his own district. They have not had a very happy time of it for the last eighteen months.

### THE CAUSE OF THE INDUSTRIAL PANIC.

The junior Democratic organ admits reluctantly and ungraciously that The Tribune did say in 1892 that there would be a panic if Cleveland were elected, while the organ less able to see into the future not only did not predict a panic in that event, but said there would be good times. But it says that last year, after the bankers' panic had been running for some time, The Tribune stated that "there were no indications of panic on the part of the manufacturers during the months immediately succeeding the election of Mr. Cleveland."

Certainly The Tribune said so, and such was the fact. But what has that to do with the industrial panic which followed the bankers' panic and was due to the causes which this paper stated often and clearly prior to Mr. Cleveland's election? He said in his letter of acceptance that there was to be "no exterminating war against any American interests." He rejected "the charge that a party comprising the majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests." This toning-down or repudiation of the doctrines laid down in the party platform reassured the manufacturers and they went on contentedly with their business for some time after Mr. Cleveland was elected.

In 1893 came the financial panic. That was due to the fear of Eastern bankers that the currency would be brought down to a silver basis. They were alarmed by the tremendous outflow of gold and by the inflow of American securities. That fear spread through financial circles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All who had money out began calling in their loans. The banks refused accommodations. Every one went to hoarding money. The safety vaults were deemed better depositories than the banks.

That panic ran its course, but on the heels of it came the industrial panic. In his call for the extra session Mr. Cleveland gave an ominous intimation that the tariff question was merely postponed for a time till the silver purchase question was disposed of. The House was organized and the theorist Wilson was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. The control of the committee was placed in the hands of southern men who had no practical knowledge of, and no sympathy for, the industries of the North. Those men began speedily to outline their policy. It was soon understood that the new bill would be a radical measure, subversive of those American interests Mr. Cleveland had assured the country should not be made war on in the event of his election.

Then it was that the manufacturers took alarm. Then it was that the industrial panic began, from the effects of which the country has suffered for so many months. Then it was that the manufacturers, having some idea as to what the new tariff law was to be, began to attempt to adjust themselves to it. Then were apparent the madness and the criminality of the Democratic onslaught on the wage scale of the country and of its determination to make the United States do business on a falling market. Then it was that the manufacturers said the wage scales must be lowered or they would have to cease to do business. Then came the strikes and lockouts, the Coxey armies, and the Debs insurrection.

The reduced wages, the diminished employment, and the industrial disturbances were predicted by The Tribune in 1892, and they came. These things were preceded by a bankers' panic but were not caused by it. They would have happened had there been no such panic. They would not have happened if Mr. Cleveland had kept his party from attacking the American wage scale.

These are the facts. Democratic papers, declining to discuss them, fill their columns with glowing statements about the revival of business, the increased sales of goods by wholesale and retail merchants, and the crowds at the hotels. Nothing is more natural than that there should be increased sales. The moment the merchants saw that the tariff was to be lowered and cheaper foreign goods were to force down the price of American products then they stopped buying except from hand to mouth. They devoted their energies to getting rid of the old stocks on their shelves so as not to be stuck with them when the cheaper goods came.

They have come. The cheap foreign goods flow like a deluge out of the warehouses where they were stored awaiting the passage of the tariff bill. They have found their way to the counters of the merchants. The people who have limited their purchases till the cheaper goods should come are buying them. That is well for city people or for farmers who happen to have the money to buy them with.

There is activity, but it is among importers and merchants. Who hears anything said about activity among manufacturers? What papers are announcing the revival of their business? It is not stated that they are running double time or even full time. But there are dispatches from day to day mentioning conflicts between employers and employés as to wages. The former ask for reductions. The latter generally refuse to grant them. Evidently the industrial panic is not yet at an end and the Democratic papers do not dare to claim that it is. They are rejoicing simply over a heavy sale of cheap foreign goods, but where are the signs of the increased demand for American goods and consequently of increased activity on the part of those who make them?

The Tribune told the truth in 1892. The Democratic editors who see now that it did tell the truth are very anxious to make it out that the industrial panic was not due to the frightful blunder of their party in meddling with the American wage scale. But the facts are too plain. They cannot convince the people that the sufferings of the last year did not result from the destructive policy of the Democratic party.

### BRECKINRIDGE PROBABLY DEFEATED.

The Democratic primaries held Saturday in the Ashland District have probably resulted in the defeat of Col. Breckinridge and the victory of Owens. Settle, the third man in the race, polled 3,429 votes in a total of about 19,000. While Owens has a small majority on the naked issue, it is equally apparent that Breckinridge was in a minority of about 3,500 in the district on his record of moral turpitude, which, with colossal effrontery, he made the only issue in the campaign. No other issue was presented. Breckinridge defiantly took the ground that his offense constituted no reason why he should not be nominated, and he called upon his constituents to justify it and to indorse his abominable position by renominating him for Congress.

That he came so near receiving the nomination does not speak very well for the moral sentiment of the Ashland District. He should have been defeated overwhelmingly. The result shows that he was not far out in his calculation that he would be successful. Perhaps he would have been if the women of his district had not taken the keen interest and the active part in the contest which they did. Yet even this calamity would not have been without its compensations, for had he been nominated there is little doubt he would have been defeated at the polls. The drift of politics in Kentucky is not towards the Democracy. It is to be hoped there are some Democrats who would have voted against him, or who would have remained at home rather than give their votes to him upon such an issue as he has raised. The Republicans had a strong, clean candidate in Henry Clay McDowell, running in a strong old Whig district, and it was more than a fighting chance that they would have elected him.

But whether Breckinridge is defeated or not defeated, there can be but one feeling among all decent people, and that will be one of disgust that such a campaign could have been made in the United States. The records of politics in any civilized country will be searched in vain for a parallel case. Never before has a candidate unblushingly asked for the votes of his constituents upon an issue of gross and flagrant immorality. That he should have received so many votes is simply astonishing. Among respectable, moral people there will be at least one cause for congratulation, and that is that the campaign was not contested in any Northern State, but just where it was—in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, which has made such a boast of its aristocracy, its lineage, and its "honah." There is some consolation in the thought that this was a contest among the chivalry and that the thousands of votes he received were not cast in a Northern State. It is only necessary to imagine the whirlwind of indignation which would sweep over Illinois were a candidate to ask for the votes of the people of the Rockford District, for instance, upon such an issue, to really appreciate the conduct of this man in the Ashland District.

His effrontery was astounding. It shows that his moral cuticle was of the texture of a pachyderm, that he has lost every trace of moral consciousness, and that he believed the voters of his district were men of the same stamp, who were utterly indifferent to such flagrant offenses as he committed. Either this, or he had the insane vanity to believe that his personal popularity would induce them to give no thought to his moral baseness. In this case the vanity is as bad as his moral defects. It is almost inconceivable that he could have raised such an issue and then asked his constituents to justify it. If he had had any sense of shame he would have confessed that he was wrong and that he had shocked the moral sense of the whole country. He would have apologized in the most public manner. He would have announced that he was not a candidate and would have retired to the practice of his profession upon the proper plea that he was a poor man and must earn a subsistence. If then, after a term of years, he had shown he regretted his past offense and had demonstrated his contrition by the acts of his life, he might have gone to his constituents and asked them to return him to his old seat in Congress. Had he married Miss Pollard, as he admits having promised to do, and then lived a decent life, he could have made some reasonable claim to his old honors, but he aggravated his original offense by making it an issue in a political campaign and of asking the voters not alone to condone it but to justify it and virtually to establish the principle that morality cuts no figure in politics and hence that he was warranted in asking for a re-election. It is impossible to review his career without mortification, but the district, the State, and the country are spared the disgrace of seeing him again in the House of Representatives as one of the lawmakers of the Nation. If he shall appear again in 1896 as a candidate for Congress upon a similar issue it is to be hoped that Bourbon Kentucky will have made sufficient moral advancement by that time to snow him under.

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The thirty or more railways, with 4,500 miles of road and 150 miles of water line, which have been purchased by the Southern railway company, had been for several years under lease by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse company. The latter was organized in March, 1880, for the purpose of acquiring roads not directly connected with the short line known as the Richmond and Danville, and six years later gained control of the Richmond and Danville by purchasing a majority of the shares. This line was sold under foreclosure last June and purchased by the Reorganization committee, which since has quietly picked up the other lines in the system as thus far completed. The original plan included some 9,000 miles of road, but only about half of this has been acquired, and it is supposed that the taking in of the other half will depend largely upon the way in which the business of the 4,500 miles turns out. The President of the new company, Samuel Spencer, is the financial man of the Drexel-Morgan firm, which is understood to be acting for the Vanderbilts, as it was the party to secure for them the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The lines of this new Vanderbilt system embrace a large network of lines in the Central Southern States, with connections to the Mississippi on the west and the Atlantic seaboard on the east. It extends from Washington, Alexandria, West Point, and Richmond, via Salisbury, N. C., to Augusta and Atlanta, and thence to the Mississippi at Greenville. At Salisbury another main line crosses North Carolina by way of Asheville, thence to Knoxville and Chattanooga, and from there to Rome, Ga., where it divides, one branch going to Brunswick and the other to Meridian, Miss. Another line runs from Louisville to Lexington and Burgin, Ky., there connecting with the Cincinnati Southern, formerly the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific. It makes direct connection on and near the seaboard with Washington, the York estuary, Port Royal, Savannah, New Brunswick, Mobile, and New Orleans, thus having magnificent opportunities for the export of Southern products, especially cotton, and for the distribution of imports over a vast area.

The much talked of Richmond and Danville, chartered in 1847 and opening its main line in 1856, owned only 145 miles, while the old Richmond Terminal did not own any track at all. As a result of the new organization more than thirty different boards of management will be abolished, and the securities of as many corporations covered by one comprehensive set of accounts kept in one set of books. Undoubtedly the result will be better service to the public, since all the lines are to be operated under one central control, which will be interested in having them work in harmony, with as little time lost in connections as is compatible with regard to economical administration. Whether or not the public will be benefited by a cheapening of rates for freight and passenger transportation may be another matter not now contemplated by the new proprietary. Yet it is probable that this, too, will come along in time, the patrons of the lines being allowed to share in the great saving to be effected by the combination.

### JUDGE COLLINS' REPLY TO MACVEAGH.

Mr. MacVeagh, whether as grocer or scholar, cannot contend that his speeches in general or his queries in particular remain unanswered by his Republican critics. Mr. Mason has held him up to ridicule and riddled his position with the shafts of his wit and satire. Senator Cullom has demolished his arguments and exploded his theories on the basis of cold, hard facts. And now comes Judge Collins, who deals trenchant blows at the scholar and grocer in politics all round, as well as at the party with which he trains.

The magnificent gathering at the Marquette club in this city Saturday night was held for the purpose of ratifying the Republican ticket. Before the evening was over it was evident the program was not to be confined to ratification of the ticket alone or congratulations over recent victories as auspicious omens of the greater victory in November next. The opportunity to pour hot shot into the ranks of the Democracy was too good a one to be missed and Judge Collins improved it, and Mr. MacVeagh was the victim. The Judge assailed him on every side, leaving none of his absurd claims unanswered. He sufficiently disposed of his fallacious assertion that the Republican party was responsible for the recent business prostration by showing that the first effects of the recent panic were noticeable after the Democratic success in 1892; that its full development was due to "the shock given to the financial world by the triumph of a disorganized, unknown, and uncertain party."

> Every manufacturer in the length and breadth of the land, feeling the uncertainty of the situation, believing that the Democratic party in declaring itself in favor of free trade meant free trade, began a curtailment of business and of investment. Slowly and surely were the number of employés reduced, the output of the country diminished, capital hoarded and withdrawn from circulation, and the seeds of a great financial revolution planted. From that time to this capital and the business industries of the country have waited with suspense to see what might be done by the Democracy in power.

Judge Collins crammed the epithet of Tory as applied to Republicans down Mr. MacVeagh's throat. If protection as defined in the first Republican platform of 1860 were a Tory measure why did MacVeagh vote for it? If the income tax bill reflects the Liberal tendencies of the Democratic party why was it that every Democrat in the United States denounced the income tax bill from 1861 to 1872 as unjust and inquisitorial and a violation of the Constitution? "The slaves whom the Liberal Republican party made free the Tory Republican party made slaves," says Mr. MacVeagh. "The Republican party freed the slaves against the protest of the party with which Mr. MacVeagh has affiliated, and it has assiduously since their enfranchisement tried to secure for them their rights in the Democratic States of the South and to prevent Democrats from disfranchising, enslaving, and murdering them," says Judge Collins.

The Judge struck at every exposed side. Referring to Mr. MacVeagh's refusal to sign a telegram to the President indorsing the position of the Attorney-General in the late strike, he says: "A man who can sit down with riot, disorder, and violence around him and calmly and coolly consider the distinction between the execution of the process of the Federal courts and the ordinary maintenance of peace and order the people should rather consign to a refrigerating establishment than elect to the Senate of the United States." Judge Collins closed his speech with a masterly analysis of Mr. MacVeagh's argument for free trade, dissecting it in such a way as to expose its numerous fallacies. Upon this question the Judge went to the root of the matter.

> Free trade would lower wages to the level of competition. Why have free trade if under it we cannot buy foreign products cheaper than those of home manufacture? If, then, you buy the foreign product cheaper, the ingredients that enter into the product must also be bought cheaper abroad; labor must be cheaper, capital must be cheaper, and with these cheaper prices our capital and our labor must compete, and their earning capacity be diminished. Labor is better paid here than abroad, and if it is true that in some lines of industry capital gets more than its fair share, will labor get more by compelling the manufacturer to lower his prices to meet foreign competition?

And again:

> That protection leaves the "manufacturer perfectly free to bring in from anywhere in the world labor which is the cheapest he can get, and that labor competes with the labor here in America," would not be changed by universal free trade. Under free trade the same privilege would exist, but not the same inducements, because with free trade the cheap labor would stay at home and enter into competition with us and compel our workmen to live and work and receive such wages as cheap labor elsewhere is forced to receive, and to live and work as they.

The arguments and answers of the Republican orators, indorsed and confirmed by Republican and disgusted Democratic voters in the recent elections, will furnish Mr. MacVeagh with fresh material during the remainder of his campaign. The enthusiasm with which these arguments and answers have been received by the people at the very beginning of the campaign will furnish him with profitable food for reflection. It is now his turn to do some of the answering.

The following table shows the value of exports of bacon and hams from the United States during the last fiscal year:

| *Purchased by—* | *Bacon.* | *Hams.* |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | $31,366,843 | $8,230,787 |
| Germany | 1,036,055 | 146,354 |
| France | 54,641 | 14,223 |
| Other European | 3,169,924 | 194,074 |
| British North America | 838,548 | 103,066 |
| Central America and British Honduras | 10,644 | 18,344 |
| Cuba | 532,035 | 668,959 |
| Puerto Rico | 19,038 | 98,695 |
| Santo Domingo | 11,933 | 13,890 |
| Brazil | 1,220,929 | 2,473 |
| Asia and Oceanica | 10,883 | 38,356 |
| Total all countries | $38,338,357 | $9,844,321 |

The United Kingdom took more than four-fifths of the total, countries outside of Europe took less than one-twelfth, while Brazil and Cuba each took more than went to Germany. The quantity exported exceeded 500 million pounds, being 30 millions more than for the fiscal year next preceding, and the value was 2½ million dollars greater, the price per pound being about the same for bacon, while on hams it averaged 0.7 cent per pound les for 1894 than for 1893. There should be room for a large extension of our trade in these articles, though it is not improbable that the high price of corn this year will cause some falling off in the export movement, an advance of 1 or 2 cents per pound in the product being a greater reason for restricting consumption in other countries than in the United States.

Mr. MacVeagh has said on various occasions that while the Republican party built up a high protection wall to keep out foreign goods it did nothing to keep out the foreigners who made those cheap goods, but allowed them to pour into the country and enter into unchecked competition with the better paid American workingmen. If the policy of allowing men who have been brought up with a lower wage scale to come to this country is a wrong one, as Mr. MacVeagh seems to intimate, who is responsible for unchecked foreign immigration now? His party has been in power for the last eighteen months. What has it done directly during that time to stop the influx of foreign cheap labor? Nothing. It could have passed laws to stop or regulate it. It has not done so. There are two reasons for this. One is the dependence of that party on the foreign vote. It fears to alienate those voters already here and it dislikes to lessen the flow of fresh blood through Castle Garden into the veins of the Democratic party. The other reason is the fear of the Democracy that a restriction of immigration would corner the labor market here. If "organized labor" could control the labor market then there would be constant demands for higher wages in spite of the lessened protection. Then the manufacturers would find themselves between two fires—lower duties and higher wages—and the strikes, lockouts, and other disturbances of the last six years would be renewed. Mr. MacVeagh should explain why the Democrats have kept on doing what he blames the Republicans for having done.

The President of the Chambers Glass company states that he was not accurately reported in regard to the amount of wages reduction which he expected would follow a lowering of the duties on glass. What he said to the Senate Finance committee was that a reduction of 30 per cent in duties would reduce by 20 per cent the cost of laying down foreign window glass in New York. The wages of skilled workmen in the United States are 50 to 55 per cent of the cost of manufacture, and if the entire reduction necessary to meet the lower cost of importing were taken from the skilled workers it would require a cut of about 40 per cent in their wages. But he denies that he proposed or predicted that the whole reduction should or would be taken from the wages of skilled labor. He told the workmen they ought to consent to a reduction of 25 per cent, and that generally agreed upon is 20 per cent. As this is only half the 40 per cent named the manufacturers at some glassmaking centers have complained that the action was not in good faith, but the fault-finding is based on an imperfect knowledge of the real facts in the case.

Among the thousands of pictures of the White City few, if any, show it as it looked from the lake. Were the photograph concessionaires too busy reaping a harvest on land to look after their water privileges?

The successful raising of the fire-boat Yosemite by means of air-bags seems to hold out the promise of a career of practical usefulness for the modern prize-fighter.

In case of doubt you can generally venture your money on the hypothesis that the price of gas will not be reduced.

"Suburbanite" writes to say that the fourth commandment as revised for modern use is this: "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work and on the morning of the seventh be awakened from a sound sleep at daybreak by frequent and vociferous bellowings of 'Mornin' pa-*pers! Tribby yune, Hurrul', Ninter O-sh'n!*'" We see no help for it. If "Suburbanite" has conscientious scruples against using a gun he will have to move farther out.

We tremble to think what may happen to the financial outlook one of these days if Mr. Eckels of the currency controlling department has a fit of indigestion.

Everybody appeared to take a malicious delight last week in knocking out the record.

The season for shooting prairie chickens has arrived. The experienced chicken-hunter from the city never goes out to the prairies with his gun and dog without providing himself with a few ounces of silver ammunition.

Mr. Edison missed the chance of a lifetime by not having his kinetoscope in Lexington, Ky., last Saturday.

Obviously Whitelaw Reid of the New York *Tribune* should make his trip around the world by going westward.

Explorer Peary didn't find it.

## PERSONALS.

Alois Burgstaller, the tenor singer at Bayreuth, was a woodchopper in Bavaria at 23 cents a day when Frau Wagner discovered him last spring.

Urban A. Woodbury, Governor-elect of Vermont, and Z. M. Mansur, Lieutenant-Governor-elect of the same State, are both war veterans, and each lost a right arm in the service.

A. C. Cook Jr. of Manchester, Eng., is aged 71 years, but he recently won a wager of £5 by beating younger competitors to the top of a ship's rigging. He's an old son of A. C. Cook.

James Tissot of Paris, whose series of pictures on the life of Christ has been much talked about, is about to become monk and devote his talents to the making of illuminated manuscripts.

Erastus Wiman, since he gave bail and came out of the Tombs, has been kept busy attending to his many enterprises. He is just as active and energetic as formerly, and his friends say that he will yet work out of all financial trouble.

Senator Brice denies the report that he intended to resign if the Ohio Democratic convention censured him. Mr. Brice is a business-man, and he believes that when a thing is bought and paid for the usufruct belongs to the purchaser.

John H. Thompson and his brother Hugh, who were married at the same time in September, 1844, celebrated their golden wedding together Wednesday at Northumberland, N. Y., with three other persons, exclusive of their wives, who were present at the original ceremony.

Mr. James Brown of Bellington, W. Va., is 6 feet and 1 inch in height, but even his great stature does not hinder his chin beard from trailing on the floor when he stands erect. The mustache is even a greater curiosity than his beard, being exactly 7 feet 4 inches from tip to tip.

King Humbert is a sportsman of unusual skill. He went out from his hunting lodge at Valle del' Orco one day recently and killed eighteen wild goats and thirty-two chamois. When the "bag" was examined it was found that every one of the victims of the royal rifle had been shot in the head.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay, who was in his day one of the great men of this country, and now living in remarkably good health for his years on his estate near Richmond, Ky., will be 84 years old in a few weeks. Another statesman of a bygone day is ex-Gov. and ex-United States Senator Alpheus Fitch of Michigan, who is about rounding out his 90th year.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis were the most conspicuous figures at Narragansett Pier this season. Mrs. Davis was very ill early in the summer, and has but recently recovered. During her sickness the widow of Gen. Grant, who has a picturesque cottage near where Mrs. and Miss Davis are stopping, was at the latter's hotel night and morning.

The Rev. Horace Ingersoll, who died last Thursday at Salem, Mass., was an intimate friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and lived for many years in the "house of the seven gables," and it was while visiting him that the novelist got the subject for his story. Mr. Ingersoll, by the way, also gave to Longfellow many of the incidents upon which "Evangeline" was founded. He had told them first to Hawthorne, who had intended to write a romance on the subject, but his plan was postponed and finally abandoned.

### His Boom Is Booming.

Baltimore *American:* Thomas B. Reed's Presidential boom is cutting a big figure since the big figures of the Maine contest were announced. He is a good man, weighing upwards of 200 pounds, mostly brains.

## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Off the Earth" is the apotheosis of the trivial. If this seem obscure let it be said that it is a dramatic hash, full of odds and ends of burlesque, extravaganza, acrobatics, and even in a small way spectacle. It is full of movement, but it has little continuity and no unity. But the piece for once was not the thing. The thing was Eddie Foy. He is the Grimaldi of Chicago—he is to this city today what Grimaldi used to be to London. No one can doubt this who witnessed the really great reception he got last night at the Columbia. The West Town poured into the theater as if to one who was in that huge crowd the Town had captured Chicago. Never perhaps has the Columbia held such black masses of humanity within its walls. Long before 8 o'clock the galleries, burdened like branches with swarming bees, were clamorous with unrestrained exuberance. There were attempts to call out Foy before the performance began; and when he at last made his appearance to the characteristic accompaniment of an explosion the roar of welcome that went up was so hearty, so long-enduring, that the note of affection could not be mistaken in the demonstration. The uproar must have tried the recipient's nerves. There were loud cries for a speech at this inopportune moment, but Foy took by surprise his hosts of friends by starting in with a song. If his voice was more than usually shaky it was not surprising. A little later at repeated cries for oratory Mr. Foy in a few words thanked his friends for their "magnificent reception," assuring them with apt repartee that the reception was "mutual."

Eddie Foy's comical farce is genuine and strongly individual, but it must be used as an adjunct to an entertainment, not as the essential around which to group accessories. He has doubtless seen this necessity, for he has gathered to his aid performers of his own class to whom he gives fair opportunities; he or his managers have been liberal in engaging a number of burlesque actresses that the public has long liked, and there has been a generous display in the matter of costumes, scenery, etc. With all this outlay there should be something a little more coherent than "Off the Earth" proved to be. It is extremely staccato, like the burlesque acting of its author (one means compounder) John D. Gilbert. As an actor Mr. Gilbert is sometimes hysterically amusing, and again preternaturally grave. He gets as closely as he can to the ragged edge of insanity without toppling over. This he has done in rigging up "Off the Earth." The problem of distributing properly Mr. Foy's fund of humor was not quite solved. In the first act too much of his extravagance was lugged in by the ears. His Sandow satire was clever, but out of place. So with the liontamer act. But the female costume was a mistake, and also the disrobing. These were the only coarsenesses one noticed in the performance. A little congruity may be gained in the first act by deferring certain of these features and canceling those last mentioned.

There are two acts, but there ought to be three, for the reason that Charles Hoyt once gave for thus dividing a farce—it gives the audience two chances to go outside and think it over. The second act is the brighter of the two; the scenery is not garish as in the first act and the songs, dances, etc., are carried with much spirit. Swiftness does everything that is possible to take the place of action. In this Mr. Foy makes one of his happiest effects; it is the take-off on the duel scene of "The Banker's Daughter." Mr. Hallen Mostyn lent efficient aid; indeed his song a little later in this act was one of the hits of the night. The dances and chorus songs go with much sprightliness. Mr. Fred Eustis, who has been long connected with burlesques, leads the orchestra. He has written much of the music, which in general is tinkling and catchy. There is a ballet toward the end led by Mlle. Morando, who is well known to Chicagoans. The end comes with commendable promptitude at 11 o'clock.

The performer next to Foy who received a rousing welcome was Louise Montague, as dashing and gallant as ever in the boy's part, and not a year older. There are more comely young women in speaking parts, than what is called by courtesy the plot, requires. Laura Clements is chipper; Miss Sadie MacDonald is fetching; and the brunette beauty of Kate Uart is now full blown. Mr. Joseph Doner caricatures a prize-fighter with considerable effusiveness.

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"Aladdin Jr.," at the Chicago Opera-House, lapsed into its fifth edition last evening, and the transition brought about enough new features to add materially to the interest of the spectacle. Almost all the principal characters had something new to do in the way of songs and dances and all of the additions went well with the audience which packed the theater. In the first act the comedian, John Burke, sang "Johnny, My Old Friend John," which will surely prove popular, and the same player's ditty "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back" will be appreciated as soon as he becomes familiar with the words. Miss Crater's song was entertaining, but Miss Frankie Raymond's "Lazily, Drowsily" proved to be well named and was sung distressingly off the key. Fräulein Martha Irmler, one of the premieres, carried off the honors of the evening with her new solo dance introduced in the Amber ballet, which was a beautiful example of grace and rhythm. Mlle. Catharina Bartho's Caucasian dance was likewise graceful, although it will hardly experience the popularity of her previous character dances. The "Danse d'Armour," also new and performed by eight coryphées, was an excellent divertissement. In place of the transformation scene at the close of the spectacle a series of five tableaux entitled "Heroes of Today" was introduced. The tableaux were in subjects, "The Midnight Guardian," showing a policeman rescuing a waif from the snow; "Mercy's Angel," representing a sister of charity caring for a wounded soldier; "Man the Lifeboat," coast guardsmen rescuing a drowning man; and "The Fire Brigade." The same series was used in London recently as an argument that the Victoria Cross should be conferred upon others than the paid military defenders of England. As they were given last evening they revealed carefulness of detail and met with as much success as could be expected for tableaux founded upon the "living pictures" idea.

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John Griffith, a young actor whose previous dramatic work in Chicago has been confined to minor rôles in Thomas W. Keene's company, made a favorable impression at Havlin's yesterday, where he appeared as Mephistopheles in a version of Goethe's "Faust." The undertaking on the part of so young an actor was daring, although it was fairly justified by the results. Mr. Griffith's Mephisto had its crudities, but it was approached from the right direction and played with evident understanding of the salient elements which form the essence of the German poet's forcibly dramatic and finely imaginative creation. Other actors who have lately attempted the part in Chicago have erred on the side of clownishness and melodramatic malevolence. Mr. Griffith's Mephisto retained much of the subtile cunning, the biting cynicism, and poignant ridicule which, in essence, are Mephisto. His work in the light scenes showed him at his best advantage, the heavier scenes suffering frequently from extravagance of elocution. When this failing is overcome, together with an unpleasant mouthing of words in a few instances, Mr. Griffith's Mephisto will gather force and become an excellent interpretation. The support was considerably above the ordinary, Miss Beatrice Dauncourt proving a gentle and sympathetic Marguerite and L. E. Lawrence a generally acceptable Faust. W. L. Roberts was inclined to be unduly melodramatic as Valentine and Miss Vandenhoff overdemonstrative as Martha. Scenically the production was ambitious. Its chief fault was in the careless manipulation of the lights.

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William Haworth's new war melodrama "A Flag of Truce," at the Alhambra, had in its favor a small cast and an artistic and picturesque setting. As a drama, however, it added little or nothing to the already overstocked market of war plays. Its characters were conventional and they performed the conventional deeds which sprang, early in the play, from the villain's attempt to ruin the successful suitor of a woman by representing him to be a deserter from the Union Army. If the conditions put forth in the play had existed in real life this villain would have pursued any course but the one he did, assuming him, of course, to be a sane man. Eventually, having failed both in his attempt to discredit the hero and to win the heroine, he put an end to himself and the story by throwing himself over a cliff. The play contained several exciting situations which were well conceived and carried out with considerable dramatic effect. The principals in the cast were John Woodward, J. J. Farrell, Horace Mitchell, Albert Lang, Miss Olive White, and Miss Leta Lillian Lankin.

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Miss Katie Emmett revived the Irish melodrama "Killarney" before a friendly audience at the Haymarket, where she is a prime favorite. The play purports to depict Irish character, but it fails as signally as do all the rest of its class. Ireland's gossoons do not wear green corduroys and dancing shoes as parts of their every-day attire, and their difficulties with the landed gentry are not as grave as the play represents. But "Killarney" in its hybrid form is an enjoyable entertainment and Miss Emmett sings her Irish melodies as attractively as of yore. Robert Sheridan is her chief support this season.

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It has been so many years since M. B. Curtis appeared before a Chicago audience as Samuel Plastrick, the wily, oily-tongued Hebrew drummer in "Sam'l of Posen," that the strange anomaly of a play was received as if it were new at the Schiller last evening. Except for the name and the principal actor there is not much of the old material left, which, however, matters little, as Mr. Curtis still keeps the center of the stage and does all the talking himself. For this usurpation of attention, however, no one will be inclined to raise objection, because "Sam'l of Posen" is a one character play in all that the name implies, and its interest depends chiefly upon whether Mr. Curtis dominates the scenes. He is still a capital entertainer, with the distinctive manner and amusing dialect which have held him in popularity nearly a decade. The play is of little account, although its lines have been smartly written up to date, and its jokes and thrusts at the drummer fraternity are sharp and telling. The ending of the first act, in which Celeste, the Frenchwoman, accuses the nephew of faithlessness, is unwarranted, in poor taste, and altogether a weak subterfuge. Moreover, it is out of accord with the remainder of the piece. The company which Mr. Curtis has gathered around him met the requirements. Miss Albena de Wer (Mrs. Curtis) played the Frenchwoman, Celeste, A. S. Lipman played the part of the villain creditably, Frazer Coulter was a gruff Mr. Winslow, and the minor parts were satisfactorily accomplished.

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Miss Electa Gifford, who undertook temporarily the title rôle in "Athenia" and with creditable results, was succeeded at McVicker's Theater last evening by Miss Kitty Marcellus. Miss Marcellus possesses a light soprano, agreeable in quality, and made a favorable impression in the rôle, which she failed, however, to infuse with a sufficient animation. The second week of the opera was inaugurated last evening with certain changes in the text, which, though slight, have resulted to advantage, and obtained ready recognition on the part of the audience.

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Frank L. Bixby's melodrama "Shaft No. 2," which was presented all last week in a West Division theater, was transferred to the Lincoln Theater yesterday, where it was presented before a large assemblage. The unique feature of the play, which was pointed out a week ago, consists in the realistic use of electricity in the form of thunderbolts. By this method the villains and other objectionable people are easily and effectively disposed of. The play is conventional in plot. The company has undergone no change.

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Hoyt's lively farce, "A Milk White Flag," entered upon its final week at the Grand Opera-House last night before a favorable audience. Changes already described have been made in the piece and more are to follow tomorrow evening, the most important of which will be the substitution of Miss Lottie Gilson for Miss Affie Warner in the rôle of the Orphan.

Hooley's Theater will be reopened this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and their London company, who will begin their fifth American season. A. W. Pinero's drama, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," will be the opening bill, which will continue without change during the first week.

The Casino entertained large audiences all day yesterday, the central attraction being Miss Cora Beckwith, who is claimed to have floated fifteen days in a tank of water. This week the swimmer will give daily exhibitions of various aquatic feats. The all-day vaudeville bill this week has been changed. It contains many new features.

The Nibbe French Folly company began a week's engagement yesterday afternoon at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House. Two musical comedies, "The Saratoga Club" and "Mephisto," together with a long and varied specialty bill, make up the program.

The Lilly Clay Burlesque company was transferred to the Empire Theater yesterday, where two performances were given.

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New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The present week will be full of novelty again, but rather less of a musical kind than has been usual of late. Hitherto it has been pretty nearly all comic opera. Now we turn to something a little more serious. After tomorrow night only two theaters in New York will still be vacant, the largest and the smallest—the Metropolitan Opera-House and the St. James, formerly Herrmann's. The opening of Herald Square Theater tomorrow night is an event of interest and importance. The appearance of Richard Mansfield in a new play is important in itself. His company has always been a notable one, in which artistic coöperation is kept alive by constant change of performance and by the watchful and progressive spirit of a creative actor. "Arms and the Man" is the title of the play to be produced tomorrow night. It is a comedy in three acts by Bernard Shaw. Mr. Mansfield plays the part of Capt. Pluntschli. It is the present intention to present "Arms and the Man" for a few nights only. The first Wednesday matinée will take place this week, when the old favorite "Prince Carl," will be presented.

Mr. J. M. Hill has put some renovation upon his Standard Theater, which promises to have this season as successful a career as last.

"The New Boy," expected to take the place of "Charley's Aunt" in the hearts of the fun-loving public, will have its first American production at the Standard Theater, under the direction of Charles Frohman tomorrow evening. The comedy, which is still enjoying a London run that has passed its 350th performance, is by Arthur Law. Mr. Frohman has given it a strong cast, having brought several players from London first, and added William J. Lemoyne of the Lyceum company, Frederick Robinson, late of Palmer's company, and Jennie Busbey, who was one of the charming young women of "Charley's Aunt."

The tremendous new triumph which "Shenandoah" is making at the Academy of Music is still the topic most talked upon in theatrical circles. There would be reason for wondering at it if "Shenandoah" were merely a revival, but it is not. The old love story is there, but the setting is all new, the war environment is grand in its realism and throbs with the pulses of conflict.

John Drew and Maud Adams and "The Bauble Shop" will keep the Empire Theater filled until the return of the stock company in November. The success they achieved at Charles Frohman's beautiful theatre Tuesday night assures that. No drama yet produced here ever sent such a thrill through the town. That the play has made a triumph is established.

The only burlesque in town, "1492," at the Garden Theater, thrives continuously. Its business—although it has been seen here for a year and a half—suffers no falling off in spite of the new attractions that are cropping up all over the town. It is playing to all the people who can get into the theatre and that should satisfy any manager, whether the attraction is new or old.

Wilson has done very well with "The Devil's Deputy" so far. Some of the faults of Monday night have been remedied, but still the piece is not a particularly good one.

"Seven-twenty-eight" only ran its five nights at Daly's, and for the present we shall have no more of Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, Katherine Lewis, and Dixey. The latter's work in the piece showed promise, but it was crude. One would imagine that an actor by association with such people as Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert would do the best that was possible with such a part as the Italian. Tuesday of this week Mr. Daly produces "The Gaiety Girl" with a company brought over from London and managed by Mr. George Edwardes, the proprietor of the London Gaiety and other theaters—a very enterprising man.

At the Grand Opera-House will be produced the comedy drama, "The Great Brooklyn Handicap." It is a story of today, the characters being nearly all taken from the upper strata of New York society.

The liliputians seem to have achieved another success with their new play, "Humpty Dumpty Up to Date," at the Fifth Avenue Theater.

This evening at the Fourteenth Street Theater Augustus Pitou will revive "Struck Oil," which fifteen years ago was a success all over the country, making a fortune for J. C. Williamson, a well-known Australian manager, and his wife, Maggie Moore.

The wave of prosperity which, as Sir Boyle Roche may say is now trying to get standing room at our theaters, has flooded Koster & Bial's. When Oscar Hammerstein is not busy writing operas or painting living pictures he is engaged in cutting off coupons. The firm is growing rich. Vaudeville pays.

Tomorrow evening begins the fourth and last week of Miss Fanny Rice at the Bijou, where the final performance in this city for the season of "Miss Innocent Abroad" will be given next Saturday night. Tim Murphy comes to the Bijou a week from tomorrow in a new comedy by Henry Guy Carleton called "Lem Kettle," in which he will be seen in the title part. William H. Crane makes his appearance as Sir John Falstaff at the Star Theater a week from tomorrow night. The company has already been thoroughly rehearsed, and its work this week will consist almost entirely of dress rehearsals.

# HE FAILS TO APPEAR.

## M. H. MADDEN ALLOWS HIMSELF TO BE ABDUCTED.

**The President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor Appointed to Preside Over the Trades-Unionists' Ratification Meeting at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall Saturday Evening, but Fails to Put In an Appearance—Denies the A. P. A. Will Recognize the Ticket.**

M. H. Madden, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who was to preside over the ratification meeting of trades unionists at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall Saturday evening, was abducted the same night by men said to be opponents of the People's party ticket, and not released until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when it was too late to think of the meeting or the Chairmanship. Mr. Madden is one of the men who have taken a prominent part in Populist politics. While the assemblage was patiently waiting for the Chairman Mr. Madden was in the company of several men who did their best to distract his attention from the appointment and, by a clever plan, succeeded in getting him to break it. When all hope of his coming was given up John C. Harding was selected to take Mr. Madden's place.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening Mr. Madden was sitting in the rotunda of the Briggs House, when William J. Howard of the Longshoremen's Union and two other men connected with labor organizations approached him. They feigned surprise at meeting him and engaged him in conversation. Mr. Madden knew the men belonged to the Ryan faction which nominated the City Hall ticket in Bricklayers' Hall, but he did not let political differences interfere when it was a question of being social. The four men stepped into the Briggs House sample-room and two quarts of champagne were ordered.

The wine soon had its effect and the quartet became communicative and jolly. A carriage was in waiting outside and a ride about town was suggested. Mr. Madden, not wishing to break up the party, consented. The driver whipped up his horses and according to previous instructions drove out to Humboldt Park. From there he changed his course to a road house on North Clark street, and by that time it was too late to think of going to the Twelfth Street Turner Hall. Nevertheless Mr. Madden remembered his engagement, and after a short stop the journey down-town was commenced. The driver declared one of his horses was lame and he plodded along at a slow pace. It was past 11 o'clock when the heart of the city was reached, and all agreed as the meeting had adjourned they might as well make a night of it and by general consent the driver headed for the South Side in the direction of a road house near Washington Park. When Mr. Madden arrived home, it is said, it was nearly 3 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Howard introduced a resolution in the Trades and Labor Assembly setting forth the fact that Mr. Madden had been wilfully and feloniously abducted the night previous by some men unknown and asked the appointment of a committee of five to investigate this mysterious abduction. The assembly refused to play the joke any further and took no action. The resolution was finally withdrawn. Mr. Madden, who was in the assembly in the early part of the meeting, made his escape before the resolution was read.

### NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE A. P. A.

**Col. Villiers Repudiates the Ticket Nominated at Central Music Hall.**

Col. F. Villiers, the highest officer of the American Protective Association in Cook County, made a statement yesterday repudiating the alleged A. P. A. ticket nominated at Central Music Hall Sept. 12 and declaring the organization was not responsible for it. His words are:

"The independent movement which nominated a ticket and had the same indorsed by an alleged mass-meeting at Central Music Hall Sept. 12 was not started by any authority of the order, the Advisory Board having referred the questions whether there should be an independent movement to the councils Aug. 30, which councils Sept. 7 reported an overwhelming majority against the proposition.

"As to the so-called American Independent movement I have no evidence contradicting the claim that its leaders and candidates are members of the A. P. A., but I feel it my duty to say the methods they have employed to promote the movement and to break down the regular political organization of their order should bring down upon them the contempt of every loyal member of the order and of every honest man."

Mayor Hopkins seems to be having hard luck with his independent movement. The alleged labor ticket which he had Ryan, Pomeroy, and other agitators place in the field died before it was old enough to be baptized, and now the so-called A. P. A. combination threatens to give up the ghost before the week is out. It has been known all along that it was Democratic money which paid the hall rent and other incidental expenses of the Central Music Hall meeting, but the Democratic paymasters would not have been so generous had they known the movement they were investing in had so little back of it.

The responsibility for the movement rests entirely on the shoulders of Sims and Kelly, neither of whom is a citizen of Chicago or of Illinois. Sims is a Canadian who came to this country several years ago and settled in Indiana. He is a man of some education and was formerly a teacher in a small academy. It is from this fact he derives the title of professor. He is a good talker and a hustler. He is a sort of a national lecturer for the A. P. A. Society, but receives no salary therefor, it being generally understood his income is derived exclusively from his political services. He admits frankly his present movement is not the legitimate work of the society or of any considerable number of the members, but he hopes by his personal magnetism and hustling abilities to enlist a major portion of the membership in his scheme. The probability is the association will be disrupted or Sims and Kelly will be expelled. Sims has always been a Democrat and prominent in the councils of the party. This fact is well known to most of the members of the association and causes them to look with increased suspicion on his present attitude.

Kelly is regarded as the chief medium of communication between the speculative members of the order and the treasurer of the Democratic Campaign committee. It is well known the Democrats expected to spend a good deal of money to get a ticket of this kind in the field, and some of the fellows who thought they were in the deal are becoming excited because they say Sims and Kelly are not "toting fair."

"Rise Up" Riley is a prominent figure in the councils at Masonic Temple and his name is being seriously considered for a prominent place on the ticket. He has been a floater around Democratic headquarters for ten years past, and with the exception of a few months that he worked for the city under the Cregier administration he has during all that time been without visible means of support. He has tried at various times to fasten himself on labor organizations, but they would not have it. R. M. Johnson, the candidate for Sheriff, is an ex-Confederate soldier, and in the opinion of many A. P. A. members is not exactly a man to be put forward as an example of loyal Americanism.

Before the Central Music Hall meeting was held overtures were made to the Republican committees, offering for a consideration to stop any such movement. One of the men on the Central Music Hall ticket went to Secretary Jamieson and agreed, in consideration of $1,000, half of which was to be divided between these men, that he would guarantee that no A. P. A. ticket would be named. A similar offer was made to Chairman Tanner of the State committee. Both men declined with thanks and soon after the Central Music Hall "convention" was held.

### DENOUNCE THE RYAN CONTINGENT.

**Ratification Meeting of the Uhlich Hall People's Party Ticket.**

The members of the Building Trades Council and individual organizations who indorse the Uhlich Hall People's party ticket met yesterday afternoon and declared themselves. The meeting was held in the Building Trades Council Hall, at No. 199 Randolph street, and the Building Trades People's Party club was formed. J. J. Ryan, William Pomeroy, and others who have declared the only true organized labor ticket was the one indorsed at Bricklayers' Hall were noticeable by their absence, and were roundly denounced.

There were 150 in attendance, and the meeting was presided over by S. S. Vaughn, President of the Painters' Council. There were several candidates on the platform. P. A. Hogan, the first President of the Building Trades Council, was the first speaker, and his fund of funny stories kept his hearers in good humor.

"In this new party," he said, "there are no jealousies to air, no scandals to hide, and the platform adopted at Uhlich's Hall we can stand upon. The old parties are badly twisted and in the upheaval they will find themselves on the wrong side of the fence. They are beyond the work of the reformer and we must elect men from our own ranks. We owe this to ourselves, our Constitution, and our God. If Grover Cleveland would stop to think he would probably be sorry at the attitude he took during the strike. The people of the nineteenth century will not stand the autocratic use of bayonets. It is another battle for the Declaration of Independence. We do not want to loosen the dogs of war. We honor the glorious flag of our country, and only seek to blot out the stains placed there by usury and money despotism, and set it floating in all pristine purity over a land where there are no slaves, white or black."

The speaker predicted villification and abuse of those affiliating with the People's party, but he also prophecied the future historian as writing the names of the men of 1894 as the advance guard of the vast army bringing about the required changes in industrial conditions. The workingmen must stand together and Mr. Hogan declared no power on earth could stop them from reaching the goal of success.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the People's party platform and ticket and it was decided by a vote to form the Building Trades People's Party club. Then O. E. Woodbury took the platform. He compared the times preceding the civil war with the present, the dark clouds preceding war differing only in the approaching conflict being one of brains and intellect. He admitted an apparent split in the organized labor ranks, as described by the "plutocratic press and our enemies," but described the Uhlich Hall convention as the most representative body of workingmen ever assembled in Cook County. He then paid his respects to the other faction.

"I care not what may be said, the men who are posing as labor leaders and called the meeting at Bricklayers' Hall, in which Republican and Democratic candidates were indorsed are not supported by the Building Trades Council. The men who have gone into such a movement have lost all honor, but they do not deserve condemnation, only pity. The time will come when they will need pity. Our men today are not to be led by such as these. They have held positions of honor and esteem among us, some of them still do, but the time will come, and not far distant, when, unless they retrace their steps and come back to their original principles, they will need pity."

The People's party movement was described as not being new but dating back to the time of King George, springing from the conditions existing in Greece and Rome. The speaker insisted no man could become a millionaire by honest means under dishonest laws made by dishonest men. All this he considered could be changed by sending representatives of the People's party to make the laws. While declaring his loyalty to the Stars and Stripes Mr. Woodbury said it was a shame to point to the flag and claim it floated over the "land of the free and the home of the brave," and he honored the man who would raise his hand against the government—"a government of the bondholder." He attacked the financial system of the government from top to bottom, saw a remedy by turning everything over to the People's party, and deplored the decrease of small farms and increase of large ones, forcing the farmers into the cities in competition with labor and substituting labor-saving machinery. He then returned to the Ryan faction.

J. G. Ogden, candidate for Sheriff, defended himself against intimations of employing nonunion men and George Koop, candidate for County Commissioner, declared he would steal before he would accept a bowl of soup and free lodgings. He advocated a dose of tar and feathers for any man not doing justice to his party principles and constituency. The State Board of Equalization was criticised and the speaker expressed the opinion that public officials responsible for hard times should be "thrown in the river."

There was some more uninteresting speaking and the Building Trades People's Party club was formed with temporary organization and the intention of making a hard fight.

### SETBACK FOR EX-ALD. O'BRIEN.

**His Snap Nomination for Senator Repudiated by Populists.**

"Billy" O'Brien, ex-Alderman, was badly turned down by the Executive committee of the County Central committee of the Populist party last night. Mr. O'Brien was nominated Aug. 30 for State Senator in what purported to be the Populist convention for the Ninth Senatorial District. The Populist County committee promptly announced that convention was a snap affair, repudiated it utterly, and called another one for tonight. Last night the Executive committee met at No. 121 Fifth avenue and O'Brien had a delegation there. It was composed of representatives of the Brickmakers', the Teamsters', and other unions, and the American Railway Union. L. W. Rogers, Director of the American Railway Union and Populist candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, was O'Brien's friend on the Executive committee and pleaded his cause warmly. He, with Debs, Howard, and Keliher, had been kept out of jail by bail furnished by "Bill" Skakel, O'Brien's gambling partner, and "Bill" Fitzgerald, his political partner, and did his best to show his gratitude. What the delegation asked was that the convention of Aug. 30 be called the regular one for the Tenth District and the one for tonight be called off. In support of it McGann of the brickmakers argued that O'Brien was the best friend the laboringmen ever had, that he had bailed out the men arrested in the Sixth Ward for doing violent and unlawful things during the late strike, and had given $1,200 to his union the last time he ran for Alderman. L. W. Rogers said all the good things he could also about O'Brien, but the rest of the committee would not have it. They voted to refer the matter to the County Central committee, which meets tonight, and will be done with Mr. O'Brien's case some hours after the Ninth District convention is over.

**Polish Clubs Elect Officers.**

The delegates to the Cook County Polish Republican League, representing thirty-four Polish-Republican clubs in the county, met last night at Pulaski Hall, No. 800 South Ashland avenue, and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Leon M. Wild, editor of the *Nove Zycie*; Vice-President, Joseph Napieralski; Recording Secretary, Joseph Dudek; Corresponding Secretary, John M. A. Drzycimski; Treasurer, Joseph Herman. Julius Smietanka was made Chairman of the Committee on Halls and Speakers.

**Political Notes.**

A joint meeting of the Executive committees of the U. S. Grant club of Hyde Park for the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards has been called to meet at Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Bohemian American Democratic club of the Nineteenth Ward at a meeting held Saturday evening at No. 175 West Twelfth street was addressed by Joseph Kostner, candidate for County Commissioner, who was afterwards indorsed by the club with the entire County Democratic ticket.

### TURNS THE COMBINATION KNOB.

**Brave Young Lady Stands Off a Robber in Fort Scott, Kas.**

FORT SCOTT, Kas., Sept. 16.—A daring robber entered the cashier's office of the T. L. Herbert company, painters and decorators, wholesale supply house, and commanded Miss Eva Thompson, the cashier, who was alone in the room, to open the safe, in which were several hundred dollars. She refused, and he drew a revolver and commanded her to comply with his demand. The door of the safe was closed, but not locked, and with rare courage the young woman stepped toward it and grasped the combination. He thought she was in the act of opening the safe, but in fact she was locking it. She turned the combination knob, while he stood over his, pistol in hand, and then standing erect and undaunted before him she exclaimed, "Now shoot." The follow uttered an oath, pocketed his revolver, and fled.

# REJECT FULLER PLAN

## IT IS STRICKEN FROM THE TRADE AND LABOR INDORSEMENT.

**Assembly Favors the New County Building Proposition, but Refuses to Aid Any Specific Plan—No Action Taken on the Ryan Populist Ticket—Resolutions Adopted in Sympathy for the Striking Militia Who Had Been Led to Mutiny and Urging Them to Hold Out.**

The Trade and Labor Assembly at its meeting yesterday refused to indorse the Fuller plan for the construction of the proposed new county building. The assembly voted in favor of a new court house, but would indorse no plan. Sympathy was extended to the militia members who had failed to get their pay from the State. No action was taken on the Ryan Populist ticket, and the prevailing opinion among the members is it never will again be brought up.

The effort to indorse the Fuller plan was made by Delegate W. I. Howard. He offered resolutions with the main feature as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Trade and Labor Assembly, the representative body of 150,000 trade unionists, unanimously indorses the Fuller new county building proposition; and further

*Resolved*, That the Trade and Labor Assembly pledges its hearty coöperation in bringing this public benefit ultimately before the people and to give to said proposition its entire support on election day; and further

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Trade and Labor Assembly and copies be sent to the Cook County Board of Election Commissioners, clerk of the court, and all central labor bodies of Chicago.

The resolutions met a volley of objecting speeches. Tommy Morgan ridiculed the idea that the county was to get a building for nothing and in addition to this make money on it. This was in opposition to the spirit of commerce. The men who got up such plans were not prompted by philanthropy. He was opposed to it because Fuller was a capitalist associated with other capitalists to make money. He was in favor of a new court house and a new postoffice. But he wanted the county treasury to put up the money and the government furnish the funds. Mr. Morgan's amendment to strike out Fuller's name was finally carried.

A communication sent in by an ex-delegate to aid the militiamen in collecting their money was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has come to the attention of the Trade and Labor Assembly that widespread and justified dissatisfaction exists in the ranks of the State militia, which at last has reached the high state of mutiny, commonly known in labor circles as strike, on account of back pay due them from the State of Illinois for services rendered a few corporations and capitalists; and

WHEREAS, These few capitalists and corporations, so as not to put the State to still greater expense, were requested by the Governor to voluntarily advance the money needed to pay off those who have been used to protect them in their aggressive attitude against striking workmen.

*Resolved*, That the Trade and Labor Assembly extend its sympathy to the striking members of the State militia and hereby calls their attention to the fact that as employés of corporations they occupy the same position in regard to the wage question as the striking members of labor unions, whose just demands they are so frequently used to defeat; and that as now used they should realize that the State militia while acting as such have been diverted from the original purposes as the guardians of the peace of the commonwealth and have been used to do police duty for private corporations. Realizing this, we, the Trade and Labor Assembly, urge upon them to lay down their arms never to take them up again until the militia shall be called upon to guard the sovereignity of the State and not to further the interests of private corporations.

The meeting opened with a discussion as to whether the last meeting was illegally adjourned. There was considerable lively discussion in which Mr. Jones said he adjourned the meeting, as he feared there would be murder in five minutes if he did not. Delegate Harding's motion to correct the records so as to show the meeting was adjourned by the Secretary was finally carried.

Delegate Howard of the Longshoremen's Union, who was one of a committee to collect money for the defense of John L. Gear and thirty-seven other miners who are to be tried for strike riots in Tazewell County, reported that only a few unions had contributed, among which were the Bricklayers' Union with $200 and the Typographical Union with $100. He appealed to the members of unions personally to come to the aid of the men.

The report of the Committee on Entertainment censured the Cigarmakers' Union for not parading Labor day. Delegate Dold said in reply: "We have better use for our money than to parade before the plutocrats and expose to them the rags of those in want."

After some discussion, on motion of Delegate Morgan the censures referring to the cigarmakers or any other union were ordered stricken out.

A bust of Eugene V. Debs was presented to the assembly, and after some unimportant business it adjourned.

### HE DOES NOT FAVOR THE CANAL.

**Drainage Trustee L. E. Cooley Talks Against the Georgian Bay Scheme.**

Capt. J. S. Dunham, representing the Chicago Board of Trade, and L. E. Cooley, the Drainage Trustee, left yesterday as the Chicago delegation to the deep waterways convention, to meet in Toronto, Ont., today. Neither is in favor of the project for a canal connecting Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario, at least under present conditions.

"This old canal project," said Mr. Cooley just prior to his departure, "will cost more than the great Manchester Ship Canal. It is one of those things which may be done in the far future, but it is not to be considered seriously as one of the questions of the day. I believe in deep waterways between the upper lakes, but the best route is by Lake Erie, and thence on the American side to Lake Ontario. This canal on American soil around Niagara Falls could be constructed for $23,000,000, and I believe the route is much better than could be obtained by enlarging the Welland Canal. It will be easier to secure the money from the government for a deep ship canal from the lakes to tide-water," Mr. Cooley added, "than it will to get aid for constructing small canals. What takes the people is the idea of having ocean going steamers sail direct from foreign ports to cities on the lakes. That captivates the imagination, and people are willing to spend their money for it."

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 16.—The international deep waterways convention, which will meet at Toronto tomorrow, promises to be the most important of the kind ever held on this continent. Its efforts are expected by the promoters to be far-reaching in the matter of the transport of freight from the Western States and the Western Canadian provinces to the seaboard, and its influence on the present channels of freight from the West to the East may be very important. Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Duluth, Toledo, and other important centers have promised to send representatives here. One of the greatest schemes to be considered is the deepening of the canals along the St. Lawrence River, connecting Lake Ontario and other great lakes in the West with the Atlantic Ocean to a depth of twenty feet so that they will allow the passage of ocean going vessels to Duluth and all other American ports on the inland lakes.

### NEW POSTAL STATIONS DOWN-TOWN.

**Postmaster Grower Starts in Business in the Masonic Temple Today.**

One of the new down-town postal stations which Postmaster Hesing has decided to establish will be opened this morning in the Masonic Temple drug store, No. 53 State street, with William F. Grower, manager of the building, in charge. This station will be known as No. 31, and it is expected the people in that vicinity will give it their patronage at once. Mr. Hesing's sole object in establishing this as well as other substations in various parts of the down-town district is to accommodate business-men too far removed from the main office. The stations will receive and deliver registered letters, cash money orders, and sell stamps, as well as other postal supplies in reasonable quantities. As the substation keeper will be required to carry the stock at his own expense it is not expected he will furnish these supplies in greater quantities than for current demands. The start of the experiment, therefore, is to be made this morning. Mr. Grower will have a young woman attendant behind the wicket to wait on customers, and as the business increases the force will be enlarged. Beginning today also collections of mail from the street boxes in the business district will be made fifteen minutes earlier than heretofore.

### TELLS OF A WONDERFUL PEOPLE.

**Dr. H. Hensoldt Lectures on the Life and Religion of the Hindoos.**

Dr. H. Hensoldt, the Oriental traveler, lectured at All Souls' Church, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, last night on the Hindoos, their life and religion, and the occult powers which they possess to a remarkable degree. Dr. Hensoldt is the only man who has penetrated to the heart of Thibet in the last century. He spent a number of years in the East studying the mysteries. The lecture he delivered last night was not so deeply scientific but that all could understand. He said in part:

"The Hindoo is intensely philosophical. He is always pondering over the problem of the great world mystery. He has no conception of time, and if you were to ask him how old he was he would not know what you meant. I have asked young children and they have told me they were 80 years old, and old men who said they were 10. He keeps no record of his age because he has the intuitive knowledge he has always lived and always will live. You will find an old man tottering to the grave with supreme confidence he will but enter another life. He knows he cannot be put out of existence. If one was to conclude life is not an eternal existence then it would be but a pitiful existence indeed. Think of waking up in a new existence burdened with the memory of former sorrows. We want to get rid of these sorrows.

"The Hindoos look upon this life as one of penance in which they atone for former sins and thus are elevated to a higher state of mortality in the next life. The Hindoo belief is not a creed, but a philosophy. Buddha said life was something to be gotten rid of, not by suicide, for the future life would be burdened with that additional sin, but by atoning for all past sins. We have to turn to this life again and again until we are fit for a higher state of existence. In India the people never commit suicide. When we realize life under the most favorable circumstances is a state of suffering we are in a position to understand Brahmin philosophy. They believe each man is an integral part of the Supreme Being or Creator and that when they have thrown off this life they will return and unite in one body again. The Hindoos believe the body to be an illusion and consequently their life is very simple. Time is also an illusion. We have an arbitrary measurement of time. At the equator twenty-four hours constitute a day; at the poles there is no time. Mathematics is an illusion. The basis of computation is the figure one. If a man loans you a dollar and you promise to pay him back a half at a time, you could not pay him between now and eternity. This shows the science of mathematics is rotten.

"The most remarkable things about the occultism of the Hindoos are the tricks played by the fakirs. They are perfectly marvelous. I saw one of the most famous magicians sit on the grass in the public square, and with no chance for concealment of anything, throw a rope in the air and it would suspend vertically. He would climb it until he disappeared in the clear air of the blue sky. It was purely a higher knowledge of the highest science which enabled him to do it. He understood the application of the powers of occultism. It has been demonstrated fully by Charcot of Paris that any one mind can hypnotize any other mind. How does this differ from the occultism of India? Only in degree. It will take centuries to explore the vast treasury house of Hindoo knowledge."

### ACCUSES HER OF TRYING EXTORTION

**Hubner Says Miss McCutcheon Wants to Fleece Him Through the Courts.**

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Both parties in the McCutcheon-Hubner $5,000 breach of promise suit commenced in the Circuit Court are well known here and the case promises to be sensational. Conrad Hubner, the defendant, is a member of the firm of H. Hubner & Son, boot and shoe dealers. He is a business-man of considerable means, while his father has large investments in real estate besides his lucrative footwear business. The man bears a good reputation and has a large circle of friends. He is 42 years of age, having spent a number of them before he entered the shoe business in the watch factory in a responsible position. The plaintiff in the case is a rather attractive-looking lady of 25 years. She has lived in Elgin until a few weeks ago, when her folks moved to Rockefeller, Lake County, and she moved to Chicago. She claims to have several letters written by Mr. Hubner proposing marriage, and others in which he speaks of the future when they should be man and wife. It is on the letters she bases her breach of promise case. She also alleges he spoke of their engagement before various people, and they were regarded as betrothed for a long period. Miss McCutcheon says their affections were alienated by certain persons who, with intent to injure, circulated slanderous stories about her, intimating a checkered career on her part. She claims Hubner first ignored the stories and then connived with the persons who originated them to effect her ruin. Plaintiff also says she was so certain of Hubner's constancy she purchased an expensive trousseau and was prepared for the ceremony. After various entreaties on her part for the wedding which she had anticipated and which he refused to consider she commenced suit in the Circuit Court. Mr. Hubner, the defendant, denies writing the letters and says his accuser is a woman of bad repute endeavoring to extort money from him through the courts. He claims his ability to disprove any of the charges made by the woman and says he never proposed marriage.

### LIGHT AND WATER FOR GROSSDALE.

**Home Company Formed to Furnish the Progressive Town.**

Willis Melville, Paine Harrington, Oscar E. Taylor, Werner Marti, and Max Rathberger of Grossdale have organized a corporation to build water works and an electric light plant. The capital stock is $500,000, and will all be taken by residents. The business will be conducted on the coöperative plan. "We refused an offer from La Grange," said Mr. Melville, "to furnish us light and water." Construction of the electric light plant, estimated will cost $10,000 and to serve a territory two miles square, will be commenced in three weeks. Then the water-works improvement will be taken up. The water supply will be from artesian wells. The village is erecting a $10,000 school on ground donated by Mrs. Phillip D. Armour.

### MRS. THOMAS MILCHRIST IS DEAD.

**Mother of Ex-Attorney Milchrist of the Northern Illinois District.**

GALVA, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Thomas Milchrist, mother of the Hon. Thomas E. Milchrist, formerly Attorney of the Northern Illinois District, died at the home of her daughter in Galva this morning at 5 o'clock. She was 87 years old.

**Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman died of heart failure at her home, No. 2102 Ridge avenue, Evanston, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The deceased was the widow of Thomas Freeman, the real estate lawyer, who died eighteen months ago. The couple were among the earliest settlers of Evanston, having occupied the same homestead for thirty-five years. The burial will take place Tuesday afternoon.

**Lyman C. Dayton.**

ABERDEEN, S. D., Sept. 16.—Lyman C. Dayton died last night at 10 o'clock from the effects of a surgical operation. Mr. Dayton leaves a large amount of property in this city and St. Paul and Minneapolis, much of it being in litigation in the courts. The remains will be sent to St. Paul this evening for interment.

**Mrs. Fernando C. Beaman of Michigan.**

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Fernando C. Beaman, the widow of Michigan's eloquent war Congressman, died last night, aged 76. Mrs. Beaman was prominent in social life in Washington during the '60s.

**Obituary Notes.**

Joseph Kamp, an extensive land-owner of Canada, died at Toronto Saturday.

James Lewis, ticket agent at Hanna, Ind., for the Chicago and West Michigan and Nickel Plate railroads, is dead.

**Helped to Capture Davis.**

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Andrew Bee, late of Company L, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, died late last night at Martin. To Bee belongs a good deal of the credit for the capture of Jefferson Davis, he being the first man to recognize the Confederate President as he attempted to escape in disguise.

# REFORM IN THE HOME.

## MRS. JOHN VANCE CHENEY TALKS OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

**Interesting Interview with the President of the Woman's Congress Auxiliary of the Midwinter Fair—Encomiums for Chicago Women—She Desires to See a Great National Convention of Housekeepers—Argument for Co-operative Cooking—Treatment of Domestics.**

Mrs. John Vance Cheney, President of the Woman's Congress Auxiliary to the Midwinter Fair, is visiting Chicago in the interest of the congress, which now is a permanent organization. Her special purpose in coming East is to study household economics and make the acquaintance of Chicago women, of whom Mrs. Cheney has a high opinion. Mrs. Cheney is a guest of the Newberry Hotel. To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE she told a brief story of her work. She is a tall, stately looking woman, perfect in form. Her gray hair surrounds a handsome face and her cheeks are as rosy as those of any miss in her teens. Helen Campbell, who wrote about her in *The Outlook*, described her as a French Marquise of the ancien régime, with the manners of an American.

In speaking of the Chicago Woman's Congress Mrs. Cheney said: "The inauguration and completion of the Woman's Auxiliary was the greatest marvel of the world. We had a congress in California, but it was not on as large a scale as the one here. The Chicago women, I think, are the grandest one could find anywhere. I came here to meet them and get acquainted with them so that I may learn what they are doing. My object in coming here is to study household economics. I am interested in household service, particularly because it seems to me that the most urgent need for reform is in the home—the immediate environment of every human being. All the problems of the day start in the home. I believe if the science of selecting and combining foods properly and economically were generally understood that the domestic problem and the social problem would take a long step toward solution, for household science is at the foundation of all mental, moral, and physical growth.

**Women as Housekeepers.**

"Women are supposed to be good housekeepers, because they are women. It is no more natural for a woman to be a good housekeeper than it is natural for her to be President of a railroad, and I assure you there is very little difference in the complexity of the two undertakings. I want to see a great national convention of housekeepers, the result of which shall be institutions in all of our cities where there shall be scientific lectures on the proper combination of foods, on plumbing, drainage, and methods of work. This accomplished, we may soon hope to introduce such methods into the regular course of study in our public schools."

In illustrating the improvements in household economics which may be inaugurated Mrs. Cheney said it seemed to her a waste of time and extravagance to see sixty ranges in a block presided over by individual cooks, none of whom are expert. With one common kitchen and a chief in charge, the same sixty families could obtain better food at less expense. There would be a saving of fuel and help, as well as material. She thought it was a pity to see sixty different maids sweeping the stairs and walks in front of the residences of a block when one man could perform the work better, perhaps, and with less expense.

"My idea of housework is that it should be performed by experienced persons. I would establish a school where household economics are taught. Everything pertaining to good housework could be learned there—cooking, etc. I would have an institute where young women of a better grade than our present servants could go and learn. Then the graduates could go to the private houses and perform their work. They would do better work and do it quicker. At the end of the day they could go home and spend their evenings with their relatives.

**Servants and Homes.**

"I make a great point of going home. The reason for this is that we have not proper accommodations for our servants. Many of the young women who do housework have probably good and comfortable homes. When they take a position they are given a small room which often is in a garret. I have often thought if that was not the drawback which prevented many young women from becoming servants. A few years ago when the project of trained nurses was brought out everybody laughed at it. The idea of trained nurses who visit the sick, was new. Now they are here to stay and we wonder how we managed to get along without them. They are respected and earn good wages. Why, then, could we not have visiting house help who would command an equal respect?"

In referring to the Midwinter Fair congresses Mrs. Cheney said they were a success. The session lasted seven days with three meetings daily. The subjects discussed were Kindergarten Reforms, Education, Economics, and Industry, Civil, Social, and Domestic Reforms, Philanthropy, Art, Literature, and Religion.

Mrs. Cheney is a finished musician and has a modern method of teaching music in which she has been extremely successful. The Abby-Cheney amateur class, which was here during the Fair, was awarded a special diploma, which was one of three given out. Her method is to do away with the mechanical part of piano work and make it vestal. As a rule pupils under the old system are taught five finger exercises from the beginning until the end. Mrs. Cheney does not think that such tuition makes artists. Her plan is to give the pupils gymnastics and teach them to mentalize them to use them away and at the piano. She believes in teaching music at once, and not to make it complex with dry studies and mechanical work. She has practiced the method for fifteen years and found it successful.

Mrs. Cheney will remain here a month and will go East to meet prominent women there.

### INTEND TO RUN THEIR OWN WARD.

**Standard Club of the Tenth Names M. J. Maloney for the Lower House.**

There was a largely attended meeting of the Standard club of the Tenth Ward at Nancy's Hall yesterday afternoon at which the club's grievance in the matter of nominating Democratic candidates in the Ninth Senatorial District was taken up and fully discussed. The Ninth District comprises the Sixth and parts of the Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-eighth Wards. There will be fifty-three delegates in the Democratic convention, of which the Sixth Ward will have thirty-one and can consequently do about as it pleases. Ex-Ald. "Billy" O'Brien happens to be boss of that ward now, and has decided he is the only man in the district fit to represent it in the State Senate. He will therefore nominate himself, with the aid of his thirty-one votes, and what is more he has given it out that one Irishman on the ticket is enough, and he proposes to see to it that a German and a Bohemian are his running mates for the Lower House. He is willing one shall come from the Ninth and one from the Tenth Wards. On the other hand the Tenth Ward Democrats say Mr. O'Brien can nominate himself for the Senate if he wants to, and elect himself if he can, but they have a right to say who the candidate from their own ward shall be, and propose to exercise it. So yesterday afternoon they selected M. J. Maloney, who is an Irishman, and decided to stand or fall by him. A committee was also selected to wait on Mayor Hopkins and inform him if Maloney was not selected the Democrats of the Tenth Ward would bolt the county ticket, and another committee was instructed to inform Mr. O'Brien if he attempted to dictate to the Tenth Ward they would attend to him election day.

### HURT ON A DEFECTIVE SIDEWALK.

**Mother and Little Girl Fall Into a Hole Eight Feet Deep.**

A defective sidewalk in front of No. 97 East Erie street came near causing a fatal accident last night. Mrs. Rose Arado, living at No. 79 East Indiana street, had her two little children in a perambulator and was wheeling them down Erie street. There is a big hole in the sidewalk in front of No. 97. The front wheels of the perambulator caught in the hole and was upset. Katie, who is 1 year old, fell into the hole, which was eight feet deep. Johnnie, aged 3, landed safe on the sidewalk. Mrs. Arado herself fell into the hole and was unconscious when John Ryan of No. 89 Erie street picked her up. A doctor, who was called, said the children were unhurt, but Mrs. Arado might be injured internally.

### JURY MADE UP OF COLLEGE BOYS.

**Evanston Officials Have Another Unique Trial of a "Clothesline" Fight.**

After causing some talk several months ago by summoning a jury of clergymen to dispose of a liquor case the officials of Evanston last Saturday night impaneled a jury of college students to sit on a "clothesline" fight from Llewellyn Park. The case was one in which Lee Craig was charged with striking a woman. It grew out of a prosecution of Ferdinand Leute before Justice McCallum on a charge of cruelly beating his little nephew, Johnny Ryan. A half-dozen neighbors pushed the case, but failed to establish their charges. Then Leute caused the arrest of H. J. Downs and his son Harry, Lee Craig, and Lew Swartout on charges of assault, claiming they had come to his house to interfere with his domestic affairs and in the dispute following Lew Craig had struck Mrs. Leute. All the cases but that against Craig were dismissed. When this came before Justice O'Connell Saturday night a jury trial was asked for. Constable Harris, who went out for jurors, returned smiling within three minutes. Either a class or fraternity meeting of Northwestern University students had been invaded by the constable, for behind him came eight disciples of Euclid and Plato. Six were selected and sworn, E. J. Williams, Arthur Dixon, E. G. Soule, Irvin McDowell, Frank Olin, and Carey Culbertson. After much evidence and a good deal of talking by the attorneys the student jury found Craig not guilty.

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# MRS. O'LEARY'S COW.

## WAKE OF PATRICK O'LEARY SUGGESTS THE CHICAGO FIRE.

### He Was 75 Years Old and Apparently Hale When Overtaken by Death, Saturday Evening—Mrs. O'Leary Survives Him—Both Sensitive in Regard to the Story and Dislike to Discuss It—Marsden Case Comes Up Tomorrow—Gaston Myers Arrested.

There were many old-time "Kerry men" at the wake at No. 5133 Halsted street last night, where Patrick O'Leary, whose name will always be identified with the great Chicago fire of 1871, lay in his coffin. O'Leary died suddenly, on his own threshold, about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. He was 75 years old, but still hale and hearty for a man of that age. He had been down-town and stepped off the car in front of his home at exactly 6 o'clock. He must have felt a warning of coming death, for instead of going around to the side door he started in the front, but fell on the stoop. His children, with whom he lived, came out and found him on the little stoop. He was still breathing but unable to speak. They carried him into the house, but he was dead before they placed him on the couch in the room behind the parlor.

In this way went out the life of a man whose personal history is as inseparable from that of Chicago as is any part of the history of the great fire of 1871. He lived at No. 137 De Koven street the eventful night of Oct. 9, 1871, and the fire that destroyed Chicago was started in the cow shed in the rear of his home. The family cow was being milked, and, becoming restless, kicked over the lamp which was furnishing the light for the operation. In a moment the flames wrapped the building and everybody in Chicago knows the rest.

O'Leary was of fine old Irish stock. He was born in County Kerry and raised as a laboring man. He married his wife, who survives him, in Cork about the year 1845, and moved at once to the United States, a few years after the birth of their first child. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, having enlisted from his home at Harrisburg, Pa., where he first settled on coming to this country. Soon after the war he came to Chicago, where the three children who survive him were born. They are James, Kate, and Patrick, all adults and all married. O'Leory moved from De Koven street soon after the great fire and had lived many years in the house where he died.

Mrs. O'Leary is 76 years old and quite feeble. They were both very sensitive about the incident of the great fire with which they were connected, refusing steadfastly to discuss it with any one. Arrangements have been made for the funeral at Mount Olivet this morning.

## CHEEKY "FLIPPERS" TAKE A DAY OFF.

### Rock Island and Lake Shore Raid Proves Wholesome.

The raid made on the "flippers" by the officers of the Lake Shore and Rock Island railway companies has had a wholesome effect on this class of petty nuisance. The news of the raid was known to all the "flippers" between Chicago and Englewood within a few hours after the last round-up, and they wisely concluded to take a rest for a few days. Yesterday Special Agent Mullaney of the Lake Shore took a trip along the tracks as far south as Fifty-fifth street and when he returned he declared he had not seen a train "flipped" during the whole trip. The "flippers" were shy and carefully refrained from doing anything which would cause their arrest. Along the crossings some of the more hardened "flippers" sat in the shade and discussed the raid made on their fraternity. At the appearance of Officer Mullaney the meetings broke up in a hurry, and each "flipper" scurried away to a place of safety. At Fifty-fifth street a tough gang of young men and boys loafed around at a safe distance from the tracks and in their rich vernacular swore vengeance against the railroad companies and their officers. Among the gang could be seen several who were arrested Saturday and had been let out on bail.

Yesterday being Sunday but few freight trains arrived and fewer freight trains went out. This being the case the "flippers" were given little chance to get in their work. Down at Sixteenth street, where there is a perfect maze of tracks and crossings, several gangs worked unmolested. They were nearly all boys from 10 to 16 years of age, but already experts at "hooking on" cars. At this crossing freight and passenger trains are constantly passing, and it is a veritable paradise for a "flipper." The Santa Fé trains seemed to be the favorites yesterday. A gang of boys would board an out-going freight or passenger train and ride out to the city limits, where they would get off and board an incoming train. These fellows belong to the class who are "flippers" through pure cussedness, and who would not work at any price. They "flip" cars and gain general information concerning cars loaded with merchandise during the day and at night steal whatever they can.

"We have got these fellows on the run," said Special Agent Mullaney yesterday. "They have been uninterrupted for so long they grew bold and impudent. The raid was entirely unexpected and has hit them a hard blow. The only way to do now is to keep after them until they learn to keep away from our tracks. I would not be surprised if the other railroads take some action soon toward suppressing this rapidly growing evil."

No arrests were made yesterday on account of "flipping." Those who were arrested Saturday will be arraigned before Justice Bradwell today.

William Macavoy, a painter living at No. 3205 Wentworth avenue, was badly crushed yesterday afternoon in attempting to jump on a Rock Island freight train.

A number of people at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon were unwilling witnesses to a shocking accident. A rapidly moving Chicago and Northwestern switch engine was passing and Frank Prodis of No. 4555 Wentworth avenue attempted to board it. He stumbled and fell in such a position that the ponderous locomotive passed over his neck, nearly severing the head from his body. Prodis was 26 years of age and married. He was formerly employed as a fireman for the Rock Island company. The remains were taken to McInerny's morgue, No. 743 Forty-third street.

John Meehan, No. 777 Western avenue, lies at the County Hospital suffering from severe injuries received yesterday while attempting to board a Chicago and Northwestern freight train at Fortieth street and Western avenue. Meehan missed his footing and the wheels passed over his left foot. He also sustained severe internal injuries.

## GREY INVESTIGATING THE CARNEY CASE

### Official Inquiry to Ascertain Whether Evanston's Police Chief Was Drunk.

An investigation of the charge that Chief of Police Carney of Evanston was found drunk recently was begun Saturday night by Ald. H. G. Grey, Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Mann. Four witnesses were summoned: William Bishop, the member of the detective force who claimed he saw the Chief go down Davis street and sit on the bank steps where he was afterwards found; Charles Butler, the colored hack driver, who is said to have conveyed the Chief home; and Boyer, the fruit man, and his clerk. Boyer and his man failed to put in an appearance. Bishop and Butler were questioned closely. It is probable that the investigation will be continued this evening. Acting-Mayor Grey said yesterday when asked about the investigation: "I am engaged in city affairs six days in the week and that is enough."

"Do you expect to continue the inquiry?"

"I will not discuss the matter Sunday."

Some friends of the Chief say they do not think he was drunk at all and that the two private watchmen who claim to have seen him so cooked up the story on account of a grudge they have against him. It is a fact that the police officers and the men on the private detective agency do not bear a great amount of affection for each other and charges and counter charges of incompetency are made by both parties. Others have claimed it is all a plot of the A. P. A.'s, who are said to be strong in Evanston, to get the Chief out of his place. A next door neighbor of the Chief says he doesn't doubt the Chief had drank too much, but says he (the Chief) has for years had a "kink" in the back and the neighbor thinks he drank to allay this pain.

## THIS LOOKS MUCH LIKE A MURDER.

### Body of Frank Cunningham Found Beside St. Paul Tracks.

The body of a man supposed to be Frank Cunningham, an ex-switchman of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, was found beside the tracks at Fulton and Canal streets early yesterday morning. From the character of a number of wounds on the man's head it appears he was murdered. His head was crushed in two places and his face was bruised and swollen. Lying several feet away from the body was a coupling-pin matted with blood and hair. Two men are under arrest at the Desplaines Street Station on suspicion of knowing something about the man's death. They gave their names as Frank Mason and Charles McKenna. They say they were with Cunningham during the early hours yesterday and that he was killed by a switch engine. The police place little reliance in the story. The men will be held until after an inquiry is made by the Coroner. The statement of these men is substantially as follows: They were drinking beer together near the railroad tracks at Fulton and Canal streets yesterday morning, and all were somewhat under the influence of liquor. Shortly after 5 o'clock they sent Cunningham, as they call him, for some beer. He started to cross the railroad tracks, and evidently did not see the approaching switch engine and was knocked down. When Mason and McKenna reached him he was dead. They became frightened and ran away. Before doing so, however, they carried the body from the railroad tracks and placed it near the Fulton elevator, where it was found a short time later by John Lawrence, a night watchman in the employ of the elevator company. When shown the bloody coupling pin they said when Cunningham was struck he fell upon the coupling pin, which accounts for the presence of the blood and hair. The body was removed to the county morgue. The man was about 45 years old, weighed 180 pounds, and had dark brown hair and a full beard. He was dressed in a suit of dark blue clothes of a cheap material. Four fingers on his right hand are missing. The police believe that while the men were drinking they became involved in a quarrel and during the fight Cunningham was struck on the head with the coupling pin. The employés in the railroad yards say they are not aware that any of their engines ran over any person. They say no switch engines were at work in the yards at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning. Little is known of the dead man. He was employed as a switchman on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road until the recent strike, but since then he has not done any work.

## TO LIFT THE YOSEMITE THIS MORNING.

### Eight More Air Bags in the Hold Ready for Inflation.

The last of the twenty-four air bags was securely anchored in the hold of the fireboat Yosemite sunk off Jackson Park at dark last night. At daybreak this morning the air compressor will be set in motion, filling the bags with air. If the entire twenty-four bear the strain they will have a lifting power of 240 tons, and this is thought sufficient to bring the Yosemite to the surface. If all goes well the wreckers are confident the fireboat will be brought into the harbor by 9 o'clock this morning. When the tug Welcome, which was driven away from the wreck Saturday noon by the heavy sea, returned yesterday morning the divers found the air bags put in the hold Friday had been unloosened and were tangled up in the hold. Eight more bags were placed wherever there was room for them, and there is hardly a cubic foot in the hold which the air bags do not fill. Experienced wreckers are curious over what will happen after the Yosemite comes to the surface. In experiments hitherto made with air bags the difficulty has not been so much to bring the sunken boat to the surface as to keep it there. When the boat is in deep water there is the pressure of all the water above on the outside of the bags, and sufficient air must be forced into them to overcome this tremendous pressure. The instant the boat begins to rise the pressure of the surrounding water is released from the bags and then trouble begins. It has hitherto been found almost impossible to construct air bags sufficiently strong to withhold air inside upon the sudden removal of the pressure of water on the outside. The American Salvage company, however, which is doing the work of raising the Yosemite, claims to have solved this most perplexing problem.

## MARSDEN CASE COMES UP TOMORROW.

### Gaston Myers Has Been Arrested on Charges of Mayhem and Assault.

The case of Thomas Marsden, the 15-year-old stepson of J. J. Wills of No. 480 Bowen avenue, will be revived again in Justice Everett's court tomorrow, it having been continued a few days ago. The case has gone no further than the issue of warrants for the arrest of Gaston Myers of No. 148 East Forty-second street on charges of mayhem and assault. The parents of Marsden allege their son received the injury which ultimately caused death at the hands of Gaston, and maintain they have produced witnesses to prove the assault. The lad's stepfather said yesterday: "Myers assaulted the boy for no other reason than that he disliked me. The boy went to the building in which Myers lives to collect a bill for me from another tenant of the building. Myers saw him and followed him to a vacant lot, where he kicked him on the hip and the right arm. The kick on the arm caused an aneurism and the boy died while he was being operated on Wednesday evening. The assault was committed the 30th of last June and the boy has not been well since." Dr. Mitchell, the Coroner's physician, has not announced the result of the post-mortem examination, but the inquest will be taken up again tomorrow, when the post-mortem report will be made.

### Come to Inspect Chicago Streets.

The members of the Cincinnati Board of Administration are at the Auditorium and will be in Chicago for several days. The board has charge of the street improvements of Cincinnati and came here to inspect the various kinds of paving material in use and to learn something about the boulevard system. The members are: George B. Cox, President; August Herrman, John B. Washburn, J. Frey, George T. Sterritt, H. J. Stanley, William P. Thorp, F. H. Kirchner, G. W. Brown, and Charles Herrman.

### Elmer Anderson Arrested.

Elmer Anderson, known to the police as an expert pickpocket, was arrested by Detective Dan Brown of the Woodlawn Station last evening while picking a woman's pocket on a Cottage Grove cable train. When he became aware of the officer's presence he jumped from the car and was captured after a chase of two blocks. When searched at the station the pocketbook was not found. Anderson will be given a hearing by Justice Quinn this morning.

### North Shore Athletic Tournament.

The North Shore Athletic Association will hold a tournament on the parade ground at Fort Sheridan Saturday, Sept. 29. The association is made up of representative young men of Evanston, Wilmette, Winnetka, Lakeside, Glencoe, Ravinia, Highland Park, Fort Sheridan, and Lake Forest. The meet will be held under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. The events will be open to amateurs only residing in the towns named.

### Ex-Convict Meyers Robbed.

George Meyers, who was discharged from Joliet Penitentiary Saturday, having served a year for robbery, came to Chicago and met two old friends, Ed Phillips and William Connors. The trio started out to see the town, and Meyers got drunk. His friends then held him up and robbed him of $12. The men were caught and the money was found hidden in the lining of Phillips' coat. They were locked up at the armory.

### Items.

Charles Smith of No. 2534 Lyman street was injured by a runaway on Fifty-fifth street yesterday afternoon. His injuries will not prove fatal.

John Patten of No. 11 Watt court, injured last week in an accident at Armour's elevator, died yesterday morning at Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Charles Nelson died yesterday morning at Alexian Brothers' Hospital. He fell Saturday from a building at No. 29 Huron street, on which he was employed as a carpenter. He lived at No. 106 Milton avenue.

Eugene Wintery, a German laborer living at No. 3066 Lyman street, made a fatal mistake Saturday night. Thinking a bottle of carbolic acid was whisky he took a swallow before he discovered his error. Dr. Eagan was called in, but Wintery had died in convulsions before he arrived. He was 38 years of age, married, and left a family.

# SIMONS WILL SUFFER.

## HAWTHORNE OFFICIALS LIKELY TO RULE HIM OFF TODAY.

### His Own Admissions in the Case Said to Be Badly Against Him—Kildare Was the Horse Attached—Albert Simons Must Clear Himself—Ducat to Race This Week—Harlem's Bookmaking Experiment Failed—Gravesend and Latonia Stakes of the Week—Turf News.

The local racing game shifts to Hawthorne this week. Today's six fields are big and of good class. During the last week bettors had bad luck, and the quality of the sport fell away with the betting. Bad weather and its effect on a new track were the causes of this.

Ed Corrigan's $10,000 beauty, Ducat, and Cash Day are likely to meet one afternoon during the week in a condition race at Hawthorne. Such an event would draw a big crowd, and, should Secretary Murphy get Potenate and Lamplighter for races with Cash Day at Harlem, Ducat would be a likely candidate for them.

Harlem tried an important experiment last week, that of allowing bookmakers to draw in daily. It failed, perhaps from unnatural causes, and will not be tried again. Hereafter bookmakers at Harlem will draw in for two days. The idea of the management was to educate some new bookmakers. There seem to be plenty in Chicago and have been all the year. Except on holidays and one day or so a week, twenty books can do the business of the local race track rings in operation and get all the money they want. When more than twenty are at work the fittest survive. A group of twenty picked bookmakers, who would draw in for the week, might not pay the tracks so much profit, but would satisfy the public and form a stable ring that would work more intelligently and make fewer false favorites.

### Henry Simons Will Be Ruled Off.

It looks as if Henry Simons' turf goose is cooked, principally on his own admissions and the papers in the suit brought before Justice Rapp of Hawthorne against Deakin, on which the execution against Kildare was issued and served. It seems that Kildare was the horse levied on, not Billy Sunderland, which Deakin does not own. Constable Ritter took the horse away and kept him in hiding for nearly a week. That was why Deakin complained to the Hawthorne officials. Simons admitted bringing the suit and the court papers show that he did so. The case has been thoroughly probed and the chances are that Simons will be ruled off the turf today. After that Albert Simons' connection with the matter will be gone into, and unless he can clear himself he will follow his father. Albert declares that he ran up Hy Dy because Louis Ezell and others assaulted him for bidding up another selling plater, and that Deakin's offer to divide his part of the profit cut no figure with him. The complainant in the case is none too spotless in the matter himself, and some of the witnesses against Simons have figured in several evil-smelling turf cases. The Justice himself and his constable, Ritter, have used the law to pinch horsemen before. The "Smoky" Taylor case did Simons no good, and that of Two Bits and Kyle increased his trouble.

### Corrigan Youngsters for Next Year.

Ed Corrigan will have twenty-nine yearlings from which to choose his racing 2-year-olds of 1895. Big and large, they are a great lot of individuals, too, most of them at Washington Park. Here is a list of the twenty-one bred by Mr. Corrigan:

B. c., by Longfellow—Square Dance.
B. c., by Longfellow—Modesty.
B. c., by Longfellow—Jennie Treacy.
B. c., by Longfellow—Sisterly.
B. c., by Longfellow—Lime Tree.
B. c., by Longfellow—Geneva.
B. f., by Longfellow—Miss Howard.
B. f., by Longfellow—Hattie Harris.
B. f., by Longfellow—Can Dance.
B. f., by Isaac Murphy—Andelia.
B. c., by Isaac Murphy—Conie B.
B. f., by Isaac Murphy—Lucerne.
B. c., by Isaac Murphy—Pike's Peak.
B. f., by Isaac Murphy—Imp. Kit Cat.
B. f., by Isaac Murphy—Fanchette.
Ch. c., by Riley or Isaac Murphy—Miss Bowling.
B. f., by Riley or Isaac Murphy—Hinda.
Ch. c., by Jack Hardy—Annie Wheaton.
Ch. c., by Doubt—Natchitoches.
Ch. f., by Imp. Rossington—Ada Reese.
B. c., by Isaac Murphy—Little Casino.

Eight more yearlings have been purchased as follows:

Ch. c., by Judge Murray—Spinster.
Ch. c., by Bramble—Clover.
B. c., by Wagner—Belle of Mt. Zoab.
Ch. c., by King Alfonso—Ethel.
B. f., by Isaac Murphy—Laura Ford.
B. g., by Isaac Murphy—Meta.
B. c., by Isaac Murphy—Derochment.
One colt by Loyalist.

### The Green-White Sash 1894 Crop.

The crop of this season now on the farm in Kentucky numbers twenty-seven, as follows:

B. c., by Riley—Conie B.
Ch. c., by Riley—Hattie Harris.
B. f., by Riley—Square Dance.
Ch. f., by Riley—Sisterly.
B. c., by Riley—Miss Howard.
B. c., by Riley—Modesty.
Gr. f., by Riley—Fanchette.
B. f., by Riley—Lime Tree.
B. f., by Riley—Jennie Treacy.
B. c., by Isaac Murphy—Maggie B.
B. c., by Isaac Murphy—Little Casino.
B. f., by Isaac Murphy—Lucerne.
Ch. f., by Isaac Murphy—Tempest.
B. f., by Isaac Murphy—Miss Bowling.
B. f., by Isaac Murphy—Imp. Kit Cat.
B. f., by Isaac Murphy—Gleam.
Ch. c., by Jack Hardy—Annie Wheaton.
B. c., by Longfellow—Una.
B. c., by Longfellow—Ada Glenn.
B. c., by Lew Weir—Sister to Joe Murphy.
B. c., by Lew Weir—Geneva.
B. c., by Lew Weir—Ada Reese.
B. f., by Lew Weir—Hinda.
B. f., by Lew Weir—Dollikins.
B. c., by Lew Weir—Kitty C.
B. c., by Riley or Lew Weir—Venturia.
Ch. c., by Hanover—Long Nannie.

### Latonia Has Three Stakes to Decide.

Latonia has three stakes to decide this week as follows:

Tuesday, Zoo Zoo Stakes, 2-year-old fillies, $1,250 added, ¾ mile. Among the 108 eligibles are Lillian C., Isabel Nona, Lilliee of the West, Katharine Gurgle, Lady Diamond, and Lady Buchanan. The Zoo Zoo's history is:

| Year. | Winner. | Weight. | Jockey. | Track. | Time. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | Matinee.... | 97 | Taylor .... | F... | 1:16¼ | $1,520 |
| 1884 | Lizzie Dwyer | 112 | I. Murphy. | H.. | 1:19¾ | 1,860 |
| 1885 | Katrina.... | 111 | I. Lewis... | F... | 1:17 | 2,230 |
| 1886 | Grizette.... | 114 | I. Murphy. | F'r | 1:17½ | 1,605 |
| 1887 | Amelia P.... | 104 | Barnes.... | F... | 1:17½ | 1,485 |
| 1888 | Mamie Fonso | 107 | Barnes.... | F... | 1:16¾ | 1,385 |
| 1889 | English Lady | 110 | Hollis.... | G... | 1:17 | 1,525 |
| 1890 | S'mp'r Fidele | 118 | J. Porter.. | F... | 1:18¾ | 1,255 |
| 1891 | Farine.... | 110 | O. Lewis.. | F... | 1:15¾ | 1,790 |
| 1892 | Elizabeth L.. | 122 | Overton... | H.. | 1:20½ | 2,315 |
| 1893 | Selika.... | 110 | A. Clayton | F... | 1:16½ | 2,085 |

Thursday, Clifton Stakes, 3-year-olds, $1,250 added, one and one-sixteenth miles. Among the forty-nine eligible are: Rhett Goode, Oakwood, Lehman, George Beck, Pirate King, Egbart, Rey El Santa Anita, Pearl Song, Buckwa, and Potentate. The Clifton's history is as follows:

| Year | Winner. | Wght. | Jockey. | Track. | Time. | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | W. B.... | 109 | Reagan | H'vy | 1:50¾ | $1,260 |
| 1893 | Lady Bess.. | 105 | Morris. | Fast. | 1:49¼ | 1,530 |

Saturday—Tobacco Stakes, selling, all ages, $1,000 added, one mile—Among the eligible seventy-four are these: Valt, Plutus, Rhett Goode, Alary, Wightman, Ida Pickwick, Fraulein, Lehman, George Beck, Elva, Bolivar Buckner, William T., Egbart, Somersault, Pearl Song, Buckwa, The Ironmaster, and Selena D.

### Gravesend Stakes of the Week.

The Brooklyn meeting runs a full week longer with stake events scattered through the six days. They are:

Monday—Clinton Stakes, 3-year-old fillies, $1,250 added, one and one-sixteenth miles; and Woodlawn Handicap, 3-year-olds and upwards, $1,500 added, one and three-sixteenths miles. The Clinton field is carded as:

Beldemere, 124; Pocahontas, 119; Lightfoot, 112; Kentigerna, 112; Star Actress, 112.

The Woodlawn lot is: Banquet, 125; Henry of Navarre, 119; Sir Walter, 116; Faraday, 108; Patrician, 107; The Pepper, 107; Saragossa, 106; Gloaming, 102; Hornpipe, 90.

Tuesday—Neptune Stakes, 2-year-olds, $2,500 guaranteed, ¾ mile. Tinge, Nanki Pooh, Harry Reed, Kennel, Lissak, Eurania, Handspun, Utica, The Commoner, Applause, and Lollie Eastin are in the stake.

Wednesday—Greenfield Stakes, 3-year-olds, $2,500 guaranteed, ¾ mile. Among those entered are: Jack of Spades, Patrician, Hyderabad, Armitage, Buckrene, Wernberg, Rubicon, Prig, Discount, and Galilee.

Thursday—Willow Stakes, 2-year-old fillies, $1,250 added, ¾ mile; and Brookwood Handicap, 3-year-olds, $1,500 added, 1 3-16 miles. Engaged in the Willow are: Sadie, Handspun, Sabilla, Kitty Clive, Sallie Woodford, Gutta Percha, Ridicule, Anisette, California, Liza, and Lollie Eastin. In the Brookwood are: Song and Dance, Patrician, John Cooper, Domino, Assignee, Lazzarone, Dobbins, Henry of Navarre, Dorian, and Sir Excess.

Friday, Canarsie Stakes, 3-year-olds and upwards, guaranteed $2,500, 1⅛ miles. The best of the candidates are Banquet, Don Alonzo, Faraday, St. Michael, Saragossa, Victorious, Tom Skidmore, and Candelabra.

Saturday, Holly Handicap, 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, ¾ mile, and second special, 3-year-olds and upwards, $1,500 added, 1⅛ miles. The eligibles best fitted to compete in the Holly are Brandywine, Havoc, Flying Dutchman, Harry Reed, Prince of Monaco, Sir Galahad, Lissak, The Commoner, Gotham, Lollie Eastin, Canterbury, Monaco, and Anisette. In the special are Ramapo, Bassetlaw, The Pepper, Patrician, Domino, Yo Tambien, Clifford, Henry of Navarre, and Sir Walter.

### American Winning Sires of 1894.

The winning sires of America up to Aug. 23 are shown in the table below, from the current *Spirit:*

| *Name and pedigree.* | Starters... | Winners... | Winners 2-year-old | Winnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bramble, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Ivy Leaf | 18 | 11 | 1 | $22,275 |
| Imp. Darebin, by The Peer—Lurline | 33 | 17 | 6 | 55,410 |
| Imp. Deceiver, by Wenlock—Boot and Saddle | 47 | 26 | 5 | 39,090 |
| Imp. Cheviot, by Traducer—Idalia | 27 | 20 | 1 | 53,130 |
| Emperor, by Enquirer—Vesperlight | 29 | 17 | 0 | 15,745 |
| Eolus, by imp. Leamington—Fanny Washington | 18 | 8 | 0 | 5,590 |
| Faustus, by Enquirer—Lizzie G. | 50 | 22 | 7 | 29,255 |
| Falsetto, by Enquirer—Farfaletta | 52 | 18 | 2 | 33,295 |
| Fonso, by King Alfonso—Imp. Weatherwitch | 40 | 21 | 2 | 34,440 |
| Imp. Galore, by Galopin—Lady Maura | 8 | 4 | 3 | 14,375 |
| Hanover, by Hindoo—Bourbon Belle | 28 | 11 | 10 | 46,425 |
| Harry O'Fallon, by imp. Australian—imp. Sunny South | 43 | 16 | 5 | 20,745 |
| Hayden Edwards, by imp. Prince Charlie—Nannie Bay | 18 | 9 | 4 | 18,955 |
| Himyar, by Alarm—Hira | 45 | 26 | 8 | 49,535 |
| Hyder Ali, by imp. Leamington—Lady Duke | 30 | 18 | 0 | 14,910 |
| Hindoo, by Virgil—Florence | 42 | 23 | 7 | *19,805 |
| Iroquois, by imp. Leamington—Maggie B. B. | 43 | 26 | 6 | 38,340 |
| Imp. King Galop, by Galopin, dam by King Tom | 11 | 5 | 1 | 5,725 |
| Knight of Ellerslie, by Eolus—Lizzie Hazelwood | 12 | 6 | 0 | 36,500 |
| Linden, by Longfellow—Linda Lewis | 34 | 14 | 6 | 21,775 |
| Longfellow, by imp. Leamington—Nantura | 47 | 20 | 0* | 26,160 |
| Long Taw, by Longfellow—Slipper | 12 | 8 | 0 | 20,270 |
| Luke Blackburn, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Nevada | 33 | 20 | 1 | 17,290 |
| Imp. Midlothian, by Strathconan—Lufra | 22 | 12 | 4 | 27,455 |
| Miser, by imp. Australian—Aerolite | 12 | 5 | 0 | 5,640 |
| Imp. Mr. Pickwick, by Hermit—Tomato | 16 | 12 | * | 83,940 |
| Onondaga, by imp. Leamington—Susan Beane | 49 | 21 | 4 | 45,070 |
| Imp. Pontiac, by Pero Gomez—Agenoria | 13 | 6 | 1 | 24,655 |
| Powhattan, by imp. Leamington—Maiden | 30 | 13 | 5 | 10,770 |
| Imp. Rayon d'Or, by imp. Flageolet—Araucaria | 29 | 9 | 1 | 19,100 |
| Salvator, by imp. Prince Charlie—Salina | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1,200 |
| Sensation, by imp. Leamington—Susan Beane | 19 | 9 | .... | 6,855 |
| Sir Dixon, by imp. Billet—Jaconet | 11 | 6 | 6 | 5,080 |
| Imp. Sir Modred, by Traducer—Idalia | 48 | 30 | 7 | 80,695 |
| Spendthrift, by imp. Australian—Aerolite | 42 | 25 | 4 | 51,167 |
| Imp. St. Blaise, by Hermit—Fusee | 25 | 16 | 4 | 26,190 |
| Imp. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol—Coimbra | 9 | 5 | 1 | 12,580 |
| Stratford, by imp. Leamington—Susan Beane | 18 | 6 | 1 | 7,310 |
| Strathmore, by Waverly—Brenna | 20 | 15 | 4 | 22,820 |
| Imp. The Ill-Used, by Breadalbane—Ellermire | 39 | 16 | 3 | 20,840 |
| Tremont, by Virgil—Ann Fief | 19 | 14 | 4 | 9,010 |
| Uncas, by Lexington—Coral | 12 | 6 | 0 | 8,580 |

*Dead.

### The Filly Who Beat Ladas.

Throstle, who beat Ladas in the St. Leger, was at 50 to 1 in the betting and was bred by Lord Arlington, her owner. Throstle started three times as a 3-year-old without winning, but showed good form by running twice into second place in good company, which is more remarkable as she was not fit on any occasion. As a 3-year-old Throstle was unplaced in the Thousand Guineas, won the Coronation Stakes of 2,000 guineas at Ascot, defeating Amiable (winner of the Thousand Guineas and Oaks), and won the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood.

Throstle is a royally bred one, as below:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THROSTLE. | Petrarch. | Lord Clifton. | Newminster | Touchstone | Camel.<br>Banter. |
| | | | | Beeswing | Dr. Syntax.<br>Dau. of Ardross'n. |
| | | | The Slave... | M'lbo'rne | H'mphr'y Clinker.<br>Dau. of Cervantes. |
| | | | | Volley.... | Voltaire.<br>Martha Lynn. |
| | | Laura. | Orlando.. | Touchstone. | Camel.<br>Banter. |
| | | | | Vulture... | Langar.<br>Kite. |
| | | | Torm'nt. | Alarm.... | Venison.<br>Southdown. |
| | | | | Dau. of.... | Glencoe.<br>Alea. |
| | Thistle. | Scot. Chief. | L. of the Isles.... | Touchstone. | Camel.<br>Banter. |
| | | | | F'r Helen | Pantaloon.<br>Rebecca. |
| | | | Miss Ann | The Little Known.. | Muley.<br>Lacerta. |
| | | | | Bay Missy | Bay Middleton.<br>Camilla. |
| | | The Flower Safety. | Wild Dayrell | Ion........ | Cain.<br>Margaret. |
| | | | | A. Middleton... | Bay Middleton.<br>Myrrha. |
| | | | Nettie... | Sw'tmeat. | Gladiator.<br>Lollypop. |
| | | | | Wasp...... | Muley Moloch.<br>Dau. of Emilius. |

### Winning Owners and Jockeys.

Saturday night ended the fourth week of the Harlem summer meeting, and Hawthorne's fourth week ended the Saturday before. Below will be found a tabulation alphabetically arranged of some of the leading winners at both tracks, and a similar arranged table showing the work of the jockeys. The winning owners at Harlem are:

| Owner. | Amount. | Owner. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brossman, C. E.... | $2,425 | Hankins & Johnson | $4,680 |
| Corrigan, Ed. | 3,750 | Highland GroveFm | 1,100 |
| Cushing, J. E. | 1,325 | Huffman, John | 1,050 |
| Carmichael, Chas. | 2,300 | Kentucky Stable | 1,750 |
| Charter Oak Stable | 1,350 | Leihy & Son, G. W. | 1,325 |
| Dunne, P. | 2,301 | MalteseVilla Stable | 1,075 |
| Doyle, M. | 1,850 | May & Hall | 2,675 |
| DeLong, J. | 1,501 | Magrane W. P. | 1,550 |
| Ezall, L. | 1,375 | McCafferty, C. | 1,125 |
| Elmwood Farm | 1,400 | Rodegap, John | 2,852 |
| Elkton Stable | 1,750 | Schreiber, B. | 1,875 |
| Foster, Fred | 1,525 | Thompson Bros. | 1,150 |
| Gay, T. A. | 1,475 | Wood, F. T. | 1,150 |

The jockeys rode to victory at Harlem as shown by the following table, only those who have won five races being mentioned:

| Jockeys. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | Tot'l | Jockeys. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | Tot'l |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berger.... | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 | Macklin... | 8 | 6 | 6 | 20 |
| Carr..... | 23 | 15 | 9 | 47 | Newcom.. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Chorn.... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 26 | Taylor, E.. | 5 | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| Irving.... | 8 | 12 | 13 | 33 | Weber C... | 15 | 13 | 12 | 40 |
| Leigh.... | 9 | 9 | 7 | 26 | | | | | |

The owners who have won $1,000 or more at Hawthorne are:

| Owner. | Amount. | Owner. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brennock, J.... | $1,975 | Hankins & Johnson | $2,875 |
| Carmichael, C. H. | 1,650 | Iroquois Stable | 1,175 |
| Corrigan, P. | 2,475 | Leihy & Son, G. W. | 1,675 |
| Cushing, J. E. | 1,070 | Magrane, W. P. | 1,625 |
| Corrigan, Ed | 5,100 | McCafferty, Chas. | 1,950 |
| Doyle, M. | 1,180 | Reed, S. G. | 2,170 |
| Dunne, P. | 3,550 | Rodegap, John | 1,700 |
| Ezell, L. | 1,625 | Ruddy Bros. | 1,475 |
| Elkton Stable | 2,950 | Simons, H. | 1,425 |
| Foster, Fred | 1,825 | Schreiber, B. | 3,575 |
| Gay, T. A. | 1,000 | Scoggan Bros. | 1,225 |
| Griffin, T. | 2,050 | | |

The jockeys who have won five or more mounts at Hawthorne are:

| Jockey. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | T'l. | Jockey. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | T'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berger.... | 9 | 7 | 5 | 21 | Irving.... | 7 | 4 | 8 | 19 |
| Carr.... | 28 | 23 | 12 | 63 | Leigh.... | 15 | 17 | 18 | 50 |
| Chorn.... | 5 | 5 | 4 | 14 | Thorpe.... | 5 | 8 | 6 | 19 |
| Fisher.... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 12 | Weber, C. | 28 | 15 | 14 | 57 |

## BALL GAMES IN WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

### Rock Island Still Leads with Peoria and Lincoln Fighting for Second.

The standing in the Western Association was changed yesterday by Lincoln passing Peoria for second place. The standing to date is as follows:

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rock Island.... | 117 | 69 | 48 | .590 |
| Lincoln.... | 118 | 66 | 52 | .559 |
| Peoria.... | 119 | 66 | 53 | .555 |
| Jacksonville.... | 116 | 62 | 54 | .534 |
| Omaha.... | 119 | 62 | 57 | .521 |
| St. Joseph.... | 118 | 56 | 61 | .479 |
| Des Moines.... | 119 | 51 | 68 | .429 |
| Quincy.... | 118 | 40 | 78 | .339 |

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 16.—The home team had a picnic today. The score:

Rock Island..........5 0 1 2 0 4 0 0 0—12
St. Joe..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Batteries—Mauck, Burrell, and Sage; Gillen and Snyder. Hits—Rock Island, 12; St. Joe, 5. Errors—Rock Island, 4; St. Joe, 6.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 16.—Two games were played today. The score was:

Omaha...............5 1 1 1 0 3 0 0 *—11
Quincy..............0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Batteries—Clausen and Moran; McDougal and Boland. Hits—Omaha, 11; Quincy, 8. Errors—Omaha, 7; Quincy, 5.

The second game resulted:

Quincy..............1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Omaha...............0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Clausen and Moran; Donnelly and Boland. Hits—Quincy, 11; Omaha, 10. Errors—Quincy, 2; Omaha, 6.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 16.—The score today was:

Peoria..............0 0 0 1 1 0 5 0 0—7
Lincoln.............2 0 0 1 1 2 3 0 *—9

Batteries—Figgemier and Armstrong; Johnson and Speer. Hits—Peoria, 9; Lincoln, 12. Errors—Peoria, 5; Lincoln, 6.

# COLTS HIT THE BALL.

## DAZZLING BATTING BY THE CHICAGOS DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

### Stein's Curves Seem as Good as Usual, but Were Easily Driven About the Field When Local Men Were on the Bases—Decker Especially Handy with the Bat—Uncle Anson Badly Hurt by a Thrown Ball, but Plays Out the Game—Minor Association Games.

Yesterday's games did not change the National League order. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore.... | 117 | 80 | 37 | .684 |
| New York.... | 121 | 79 | 42 | .653 |
| Boston.... | 119 | 77 | 42 | .647 |
| Philadelphia.... | 118 | 68 | 50 | .576 |
| Brooklyn.... | 119 | 65 | 54 | .546 |
| Cleveland.... | 117 | 60 | 57 | .513 |
| Pittsburg.... | 118 | 58 | 60 | .492 |
| Chicago.... | 121 | 53 | 68 | .438 |
| Cincinnati.... | 120 | 51 | 69 | .425 |
| St. Louis.... | 120 | 48 | 72 | .400 |
| Washington.... | 121 | 42 | 79 | .347 |
| Louisville.... | 119 | 33 | 86 | .277 |

National League games scheduled for today are: New York at Chicago, Baltimore at Pittsburg, Boston at St. Louis, Washington at Louisville, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, and Brooklyn at Cleveland.

The three hottest fighting games of the year are now at hand. By defeating New York in two games Chicago can assure Baltimore of the championship and knock New York out of second place and a chance for the Temple cup, offered to the victors of a series between the champions and the second club. In 1891 New York laid down to Boston and thus froze Chicago out of the pennant. The trick has not been forgotten and the chance for revenge has arrived. Hutchison will pitch for Chicago today and Meekin for the visitors.

## COLTS FIERCELY BAT OUT VICTORY.

### Four Home Runs Send Chicago Men Over the Plate in Great Style.

Home runs—long, clear drives that went sailing over the fence and rolled against the outer wall—won the game for Chicago yesterday and tied the Brooklyn series for the year. There was no such outburst of concentrated hitting in any particular inning as those brief storms of base hits which won every game during the preceding week, but the hits counted none the less, and were made when needed. Stein, who pitched for Brooklyn, could not understand it all. He sent in the curves with speed and skill and registered five strikeouts, but some Colt would ever and anon become acquainted with his twirling and earn first base. Then some other Colt would come along, raise the ball over the fence, and trot around the circuit amid wild applause and merry laughter. Griffith, who was in the box for Chicago, had far better fortune, and pitched a steady, earnest game from start to finish.

The first inning was productive, Decker hitting to right for a double, and Dahlen and Anson following with singles. Lange forced Anson out and Dahlen home.

### Anson Is Hurt, but Plays On.

The "Old Man" was hit in the forehead with a thrown ball in the confusion, stunning him for a moment and stopping the game. His forehead was badly cut, but he refused to leave the field, and was roundly applauded by the multitude.

With two Colts out in the second, and two more Colts on the bases, Dahlen landed the first home run of the day—a fly that passed over Anderson's head and fell far out in the carriage-yard.

Anson hit into left in the third, Lange struck out, and Irwin raised a fly that went over the fence almost where Dahlen's drive had gone. Decker came up in the fourth, met an inshoot squarely, and sent it on the same long journey beyond the fire-scorched boards.

A double play kept the Colts from scoring in the fifth, but a fumble by Corcoran and a base on balls to Schriver put two Colts in line in the sixth, and Decker again hit over the fence four the fourth four-bagger of the afternoon.

Irwin was given his base in the seventh, and Parrott sent a curving fly into right, Irwin going to third. Parrott broke for second, and was headed off, but Irwin stole quietly home before the enemy even noticed him on the base line. The last run of the game crossed the plate in the eighth, as the result of Decker's triple and Wilmot's fly to center.

Foutz's men seemed utterly depressed by the succession of long Chicago hits and did little effective hitting. Burns found the ball in the fourth and was batted around. Irwin, by fumbling Shindle's grounder, gave the visitors a tally in the sixth, and Decker presented them another when he muffed Anderson's twisting fly. Another flumble by Irwin in the seventh, a three-bagger by Lachance, and Corcoran's single proved good for two more, but further trouble was averted by Parrott, who caught Burns' liner and executed a double play. The score:

CHICAGO.

| | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E | SB | SO | BB | BE | LB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decker, rf. | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dahlen, ss | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilmot, lf.. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Anson, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lange, cf.. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Irwin, 3b.. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parrott, 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Griffith, p. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schriv'r, c. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals. | 36 | 13 | 13 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

BROOKLYN.

| | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E | SB | SO | BB | BE | LB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Griffin, c f. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| L'ch'ce, 1b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C'rcor'n, ss | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Burns, rf.. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daly, 2b.. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shindle, 3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| And'rs'n, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Dailey, c.. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stein, p.... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals. | 39 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 |

Chicago..............2 3 2 1 0 3 1 1 *—13
Base hits............3 3 2 1 0 2 1 1 *—13
Brooklyn.............0 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0—5
Base hits............1 0 1 3 0 1 2 2 0—10

Exact attendance—6,017. Earned runs—Chicago, 12; Brooklyn, 3. Home runs—Dahlen, Irwin, Decker (2). Two-base hit—Decker. Three-base hit—Lachance, Decker. Double plays—Corcoran-Daly-Lachance; Parrott-Dahlen. Umpire—Jevne. Time of game—1:45.

### Washington, 7; Louisville, 6.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—Lake's errors in the third and fourth innings lost the game for the home team. Attendance, 1,800. The score:

| Louisville. | R | B | P | A | E | Washington. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown, cf... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Shiebeck, ss. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Clark, lf ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Joyce, 3b.... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Grim, c, 2b.. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | Hassam'r, rf | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nicol, rf.... | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Abbey, cf.... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gilbert, 3b.. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | McGuire, c... | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Lut'nb'g, 1b | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | Ward, 2b.... | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Rich'dson, ss | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | C'rtw'g't, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Lake, 2b.... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | Selbach, lf... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cote, c..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Maul, lf..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inks, p..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | Mercer, p.... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals.... | 6 | 14 | *26 | 13 | 5 | Totals.... | 7 | 12 | 27 | 15 | 3 |

*Two men out when winning run was scored.

Louisville...........0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 1—6
Washington...........1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 2—7

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Louisville, 3. Two-base hits—Brown, Lutenberg, Cote, Grim, Joyce. First base on errors—Louisville, 3; Washington, 4. Left on bases—Louisville, 12; Washington, 9. First on balls—Off Inks, 3; off Mercer, 3. Double plays—Grim-Richardson-Lutenberg; Schiebeck-Ward-Cartwright. Hit by pitcher—Lutenberg. Struck out—By Inks, 1; Mercer, 3. Time—2:10. Umpire—Keefe.

### Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 3.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 16.—The second game today was won by Cincinnati. The score:

| Cincinnati. | R | B | P | A | E | Baltimore. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latham, 3b.. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Kelley, l. f.. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoy, cf... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Keeler, r. f.. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Holliday, lf. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Brout'rs, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| McPhee, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | McGraw, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Merritt, 1b.. | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1 | Brodie, c. f... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wittrock, rf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Reitz, 2b.... | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Smith, ss... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Jennings, ss.. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Parrott, p... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Robinson, c. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Murphy, c... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Hawke, p.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | | | *Gleason.... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals.... | 4 | 6 | 21 | 8 | 3 | Totals.... | 3 | 5 | 21 | 14 | 4 |

*Batted in place of Hawke.

Cincinnati...........2 1 1 0 0 0 0—4
Baltimore............0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2. Two-base hits—Robinson, Kelley (2), Brouthers. Stolen bases—Holliday, McPhee (2), Merritt (2). Double play—Hawke-Brouthers. First base on balls—By Parrott, 10; by Hawke, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hawke, 1. Struck out—By Parrott, 1; by Hawke, 3. Wild pitch—Parrott. Time—1:30. Umpire—Emslie.

### Baltimore, 14; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 16.—The Reds broke Baltimore's winning record today, stopping the Orioles after they had won eighteen straight games. Dwyer was batted hard, and Baltimore won the first game easily. In the second game Parrott was wild, but was hit safely only five times, while Hawke was batted at critical times, and each of his three bases on balls cost a run. Darkness ended the second game at the close of the seventh inning. Attendance, 6,800. First game—the score:

| Cincinnati. | R | B | P | A | E | Baltimore. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latham, 3b.. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Kelley, lf... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoy, cf... | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Keeler, rf... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Holliday, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Bro't'rs, 1b.. | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| McPhee, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | McGraw, 3b. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Merritt, c... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Brodie, cf... | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Wittrock, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Reitz, 2b... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Smith, ss... | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | Jennings, ss. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Parrott, 1b.. | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 1 | Robinson, c. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dwyer, p... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Gleason, p... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals... | 2 | 7 | 24 | 13 | 4 | Totals... | 14 | 18 | 27 | 10 | 2 |

Cincinnati...........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Baltimore............5 1 3 2 0 0 0 2 *—14

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 5. Two-base hits—Keeler, Gleason. Home runs—Kelley, Brodie. Double plays—Smith-McPhee-Parrott (2), McGraw-Reitz-Brouthers. First base on balls—By Dwyer, 3; by Gleason, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Dwyer, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Emslie.

### How Three League Series Resulted.

Boston won its series of games with Chicago, seven games to five. New York beat Cleveland and Philadelphia beat Pittsburg. The figures:

| Clubs. | W | AB | R | B | TB | BA | TB | SH | SB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston.... | 7 | 456 | 106 | 147 | 218 | .318 | .473 | 7 | 40 |
| Chicago.... | 5 | 474 | 109 | 164 | 243 | .346 | .513 | 2 | 19 |

| Clubs. | PO | A | E | FA | BB | SO | 2B | 3B | 4B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston.... | 321 | 171 | 38 | .928 | 53 | 16 | 26 | 6 | 11 |
| Chicago.... | 306 | 143 | 50 | .899 | 32 | 17 | 27 | 8 | 12 |

Wild pitches—Boston, 6; Chicago, 4. Passed balls—Boston, 4; Chicago, 1. Hit by pitched balls—Boston, 2; Chicago, 3.

New York beat Cleveland nine out of twelve games, as below:

| Clubs. | W | AB | R | B | TB | BA | TB | SH | SB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York.... | 9 | 415 | 68 | 121 | 160 | .291 | .388 | 4 | 20 |
| Cleveland.... | 3 | 429 | 58 | 106 | 137 | .247 | .319 | 5 | 26 |

| Clubs. | PO | A | E | FA | BB | SO | 2B | 3B | 4B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York.... | 320 | 142 | 32 | .935 | 50 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 2 |
| Cleveland.... | 307 | 144 | 27 | .943 | 35 | 39 | 17 | 4 | 2 |

Wild pitches—New York, 6; Cleveland, 7. Passed balls—New York, 5; Cleveland, 6. Hit by pitched balls—Cleveland, 2.

Philadelphia beat Pittsburg eight out of twelve games in this way:

| Clubs. | W | AB | R | B | TB | BA | TB | SH | SB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia. | 8 | 478 | 115 | 176 | 236 | .377 | .494 | 14 | 28 |
| Pittsburg.... | 4 | 419 | 71 | 114 | 158 | .272 | .377 | 21 | 15 |

| Clubs. | PO | A | E | FA | BB | SO | 2B | 3B | 4B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia.. | 316 | 135 | 37 | .924 | 43 | 22 | 24 | 12 | 4 |
| Pittsburg..... | 325 | 149 | 42 | .918 | 37 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 3 |

Wild pitches—Pittsburg, 3. Passed balls—Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 8. Hit by pitched balls—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 10.

## BALL GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

### The Standing Is Still Unchanged and Sioux City Is at the Top.

The standing in the Western League to date is as follows:

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sioux City.... | 117 | 71 | 46 | .607 |
| Kansas City.... | 119 | 68 | 51 | .571 |
| Minneapolis.... | 116 | 62 | 54 | .534 |
| Toledo.... | 112 | 59 | 53 | .527 |
| Grand Rapids.... | 120 | 59 | 61 | .492 |
| Indianapolis.... | 118 | 53 | 64 | .458 |
| Detroit.... | 116 | 49 | 67 | .422 |
| Milwaukee.... | 114 | 44 | 70 | .386 |

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 16.—The home players found Hastings easy and hit with luck, while Jones puzzled the Cowboys. The score:

Grand Rapids.........3 0 4 3 7 0 0 1 0—18
Kansas City..........2 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—7

Batteries—Jones and Spies, Hastings and Donahue. Hits—Grand Rapids, 23; Kansas City, 12. Errors—Grand Rapids, 1; Kansas City, 3.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 16.—Errors today piled up thick and fast on both sides. The score:

Toledo...............0 1 3 1 0 0 3 0 2—10
Detroit..............2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3—8

Batteries—Hughey and McFarland, Gayle and Jantzen. Hits—Toledo, 11; Detroit, 12. Errors—Toledo, 8; Detroit, 6.

## BALL GAMES IN THE CITY LEAGUE.

### Rivals, Brands, and Lake Views the Winners of Yesterday's Games.

The relative standing of the City League teams was unchanged yesterday and is as follows:

| | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rivals.... | 19 | 13 | 6 | .684 |
| Brands.... | 19 | 12 | 7 | .632 |
| Lake Views.... | 19 | 9 | 10 | .474 |
| Franklins.... | 19 | 8 | 11 | .421 |
| Garden Citys.... | 18 | 7 | 11 | .389 |
| Whitings.... | 18 | 7 | 11 | .389 |

The game began by the Brands making three hits in the first inning, but Lamont had a lot of young men behind him who backed him up so well the Brands failed to score. The Lake Views also made three hits in the ninth without being able to score. The score:

| Lake Views. | R | B | P | A | E | Brands. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson, c... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | Peters, 2b... | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Farley, 1b... | 1 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 0 | Breen, rf.... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lippert, 3b.. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Esterq'st, 3b | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Hudson, rf... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lewis, 1b.... | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Andrews, cf | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Harland, lf.. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Seng, ss.... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | Geiss, ss.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Johnson, 2b | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | Stratton, cf.. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Anson, lf.... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Hanson, p... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lamont, p... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | Quigley, c... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals.... | 7 | 17 | 29 | 22 | 3 | Totals.... | 6 | 15 | 27 | 18 | 4 |

Note—Breen out for cutting first base. Winning run made with none out.

Lake Views...........0 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 0 1—7
Brands...............0 1 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—6

Earned runs—Lake Views, 5; Brands, 4. Two base hits—Lippert, Seng, Peters, Breen (2). Home runs—Hanson, Quigley, Jackson. Struck out—By Lamont, 5; by Hanson, 4. Bases on balls—By Lamont, 4; by Hanson, 2. Double plays—Lamont-Johnson-Farley; Seng-Johnson-Farly; Anson-Lippert. Hit by pitcher—Lewis. Stolen bases—Lamont. Wild pitches—Hanson, 3. Umpire—Tindill. Time—2:10.

### Brands, 4; Garden City, 3.

There were two corking games played at the Northwest Park yesterday. In the first game the Brands and Garden Citys were pitted against each other for five innings of the hottest kind of ball playing. Both pitchers were effective at critical stages. The Gardens made three double plays. The score:

| Brands. | R | B | P | A | E | Garden City. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peters, 2b... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Schaefer, 3b | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Breen, rf.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Harder, 2b... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Esterq'st, 3b | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Lynch, c.... | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Lewis, 1b.... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | Gert'ck, ss.. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Harland, lf.. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | W. Lynch, cf | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Geiss, ss.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Banghart, lf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stratton, cf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Minton, 1b.. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Hanson, p... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Roach, rf.... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Quigley, c... | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Hollison, p.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals.... | 4 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 2 | Totals.... | 3 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 2 |

Brands...............0 1 3 0 0—4
Garden Citys.........1 0 1 1 0—3

Earned runs—Brands, 3; Gardens, 2. Two-base hits—Schaefer, W. Lynch, Harland, Peters. Struck out—By Hanson, 5; by Hollison, 5. Bases on balls—By Hanson, 4; by Hollison, 2. Passed ball—Lynch. Double plays—Schaefer-Minton; Roach-Schaefer-Gertenrich; Schaefer-Harder-Minton. Stolen bases—Gardens, 5. Umpire—Tindill. Time—1:20.

### Rivals, 7; Whitings, 5.

The Rivals defeated the Whitings in the last innings. It was nip and tuck until then, when Parker got his base on an error, and Holmes, who was equal to the emergency, put it over the center field fence for a home run. The score:

| Rivals. | R | B | P | A | E | Whitings. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lyon, 3b.... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | H'us'n, 2b, ss | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Rooks, cf.... | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Boyd, cf.... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| McKevitt, rf | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Crall, rf.... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Meehan, ss.. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Scanlan, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| Parker, p.... | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Pos'hl, ss, 2b | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Holmes, 1b.. | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Adams, c.... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| O'Meara, c.. | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | Lee, 3b.... | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Stock, 2b.... | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Hassett, lf.. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hanrahoe, lf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Kerm, p..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| *Heim ...... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals.... | 7 | 11 | 27 | 8 | 2 | Totals.... | 5 | 7 | 27 | 15 | 5 |

*Heim batted in Hanrahoe's place.

Rivals...............2 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2—7
Whitings.............0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Rivals, 2; Whitings, 2. Struck out—Rivals, 7; Whitings, 12. Base on balls—Rivals, 7; Whitings, 5. Home runs—Holmes, Houseman. Double plays—Meeham-Stock-Holmes, Boyd-Scanlon. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Traynor.

### Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Dubuque, Ia.—Clinton, 9; Dubuque, 7.

At Madison, Ind.—Madison, 4; Indianapolis Nationals, 1.

At Mascoutah, Ill.—Mascoutah, 21; St. Louis Ben Winklers, 7.

An office curtain Desk $15. Isn't it awfully low? Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

## MARRIAGES.

VAN VLIET—MILLAR—At Milwaukee, May 26, E. H. Van Vliet to Luella Millar.

## DEATHS.

BIRD—Robert J. Bird, aged 52. Funeral Tuesday at 2 o'clock from residence, 1662 Belmont-av.

COLONDRO—Florence May, beloved daughter of C. M. and Mary Colondro, aged 16 years and 9 months, Sept. 15 at 9:30 p. m. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 10 a. m., from residence, 300 Orchard-st., to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

MARSH—At Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 15, Isaac Clarence Marsh, only son of Charles V. and the late Mary C. Marsh. Funeral notice later.

PIPER—Margaret Janet, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Piper. Funeral services Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 10 a. m., Berwyn M. E. Church. Cars leave Union Depot, Chicago, at 12:30 for Graceland.

STERRETT—At her residence, 136 Sigel-st., Sept. 15, Myrtle E., beloved wife of George T. Sterrett and daughter of George D. Fox, aged 18 years. Funeral Monday at 2 p. m. Ukiah, Cal., and Cincinnati, O., papers please copy.

THORNTON—A. H. Thornton, at his residence, 7152 Lexington-av., Saturday. Buried at Greenville, O., Tuesday.

TUCKER—Sept. 16, Elizabeth Curtis, widow of Henry Tucker, aged 66. Funeral from 359 Ontario-st. Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 1:30 p. m. Burial private.

## OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois, fair, probably slightly cooler in southern portion, winds becoming northwest.

Ohio and Indiana, generally fair, variable winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, fair, variable winds.

Wisconsin, fair, probably slightly cooler, winds becoming northwest.

Minnesota, fair, cooler in vicinity of St. Paul and La Crosse, northwest winds.

North Dakota, fair, variable winds.

Iowa, generally fair, variable winds, cooler in the vicinity of Sioux City.

Nebraska, fair, variable winds.

Missouri, generally fair, slightly cooler except stationary temperature in extreme southern portion, southeast winds.

| *Place of observation.* | *Height of barometer..* | *Thermometer* | *Max'm temperature...* | *Direction of wind.... ...* | *State of weather....* | *Precipitation in 12 hours....* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene.... | 29.98 | 82 | 86 | S. E. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Bismarck, N. D. | 30.20 | 52 | 60 | N. W. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Boston, Mass.. | 30.10 | 62 | 64 | N. E. | Cl'udy | ..... |
| Buffalo, N. Y... | 30.14 | 64 | 68 | N. W. | Fair... | ..... |
| Cairo, Ill.... | 30.06 | 74 | 80 | N.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Charleston, S.C. | 30.12 | 78 | 84 | E.... | Fair... | ..... |
| Cheyenne, Wyo | 30.16 | 56 | 64 | N. W. | Fair... | ..... |
| Chicago.... | 30.10 | 70 | 76 | S.... | Clear.. | .03 |
| Cincinnati, O... | 30.08 | 72 | 76 | N. E.. | Clear.. | Trace |
| Cleveland, O... | 30.12 | 62 | 66 | N. E.. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Davenport, Ia.. | 30.06 | 68 | 76 | S..... | Cl'udy | ..... |
| Denver, Colo... | 30.14 | 66 | 70 | N. E.. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 30.08 | 64 | 78 | N. W. | Cl'udy | ..... |
| Detroit, Mich.. | 30.12 | 64 | 72 | S. W. | Clear.. | .01 |
| Dodge City, Kas | 29.98 | 72 | 82 | N.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Duluth, Minn... | 29.98 | 60 | 68 | W.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| El Paso, Tex.... | 29.92 | 86 | 90 | S. E | Clear.. | ..... |
| Erie, Pa.... | 30.14 | 60 | 66 | N.... | Cl'udy | ..... |
| Galveston, Tex. | 30.00 | 82 | 86 | S. E.. | Fair... | Trace |
| Grand Haven... | 30.06 | 64 | 70 | S. W. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 30.04 | 66 | 76 | S. W. | Fair... | ..... |
| Helena, Mont.. | 30.16 | 58 | 72 | S. W.. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Huron, S. D.... | 30.16 | 60 | 72 | N.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Indianapolis.... | 30.10 | 72 | 78 | S. W.. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Jacksonville.... | 30.06 | 76 | 86 | S. E.. | Fair... | ..... |
| Kansas City, Mo | 30.06 | 74 | 80 | E.... | Rain... | .78 |
| Knoxville.... | 30.04 | 78 | 88 | N. E.. | Fair... | Trace |
| La Crosse, Wis.. | 30.04 | 68 | 78 | S .... | Fair... | ..... |
| Little Rock, Ark | 30.04 | 76 | 80 | E.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Louisville, Ky... | 30.08 | 74 | 84 | S. E.. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Marquette, Mich | 29.98 | 58 | 74 | N.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 30.08 | 76 | 82 | S. E.. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Miles City.... | 30.16 | 58 | 64 | N. W. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Milwaukee.... | 30.06 | 66 | 74 | S. W. | Fair... | ..... |
| Minnedosa.... | 29.98 | 50 | 56 | N. W. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Montreal.... | 30.02 | 64 | 74 | S. W. | Fair... | ..... |
| Moorhead.... | 30.08 | 54 | 62 | N. W. | Clear.. | ..... |
| New Orleans, La | 29.98 | 82 | 88 | S.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| New York City.. | 30.06 | 76 | 84 | S.... | Cl'udy | ..... |
| Omaha.... | 30.08 | 64 | 76 | S. E.. | Fair... | .12 |
| Oswego, N. Y... | 30.10 | 60 | 66 | W .... | Fair... | .08 |
| Palestine.... | 30.04 | 74 | 88 | N.... | Fair... | .18 |
| Pierre, S. D.... | 30.14 | 62 | 72 | N.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Pittsburg.... | 30.10 | 70 | 80 | N.... | Cl'udy | .04 |
| Port Huron.... | 30.10 | 64 | 74 | S. W. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Pueblo.... | 30.02 | 70 | 78 | E.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Rapid City.... | 30.20 | 56 | 64 | N.... | Fair... | ..... |
| St. Louis.... | 30.08 | 72 | 76 | E.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| St. Paul.... | 30.04 | 66 | 74 | W .... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Salt Lake City.. | 30.16 | 64 | 68 | S. E.. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Santa Fe.... | 30.02 | 68 | 74 | S. W. | Clear.. | ..... |
| Sioux City.... | 30.04 | 70 | 76 | S.... | Cl'udy | ..... |
| Springfield, Ill.. | 30.08 | 72 | 78 | E.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Springfield, Mo. | 30.06 | 72 | 78 | S.... | Clear.. | ..... |
| Toledo.... | 30.12 | 66 | 74 | E.... | Clear.. | ..... |

CHICAGO
RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK)
Summer and Fall Meeting, 1894.
FIFTH WEEK—Sept. 17 to Sept. 22—INCLUSIVE.
Five (5) or More Races Each Day, Rain or Shine.
BOOKING ON FOREIGN RACES.
Special race trains to track in 25 minutes.
Illinois Central trains leave Randolph-st. depot: 9:45 a. m., 12:01 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st. station, Wabash-av. and 16th-st., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and at Ashland-av. Regular train leaving 12th-st. depot at 8:30 a. m. stops within two blocks of track. Returning trains at 4:40 p. m. and after the races. Last train at 6:40 p. m. C., B. & Q. trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., and 2:15 p. m., stopping at all stations. Returning trains at 12:45 p. m. and after the races.
Fare for the Round Trip (both roads)....25c
Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand.75c
RACING BEGINS AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MUSIC BY SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
ELLIS BROOKS, Director.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
ABOUT 3,000 SAID IT WAS A HIT!
AMERICAN TRAVESTY CO.
EDDIE FOY
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Were you late? Too bad.
First Matinee Wednesday.

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MILWAUKEE AND RETURN —DAILY— $1
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Leave CHICAGO at 9 a. m. SHARP on week days and at 9:30 a. m. on Sundays; arrive in Milwaukee at 2 p. m. Returning, leave Milwaukee at 8 p. m. sharp every day, arriving in Chicago at 10 p. m. Staterooms and meals at moderate rates. Baggage checked and wheels free.
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5th and Last Edition
ALADDIN JR.
NEW DANCES. NEW SONGS.
Big Hit! Heroes of Today!
"And Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back." Wed. and Sat. Mats (only). Tableaux from the Nursery Rhymes.

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HARRY L. HAMLIN........Manager.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
HOYT'S Latest Musical Comedy,
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Every Night. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Next Monday—OTIS SKINNER.

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MR. AND MRS. KENDAL
And their London Company in
The Second Mrs. Tanqueray By A. W. Pinero.
Sept. 24—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in Lady Clancarty.

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LATEST AND BEST COMIC OPERA.
ATHENIA
A SATIRE ON THE UNITED STATES SENATE
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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A WHIRLWIND OF LAUGHS.
Tonight, Mats. Wed. and Sat.
M. B. CURTIS in Sam'l of Posen
UP TO DATE
—FUNNIER THAN EVER—
Next Sunday—Cleveland's Minstrels.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
THE GREAT McKANLAS, Humorist and Musician.
KENTUCKY JUBILEE QUARTETTE in Plantation Songs and Pastimes.
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Sunday next, Billy Barry in "The Rising Generation."

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Introducing the Young Romantic actor,
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Open daily (including Sunday) 2 to 10:30 p. m.
New machinery. New cushions in boat. Boat jumps higher than ever.
ADMISSION (including ride)........25c
Additional rides........10c

# IN BANK CIRCULATION

## STEADY INCREASE OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES HARD TO EXPLAIN.

### New Notes Being Constantly Taken Out in Spite of the Plethoric Money Situation—General Trade Is Still Dull—Some Improvement in the Mercantile Situation—Stronger and Broader Stock Market—Gas Bonds Weaken Materially—Grain Markets.

The constant additions that are being made to the national bank circulation are attracting much attention in banking circles. When the financial stringency first appeared in 1893 national banks began to take out circulation freely. As the panic grew more severe there was a rush of national banks to get notes at Washington, and the circulation was greatly increased during the summer. It was generally anticipated, however, that after the panic was over much of that circulation would be retired, and in view of the extraordinary glut of money that there has been since the beginning of this year it has seemed even more probable that the circulation which was taken out under the press of extreme stringency would be called in. Such has not been the case, however. Even while the surplus reserve of the New York banks has gone up far beyond any point that it ever reached before those same banks have gone on increasing their circulation. Banks throughout the country have done the same and the increase is still going on. Last Saturday's statement shows an increase of $203,000 in the circulation. The total circulation of the New York banks is now nearly double what it was at the beginning of June, 1893. June 30, 1893, the total national bank circulation in the country was $178,000,000. A month later it had risen to $183,000,000. By the end of August, 1893, after the full effect of the panic had been felt, the total reached $198,000,000. It continued to increase, however, even after that, and in September it stood $203,000,000. Now, after a year which has been extraordinary for its accumulations of idle funds, the total has risen to nearly $208,000,000. The situation in Chicago is the same as is reflected by the aggregate figures for the whole country. At the date of the last statement to the Controller of the Currency, July 18, the circulation of the Chicago national banks was $1,035,600. May 4, 1894, the circulation was $778,740. During these three months, in which the circulation of the local banks has increased over a quarter of a million dollars, interest rates have been lower than was ever before known in the local field, and the accumulation of idle money in the vaults of the national banks has been the greatest in their history. It is puzzling, therefore, to find a reason for this steady increase in national bank circulation. Controller Eckels says that the increase in circulation can only be taken to mean that the banks and bankers of the country think they see a demand for money in the near future which would make it unnecessary to call in their circulation. That hardly explains, however, why they should now be taking out additional circulation. One explanation which a local banker makes is that the demand for small bills is so great that some banks are taking that method of securing them rather than part with their gold holdings to exchange for small bills.

There is moderate improvement in business activity, but the change is decidedly moderate. The local demand for money shows no improvement at all. About the only improvement there is to be seen is in the wholesale trade, which has been fairly good. There is no general awakening of trade, however, and outside of a fair mercantile business there is about the same dullness that has ruled the situation for months.

There has been considerable strength in the local stock market and trading has been broader than has been seen there for quite a while. West Chicago Street railroad stock has not responded to the better conditions which seem to rule the rest of the market. Early in the week there was a hurrah under the personal guidance of some Philadelphia operators, but it did not result in permanently higher prices. The stock has since been steadily sagging until the close was just were it was a week ago. There has been a broader market, however, for a number of other stocks. The elevated securities have shown strength. Diamond match, New York Biscuit, and Calumet Dock have all advanced materially and there has been firmer quotations in a number of directions. A notable exception to that is the market for gas bonds. The competition which the old gas companies now have before them has weakened the bonds of the companies materially.

### Speculative Produce Markets Depressed.

With light volume of general trade, heavy stocks and receipts of grain, and an aggressive bear interest there was material change of tone in produce markets last week. It was a week of persistent bear raiding, the full effects of which were not experienced until late. During the first few days the market resisted the attacks of the bears stubbornly. The conditions have not been such as to encourage extensive investment buying and as the scalping element worked over to the bear side the markets became topheavy. Prices began to sag about the middle of the week and as stop orders were reached and long stuff was thrown over the markets became weak. May corn, which after three days of hammering stood at 58c Wednesday night, was broken to 53c Saturday. The active trading future of wheat in the same time was forced down from 57⅝c to 56⅛c. There were no new features developed in wheat, the market sympathizing with the weakness in corn. The wheat-feeding argument was in evidence, but more as bearish on corn than bullish on wheat. It is now urged that this use of wheat for feed will piece out a short corn crop, and evidence is presented to show that sections which usually buy corn heavily at this season are taking ground wheat instead. The wheat bulls have so far been managing the wheat-feeding news bureau, but it now looks as if the corn bears would take it away from them. It belongs to either side on the general proposition that corn is too high or wheat too low.

The wheat market has been struggling along under big receipts, light export clearances, and heavy stocks for so long that its friends would scarcely feel natural under favorable conditions. In the corn market the stocks have been light and receipts until last week generally considered small. Big car lots on the last two days of the week and liberal estimates for today suggested to the trade that farmers' deliveries are becoming freer and that possibly the stocks of old corn in first hands are larger than expected. Receipts outside of Chicago are unimportant and local receipts are not large in comparison with those of corresponding periods of other years. The trade has assumed, however, that the stocks in first hands are abnormally small and was somewhat astonished to find that high prices are tempting farmers to sell. Producers evidently are more impressed with the high prices than with the low estimates on the crop made by the government. It has been the fashion to attack the Washington corn estimate as being too low. The publication of estimates by private statisticians, some of which are scarcely entitled to consideration, was a feature in last week's market. These estimates raised the government's figures materially, and, with the increased receipts, furnished bear ammunition.

Wheat settled down of its own weight. Receipts are large at primary points and seaboard clearances are light. Great damage to the wheat crop of England and the continent is admitted, but the people over there do not seem particularly exercised over it to judge from the light export demand. According to dispatches the Argentine crop was never in better condition. Commercial estimates continue predicting the yield about 500,000,000 bu of the best wheat ever harvested. The visible 69,168,000 bu, the largest on record on Sept. 10, against 56,140,000 bu a year ago, or 23 per cent larger, and 79 per cent larger than on Sept. 10, 1892. Primary receipts have been about 53,000,000, against about 35,000,000 bu same time last year. Exports since June 30 have been about 40,000,000 bu, against about 71,000,000 bu last year, about 45 per cent clearing in the shape of flour. The amount afloat and our visible is about 100,000,000 bu, against 88,000,000 bu a year ago.

It is these figures which discourage the friends of wheat at the present low figures. Investment buyers are not satisfied with the outlook when the abnormally low values do not encourage buying from abroad.

Prices of hogs are out of line with current quotations for product and packers have raided the market with the double purpose of shaking out hogs prior to an advance in product and of forcing down the hog market. The bear element has been reasonably successful in depressing prices and has reached a level which brings out stop orders from people who have a good profit in their holdings and do not like to see it melt away. January pork, which sold as high as $14.50 during the week, closed at $13.80, and other products showed a similar decline at the close. There is plenty of bullish sentiment expressed and the people who have been prominent on the bear side are supposed to have taken that side for a short pull only with a view to shifting to the other side after long holders are dislodged.

At the close of the week oats bulls were not so bullish as they have been of late, although the market closed firm. They are wondering to what extent the Iowa crop is going to move this week, while the indications are that it will be liberal and not favorable to the maintenance of present prices unless corn advances. The consumptive demand is still good, although not as brisk as formerly. The visible supply looks big and it is estimated that another large increase will materialize today. However, oats are still cheap compared with corn and that is the bulls' hope. The difference between the two has narrowed within a few days from about 20c to 17½c, corn doing most of the narrowing, while the legitimate difference is usually not over 12c. It has been less than 5c. Some say that this normal difference must be established again, and that May oats will sell up to 40c.

### Prime on Government Crop Estimates.

The following communication from S. T. K. Prime to Daniel Butters is of interest in view of the recent discussion of the Washington crop estimates: "So far as the government crop report is concerned it is more theoretical than practical. So far as figures are concerned I think all crop estimates with regard to prospective yields are snares and delusions. I do not think anybody has the slightest idea of the amount of bushels of any kind of grain which the country produces in a single season. We have two factors upon which we can rely, the 'visible supply' amount and the amount of grain which the railroads haul. Everything else is based upon pure guess work and imagination. As the country grows older, and each year adds to its wealth, there is a large percentage of farmers who store away their surplus grain and keep it out of sight until prices are in accord with their ideas of what they ought to be. Hence, we are often surprised at the tail end of a crop or when grain is high to see the stuff coming out from grain bins which we knew nothing about. In July it was heralded from one end of the country to the other that we should gather this fall a crop of 2,200,000,000 bu of corn. At that date corn had not "tasseled out" nor was there a single ear upon the stalks, except in the southern portion of the corn belt. The weather was hot and dry and continued so all through July, but still we heard nothing else but "2,200 million bushels of corn." August was a terribly dry and hot month. Scorching winds swept over the whole country. Corn eared out poorly. Still there was no let-up until the latter part of August, when the country began to wake up and think it was "getting a little dry," and now the majority of the corn "experts" seem to be making a strong argument in the way of figures, when they put the crop at all the way from 1,500 to 1,700 million bushels, that we have had no drought at all. I take exception also to the government report in blotting out entirely 15,000,000 acres of corn. I never in all my life heard of plowing up corn after the "stand" was made. It would be impossible to plow up a crop, replant it, cultivate it, and expect it to bear the same season. Then again, this 15,000,000 acres which the government says has been cut up must have had some ears on it. The Secretary of Agriculture, if he estimates "cut-up corn" of the country ought not to forget that a very large proportion of our corn crop is every season cut up and fed out in that condition. Finally, I think the government report is too low and think that a fair, conservative estimate made today, before any corn has been gathered, would be perfectly safe, and I am willing to go on record with that "roasted" crowd of crop estimaters at 1,300 million bu.

All this talk about a vast corn crop in the South I do not think is worth the paper that it is written upon. The South raises corn for its own use, not for export. It has no means of preserving it through the winter. It is gathered in the crudest manner and generally piled up on the ground in open pens. You will never see a bushel of Southern corn cross the Ohio River or come up the Mississippi on this crop. There is only one State today in the country that has grown a crop of corn worth reporting and that is Illinois, and "Illinois farmers will have money to burn next season."

### PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

| | Closed Friday. | Price range Saturday. | Closed Saturday. | Closed Sept. 16, 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | | |
| Sept.... | 53⅜ | 53 @ 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 68⅜ |
| Dec.... | 56⅜ | 56 @ 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 72⅜ |
| May... | 61⅜ | 61 @ 61⅜ | 61⅜ | 79⅜ |
| CORN. | | | | |
| Sept... | 54⅜ | 54 @ 54⅜ | 54⅜ | ...... |
| May... | 53⅜ | 52⅞@ 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 44½ |
| OATS. | | | | |
| Oct.... | 30⅞ | 30⅞@ 31⅛ | 30⅞ | 26⅞ |
| May... | 35⅜ | 35⅜@ 36 | 35⅜ | 31 |
| MESS PORK. | | | | |
| Sept... | 14.05 | 13.75 @...... | 13.75 | ...... |
| Jan.... | 14.07½ | 13.75 @14.05 | 13.80 | 13.77½ |
| LARD—PER 100 LBS. | | | | |
| Sept.... | 8.80 | 8.70 @ 8.72½ | 8.70 | 8.75 |
| Jan.... | 8.15 | 7.92½@ 8.10 | 7.95 | 7.77½ |
| RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE. | | | | |
| Sept.... | 7.70 | 7.60 @ 7.65 | 7.60 | 9.95 |
| Jan.... | 7.17½ | 7.00 @ 7.10 | 7.02½ | 7.25 |

### NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—SATURDAY.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18000 | Atch 4s | 72¼@72¾ | 3000 | MK&T1st4s | 80 |
| 16000 | A&NW1st | 83@83½ | 30000 | MK&T2d | 44@44½ |
| 2000 | Bway & 7th Av 5s | 110 | 2000 | M&Ogm 4s | 64¼ |
| 2000 | CS2d | 104 | 1000 | M&E | 123 |
| 2000 | CNJgm5s | 117 | 1000 | NC&SL cn | 101¼ |
| 13000 | C&Ocon5s | 109½ | 5000 | N Y C& St L 4s | 101¼ |
| 1000 | C&Ogn4½s | 77 | 5000 | NYO&W con 5s | 110 |
| 13000 | C&O-R&Ad 1st cn 4s | 91¼@91¾ | 5000 | NP1st cp | 112¼ |
| 1000 | CB&Qcn7s | 121¾ | 5000 | N P 1st rg | 110 |
| 1000 | CB&Qcn5s | 101¾ | 8000 | NP3d cp | 63¾@64 |
| 5000 | C & N P 1st tr 5s | 44½ | 6000 | NP con 5s | 30½ |
| 29000 | C&NWsf6s | 111¼ | 16000 | O S gm4s | 45 |
| 2000 | C&C1st | 75 | 1000 | Oimpcon6s | 62¼ |
| 2000 | CCC&StL-StLd4s | 91¼ | 1000 | O R & N 5s tr ctf. | 83 |
| 14000 | E T&G con gd5s | 103¾@104 | 15000 | OSL6s | 85 |
| 5000 | Edison E5s | 107¼ | 5000 | P&R1st tr in | 35½ |
| 2000 | EL&BS5s | 99 | 5000 | P&R2d in | 24 |
| 14000 | GH&SAM&P1st5. | 91¾@92 | 13000 | P&R3d inc | 20@20¼ |
| 5000 | H&TCgm4s | 66 | 10000 | P&Rgm4s | 80 |
| 1000 | I&GN 2d mg | 67½ | 5000 | P&R df in | 5¼ |
| 7000 | K&M4s | 75 | 5000 | PCC & StL4½sSB | 105¾ |
| 6000 | LE&W2d 5s | 103 | 20000 | R&W P c t 5s tre. | 34½ |
| 5000 | LR&M1st | 40 | 7900 | St L & S F con 4s | 43½ |
| 5000 | MRcn 4s | 99¼@99½ | 1000 | SL&SW1st | 59¾ |
| 1000 | MC5s of 1902 | 100 | 5000 | SPM&M1st-MC6s | 111 |
| 1000 | M of NJ 1st | 119 | 5000 | S&W 1st | 52¼ |
| 20000 | MLS&W1st | 129¼ | 7000 | StP of C5s cn | 91¼ |
| 5000 | M&SP1s-C&PW.s | 110½ | 5000 | Spokane & P6s | 80 |
| 2000 | M&SP1s-I&DEx. | 129¼ | 8000 | T&P 5s | 87¾@87½ |
| 9000 | M&SP1st-SMdv. | 114¼@114½ | 23000 | T&P 2d | 26¾@26¼ |
| | | | 4000 | T&O5s-WD | 104¾ |
| | | | 5000 | TP&W4s | 71¼ |
| | | | 1000 | Wab 1st 5s | 105¾ |
| | | | 5000 | Wab2d5s½ | 69¼ |

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—Stock sales and quotations:

| Description. | Sales. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 1,550 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Amn. Sugar ex div | 400 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| C. B. & Q. | 200 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| Chi. Junc Ry. | 100 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Do pfd. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Gen. Electric pfd. | 10 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Union Pac. | 300 | 13½ | 13½ | 12 | 13 |
| West'house E. pfd. | 5 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 C B Q 7s | 119¾ | 6000 Gas 1st 5s | 81½ |
| 1000 C B Q Con 5s | 101½ | 7000 do inc | 30 |
| 1000 New Eng 7s | 114¼ | | |

### MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—Allouez Mining company, $25.00; Atlantic, $10.00; Boston & Montana, $29.25; Butte & Boston, $11.00; Calumet & Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $1.00; Franklin, $9.50; Kearsarge, $7.00; Osceola, $23.25; Quincy, $90.00; Tamarack, $161.00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Chollar, 15c; Crown Point, 70c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.90; Deadwood, 50c; Gould and Curry, 60c; Hale and Norcross, 60c; Homestake, $13.50; Mexican, $1.00; Ontario, $6.00; Ophir, $2.40; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, $1.00; Standard, $1.10; Union Consolidated, 65c; Yellow Jacket, 60c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $1.50; do preferred, $14.00; Bulwer, 15c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15.—Alta, 14c; Belcher, 70c; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $1.00; Bulwer, 16c; Chollar, 44c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.15; Crown Point, 75c; Eureka Consolidated, 30c; Gould & Curry, 70c; Hale & Norcross, 64c; Mexican, $1.20; Mount Diablo, 10c; Ophir, $2.50; Potosi, 64c; Savage, 62c; Sierra Nevada, $1.10; Union Consolidated, 70c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 66c.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Minneapolis, Minn.,** Sept. 15.—WHEAT—The grain markets opened weak and a shade lower than yesterday, but reacted and showed up to yesterday's closing prices and finally closed about ⅛c lower than the previous day. The cause of the weakness appeared to be on account of large Northwest receipts and a large expected increase in the visible supply Monday, with small exports for the week and lower cables. A good movement is expected in the Northwest the coming week. There was at no time marked activity in the local market, although home traders were doing considerable. Outside orders were light and fluctuations narrow. There was no local feature different from other late days. The closing prices were: September, 54½c; December, 55¼c; May, 59c. Cash wheat on track, No. 1 hard, 56¾c; No. 1 Northern, 55¾c; No. 2 Northern, 54¼c. Old wheat sold at 1@1¼c above new for present delivery. Receipts were 452,900 bu; shipments, 26,420 bu. The local mills ground, it was estimated, approximately 1,000,000 bu of wheat during the last week, which, with the small shipments, ran up well toward equaling the volume of receipts. The flour market was steady, but weak in quotation. Patents, $3.20@3.40; bakers', $2.00@2.20. Production was estimated at 38,000 brls for the twenty-four hours. Shipments were 41,517 brls.

**St. Louis, Mo.,** Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat lost ⅛c on disappointing cables and exportations; No. 2 red, cash and September, 50c; December, 52c⅝; May, 58⅛c. Corn lost ⅛c on weakness at Chicago and depressing foreign quotations; No. 2 mixed cash, 55c; September, 54½c; December, 49c; May, 50c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 cash, 31c; September, 30¾c; October, 31½c; May, 36c. Rye—Depressed; 58c bid for No. 2 cash regular. Barley—No trading. Bran—Dull, easy; 68c sacked east track. Flaxseed—Higher, $1.33; clover steady, $7.50@8.15; timothy firm, $5.40@5.60. Hay—Dull; prime to choice timothy, 10@11c. Butter—Steady; separator creamery, 20@23c; good to choice dairy, 17@21c. Eggs—Firm; 13c. Lead—Unsettled; spot, $2.95; spelter firm, $3.30. Cornmeal, $2.60@2.85. Whisky, $1.33. Cotton ties, 85c; bagging, 6¼@7⅛c. Provisions—Easy; very quiet. Pork—Standard mess jobbing, $14.62½. Lard—Prime steam, $8.62½; choice, $8 67½. Dry salt meats—Loose shoulders $6.60; longs and ribs, $7.75; shorts, $8.00. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $7.75; longs, $8.62½; ribs, $8.75; shorts, $9.00. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 34,000. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

**Toledo, O.,** Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat lower, steady; No. 2, cash and September, 53¾c; October, 53¾c; December, 55¾c; May, 60¾c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 56½c; No. 2 yellow, 57¼c. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2 mixed, 30½c; No. 2 white, 33¼c. Rye dull; cash, 47½c. CLOVERSEED—Active, higher; prime cash, $5.17½; October and November, $5.30 asked; February, $5.45; alsike, $6.75. Receipts—Wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu; cloverseed, 450 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bu.

**Duluth, Minn.,** Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 hard, cash and September, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 55¾c; to arrive, old or new, 56c; September, 55¾c; December, 56c; May, 60½c. Flaxseed, $1.36. Rye, 45c. Oats, 32@32½c. Barley, 45@50c. Receipts—Wheat, 136,185 bu; oats, 2,998 bu; barley, 4,885 bu; flax, 7,055 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 41,964 bu; oats, 2,998 bu. Cars wheat inspected in, 164; barley, 13; flax, 19. Year ago, wheat, 382.

**Kansas City, Mo.,** Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat fraction lower. No. 2 hard, 47@47½c; No. 3 hard, 46c; No. 2 red, 46@46½c; No. 3 red, 45@45½c. Corn 1¼@2c lower; No. 2 mixed, 50@51c; No. 2 white, 52@52½c. Oats very weak; No. 2 mixed, 30@31c; No. 2 white, 34c. Eggs firm, 12c. Butter steady; creamery, 19@23c; dairy, 16@18c. Receipts—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bu.

**Baltimore, Md.,** Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and easy; spot, 54⅞@55c; month, 54⅞@55c; October, 55⅛@55¼c; December, 57⅞@58c; May, 63½c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 52½c. Receipts, 36,299 bu; stock, 1,273,080 bu; sales, 55,000 bu. Milling wheat by sample, 56@56½c. Corn—Dull. Spot and month, 59½c bid; year, 56c asked. Receipts, 220 bu; shipments, 60 bu; stock, 68,099 bu; Southern white corn, 60@61c; do yellow, 63@63½c. Oats—Steady. No. 2 white Western, 35@35½c; No. 2 mixed do, 33@33½c. Receipts, 8,264 bu; stock, 231,314 bu. Rye—Strong. No. 2, 53c. Receipts, 1,061 bu; stock, 13,215 bu. Grain freights—Quiet; unchanged.

**Wilmington, N. C.,** Sept. 15.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 85c; good, 90c. SPIRITS—Nothing doing. TAR—Firm; $1.15. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.90.

### MOVEMENTS OF LIVE STOCK AT CHICAGO

#### Receipts and Shipments for the Week with Suggestive Comparisons.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

| Dates. | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts— | | | | |
| Monday, Sept. 10 | 14,680 | 959 | 25,815 | 10,021 |
| Tuesday, Sept. 11 | 6,968 | 964 | 14,095 | 18,783 |
| Wednesd'y, Sept. 12 | 19,423 | 868 | 23,735 | 19,954 |
| Thursday, Sept. 13 | 13,512 | 540 | 21,298 | 14,113 |
| Friday, Sept. 14 | 2,729 | 30 | 6,922 | 1,043 |
| Saturday, Sept. 15 | 1,000 | ...... | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 19,318 | 215 | 45,648 | 3,734 |
| Previous week | 22,270 | 511 | 45,075 | 1,845 |
| Cor. week, 1893 | 20,702 | 437 | 45,668 | 5,733 |
| Cor. week, 1892 | 21,649 | 1,112 | 55,702 | 8,264 |
| Shipments— | | | | |
| Monday, Sept. 10 | 4,463 | 92 | 9,414 | ...... |
| Tuesday, Sept. 11 | 1,241 | 1 | 7,155 | 330 |
| Wednesd'y, Sept. 12 | 5,824 | 19 | 9,050 | 757 |
| Thursday, Sept. 13 | 4,061 | 73 | 8,107 | 614 |
| Friday, Sept. 14 | 7,155 | 637 | 16,597 | 6,894 |
| Saturday, Sept. 15 | 2,500 | 100 | 9,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 64,238 | 4,068 | 110,540 | 70,675 |
| Previous week | 72,352 | 5,235 | 104,178 | 52,325 |
| Cor. week, 1893 | 77,776 | 5,998 | 134,256 | 66,835 |
| Cor. week, 1892 | 84,347 | 5,530 | 159,586 | 44,936 |

□Today's receipts are estimated at 15,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep, and for the week ending Sept. 22 at 70,000 cattle, 95,000 hogs, and 62,000 sheep.

Last week Armour & Co. purchased 12,480 hogs; Anglo-American Provision company, 10,775; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 1,600; Swift & Co., 9,250; International and Wells Packing company, 4,800; Morris & Co., 5,218; Vilas and Robbins, 3,604; Lipton & Co., 7,900; and Silberhorn & Co., 1,274.

Of the 9,000 received last Saturday 1,100 were shipped in to Armour & Co. from St. Joseph and 500 from Kansas City to Lipton & Co.

George Pratt thinks 25,000 will cover the receipts for today and 100,000 for the coming week.

Last week Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 135,300 cattle, 192,600 hogs, and 96,100 sheep, against 147,000 cattle, 109,100 hogs, and 68,400 sheep the previous week, and 160,700 cattle, 222,800 hogs, and 77,800 sheep the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—Saturday's receipts were estimated at 2,500, including 1,800 Texans shipped in to slaughterers. Enough cattle were carried over from Friday to make a market, but the demand was indifferent, and the few transactions made were at barely steady prices. Some prime 1,560-lb steers, for which $5.90 was offered Friday, remained unsold, and a four-load bunch held at $5.75 went over with $5.50 the best offer. A few 1,150@1,400-lb steers sold at $3.60@5.35. Texas steers quotable at $2.40@3.10, and Western steers at $2.80@4.60.

HOGS—Trade was fairly active, but prices ruled weak and 15c lower than Friday. About 4,000 were carried over and the market finished weak. Heavy, $5.25@6.60; bulk, $5.70@6.00; mixed and butchers, $5.35@6.40; bulk, $5.80@6.00; light, $5.35@6.20; bulk, $5.85@6.05; pigs, $3.50@5.80; bulk, $4.75@5.50. The quality was very poor.

SHEEP—There was no change in this branch of the trade. The feeling was weak at the recent decline. Sheep sold at 75c@$3.10; wooled Texas, 77 lbs., $2.75, and shorn Texas, 60@74 lbs., $1.25@2.50; lambs quotable at $1.50@4.00, and Western sheep at $1.75@3.00.

HORSES—There was a full attendance of buyers at Saturday's auction sale of horses, and the best grades were firmly held, while common stock ruled dull and weak. A choice driver sold to an exporter at $275.00, and several choice 1,300-lb chunks sold at $110.00@125.00, with medium to good chunks at $70.00@100.00. Quite a good many rough horses sold at $25.00@40.00.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

**Kansas City, Mo.,** Sept. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 600; market for best steady; others slow; Texas steers, $2.20@3.00; beef steers, $3.75@6.10; native cows, $1.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $1.85@3.85. HOGS—Receipts, 4,100; shipments, 2,400; market slow to 10c lower; bulk of sales, $5.50@6.00; heavies, $5.85@6.25; packers, $5.80@6.25; mixed, $5.50@5.95; lights, $5.30@5.75; pigs, $3.60@5.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 900; shipments, 600; market slow and steady; good to choice natives, $2.50@3.25; good to choice Westerns, $2.25@3.00; common and stockers, $2.00@2.50; good to choice lambs, $3.25@4.25.

**St. Louis, Mo.,** Sept. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,900 head. Market nominal because of lack of supplies. HOGS—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 2,100; market irregular; 5@15c lower; light butcher grades, $6.15; fair mixed, $6.00@6.10; medium to fair mixed, $5.55@5.90; common, $4.70@5.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments none; market dull; good mixed sheep and lambs, $2.85@3.10; best lambs, $3.50@3.75.

**Sioux City, Ia.,** Sept. 15.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; yesterday, 732; shipments, 97; 5c to 10c lower; quality common; $5.60@6.10; bulk, $5.60@5.75. CATTLE—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 90; shipments, 238; shade higher.

**Omaha, Neb.,** Sept. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; market steady. HOGS—Receipts, 4,900; market 5@10c lower; light, $5.40@5.45; mixed, $5.60@5.75; heavy, $5.90@6.20.

## SHARES IN LONDON ACTIVE AND FIRM.

### No Indication of a Hardening in Rates of Discount.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—There was not the slightest sign during the last week of any hardening in discount rates. The influx of money to the Bank of England continues and the governors prefer to allow it to accumulate rather than to invest it while the prices on investment stocks are on a prohibitive level. Some purchases of gold have been made recently. Rumors are current the government proposes to coin a British silver dollar for Eastern trade purposes. The stock market continued active and firm despite a haste to realize profits.

The Baring estate has arranged the sale of another £500,000 worth of Buenos Ayres waterworks securities to the syndicate which took the previous £500,000 worth, thus reducing the total liability to the Bank of England to about £1,500,000. It is now known that the final realization of the estate will show a surplus. A heavy weight is thus removed from the speculative world, and it is hoped the period of depression caused by the Baring collapse is nearing an end. The Rothschilds have succeeded in placing the balance of the £1,000,000 worth of the Western Miras railway bonds, guaranteed by Brazil, which could not be placed when they were issued owing to the outbreak of the revolution. The speculation is being gradually extended to what have hitherto been unmarketable stocks. South Americans again advanced smartly.

The markets were all firm, except for American railway securities, in which, although the decrease in values during the week was only fractional, the hoped-for boom is long delayed. No activity in the American market was shown. Grand Trunk railroad securities fell from 1 to 2 points in anticipation of a decrease in the traffic receipts. Mining stocks were firm. Brewery shares advanced on the splendid hop crop.

### Depew and the Presidency.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* No national convention of any party which has met in the last twenty years would have put a man on its ticket in the first or the second place who was as prominently identified with the management of railroads as is Chauncey M. Depew. The lunatics and featherheads with whom the country has been familiar in such organizations as the Populist party would be reinforced by hosts of men who ordinarily do not figure in either of these categories if he were a candidate. With a man like Depew as a Presidential standard-bearer the Republicans would not carry four States west of the Alleghanies, and every level-headed Republican in the country realizes this. A majority for Depew for Governor as large as that gained for Cleveland in 1882 would not win him, outside of his own State's delegation, seventy-five votes in the national convention.

### Not Much Money in It.

New York *Mail:* The bill of sale tariff law has not improved business as materially as the McKinley law did immediately after the latter went into effect. In the ten days prior to Oct. 6, 1890, when the McKinley law went into operation, the custom receipts aggregated $12,960,000. Included in these receipts were the duties on many imports which were hurried into the country to escape paying the increased rates fixed by the McKinley law. The custom receipts for the first ten days after the latter took effect were $9,885,000, and the receipts of the mongrel tariff law were but $7,825,000. The difference in favor of the McKinley law was $2,060,000. There is not much money either for the government or the people in the new law.

### Our Disgraceful Foreign Policy.

Buffalo *Express:* The foreign policy of the United States from the very beginning of the present administration has been one long series of blunders and humiliations—the attempted restoration of a monarchy in Hawaii, the abandonment of Samoa, the denial of protection to Americans in Nicaragua, the breach of common laws of hospitality in San Salvador, and the deliberate betrayal of a solemn trust in China. The only break in this long series of disgraces was in Brazil, and there the honor and credit of the country were upheld by brave old Admiral Benham, acting on his own responsibility, and, it is proved, directly contrary to instructions which fortunately did not reach him till his work was finished.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

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| 573 | F. A. THAYER. |
| 786 | J. W. CRAIN. |
| 826 | K. McLENNON. |
| 1001 | C. D. STONE. |
| 1049 | J. A. JOHNSTON. |
| Cor. Sacramento | E. E. FOSTER. |
| Cor. Homan | KOTZ & MOORE. |
| 1971 | M. H. WATSON. |
| MILWAUKEE AVENUE— | |
| 232 | FORD'S PHARMACY. |
| 465 | HENRY SCHROEDER. |
| 875 | R. W. R. MEINUNG. |
| 1218 | MOYEN BROS. |
| Cor. Oakley | F. J. BERGER. |
| OGDEN AVENUE— | |
| 149 | FRANK GRAMMER. |
| 296 | W. A. BRABROOK. |
| 360 | F. L. MULLER. |
| 475 | F. J. KNOWLES. |
| 987 | FARRAR'S PHAR. |
| TWELFTH STREET— | |
| Cor. Loomis | BLETTNER'S PHAR. |
| Cor. Ogden avenue | R. JENTZACH. |
| Cor. California avenue | R. JENTZACH. |
| 422 | T. R. BEHRENS. |
| Cor. Hoyne avenue | ASBURY PHARMACY. |
| WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET— | |
| 372 | V. L. BLAHNIK. |
| Cor. Throop | K. KVITEK. |
| WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET— | |
| 900 | E. H. WOLTERSDORF. |
| VAN BUREN STREET— | |
| 329 | M. D. SULLIVAN. |
| Cor. Center | J. M. SCOTT & CO. |
| Cor. Laflin | THOS. LONERGAN. |
| Cor. Robey | C. B. BUTTON. |
| Cor. California avenue | JNO. RITTER. |
| Cor. Francisco | F. H. KELLETT. |
| HALSTED STREET— | |
| 260 | JNO. P. LEE. |
| 527 | J. G. STAHL. |
| HARRISON STREET— | |
| 595 | P. F. SCHAEFER & CO. |
| 750 | F. E. FISKE. |
| Cor. Oakley | G. A. GOETSCH. |
| CENTER AVENUE— | |
| 631 | E. FISCHEL. |
| NORTH DIVISION. | |
| CHICAGO AVENUE— | |
| 80 | R. H. HANKE. |
| 138 | JOHN F. COLEMAN. |
| NORTH HALSTED STREET— | |
| 1748 | ROGERS PHARMACY. |
| NORTH AVENUE— | |
| 161 | C. E. KREZEMENSKI. |
| 328 | SCHROLL'S PHARMACY |
| Cor. Cleveland | A. M. REIS. |
| CLYBOURN AVENUE— | |
| Cor. Fullerton | H. F. KRUEGER. |
| CLARK STREET— | |
| Cor. Ohio | H. J. BATE. |
| Cor. Chestnut | WHITE BROS. |
| Cor. Division | E. WEBBER. |
| Cor. Goethe | R. E. RHODE. |
| Cor. North avenue | HENRY GOETZ. |
| Cor Center | C. B. OLDS. |
| Cor. Webster | FRANK SCHRAGE. |
| Cor. Halsted | BAKER & MASON. |
| BELMONT AVENUE— | |
| 1301 | W. T. KLENZE. |
| RUSH STREET— | |
| Cor. Ohio | C. A. STORER & CO |
| Cor. Bellevue place | C. V. KLOCK. |
| OAK STREET— | |
| Cor. Townsend | A. J. WESSMAN. |
| WEBSTER AVENUE— | |
| 80 | RIPKE PHARMACY. |
| WELLS STREET— | |
| Cor. Ontario | J. A. THOMAS. |
| Cor. Oak | R. G. DORRANCE & CO. |
| Cor. Schiller | E. ZOBEL. |
| Cor. Division | F. H. AHLBORN. |
| Cor. Eugenie | DINET & DELFOSSE. |
| ASHLAND AVENUE— | |
| Cor. Addison | R. L. BROWN. |
| Cor. Graceland | HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.) |
| STATE STREET— | |
| Cor. Chestnut | A. MARTEN. |
| 292 | C. W. SILVER. |
| LINCOLN AVENUE— | |
| 224 | HENRY SCHALLER. |
| Cor. Wrightwood | H. W. WEIHE. |
| Cor. Belden | F. R. LEONARD. |
| 622 | MAX SCHULZ. |
| 702 | A. HVIID. |
| 1152 | BECKER BROS. |
| LARRABEE STREET— | |
| Cor. Center | HERMAN FRY. |
| SHEFFIELD AVENUE— | |
| 845 | A. N. BOE. |
| EVANSTON AVENUE— | |
| 259 | SHERIDAN D'VE PHAR. |
| SUBURBAN. | |
| AUSTIN | W. O. CLINE. |
| OAK PARK— | |
| Oak Park Ave. Station | L. BROWN. |
| ENGLEWOOD— | |
| 63d and Stewart-av | OPERA HOUS PHAR. |
| 66th and Wentworth | H. J. HOUGHTON. |
| 69th and Stewart-av | E. G. BINZ. |
| SOUTH ENGLEWOOD— | |
| Cor. Vincennes-av. and Rock Island tracks | L. E. PENBERTHY. |
| RAVENSWOOD | A. E. BIERSTEDT. |

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PUG DOG, FEMALE; STAR ON front leg; $5 reward. Apply 215 31st-st., Palos Flat 44.

LOST—LEATHER HAND-SACHEL WITH NAME O. M. GORE, Benton Harbor, Mich., attached. Liberal reward if returned to above address.

LOST—FRIDAY, ON STATE-ST., PAIR OF CORSETS; reward and no questions asked. Address B Z 372, Tribune office.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JAMES: SUNDAY IS A LONG DAY without company. You forgot me, didn't you? Won't you please answer all my questions?
ANNA.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF JAS. B. McDONOUGH, formerly of Philadelphia. COL. P. McDONOUGH, 705 Sansom-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW for your cents.
The pennies you waste every day.
A special lot of DIAMONDS, $35 to $100.
You can buy one 15c to 50c a day.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer.
103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Building.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DECORATIVE, PLANTS, PALMS, etc., at VAUGHN'S Seed Store, 88 State-st.

PERSONAL—ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE, SMOKES dry. Mfgd. by Anti-Nicotine Pipe Co., Ottawa, Ill.

## ACCOUNTANTS.

CUT THIS OUT—CALL AND CONSULT DR. W. Edwards on business, social and private affairs; cause and location of diseases determined with advice for attainment of health.
Parlors, No. 1905 Wabash-av.,
Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Ref. N. Trust Co., Corn Ex. Bank, Chi. Edison Co.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISS BODIL, 2235 MICHIGAN-AV.; OFFICE hours 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.; satisfaction guaranteed.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man, 8 years' experience in all kinds of office work and general business; A1 city testimonials; will accept anything. Address J 744, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper; 12 years' experience; best references. Address J 435, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books periodically. Address P. O. Box 594, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21, in a wholesale house; good city references. Address K 74, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman, single; good, steady driver, willing to make himself useful around house; best of city references. Address L H 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANE, 24 YEARS old, as coachman; can do anything needed about a gentleman's place; good references. Y L 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; WILLING and obliging; stranger in city; best of references. Address L G 79, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 32 YEARS; 6 years' experience in wholesale liquor and wine business; willing to work in any department. Address L G 133, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 18 years of age attending college in city to do any kind of work before and after school for board. Address J 830, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG, REFINED young man in barn; $2 a week and board. CARLSON, 7014 Stewart-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or cashier, by young lady who has had experience in office work; correct and writes good hand. Address L H 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS cashier or assistant bookkeeper; experienced; references. Address L G 132, Tribune office.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE GERMAN woman with child 8 years old as cook and laundress or general housework; Ravenswood preferred. C. C., Ravenswood Postoffice, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family. M. MILLER, 553 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 4119 Dearborn, up-stairs.

### Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH dressmaker desires to go out by the day. Address B. L., 834 Van Buren-st.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER; Remington or Smith Premier; experienced; references; salary $6. L G 150, Tribune.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A STYLISH MILLINER who does parlor millinery wishes a few more customers. Address A H 493, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES position in Jewish family, housework. 451 North Wells-st., Sunday and Monday; top flat.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

PHARMACIST — COMPETENT, REGISTERED; or good assistant; must speak English, German, and Polish; state conditions, place of reference, and age; Wisconsin position. Address L G 160, Tribune office.

### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; previous experience not essential; good terms and permanency for worker; references. Apply to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED fruit and produce salesman and correspondent. Address, with reference, P. O. Box 1378, Denver, Colo.

SALESMEN—FOR FURNITURE SIDE LINE; city and country. Address L G 93, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FEW FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMEN to sell sprudel water. 708 Royal Ins.

WANTED—SALESMEN WANTING GOOD SIDE line, big commission. P. O. Drawer A, Chicago.

### Trades.

BUTCHER—EXPERIENCED GERMAN BUTCHER; young man. 110 S. Center-av.

### Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED MAN IN OLD LINE LIFE INSURANCE to represent a good old line company in Missouri; call at Great Northern Hotel Tuesday or Wednesday from 2 to 4 p. m. W. C. WILSON.

WANTED—PARTY WHO UNDERSTANDS CARE of plants to take charge of about 15 oleander plants over the winter; state terms. Address L F 172, Tribune office.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; German preferred; family of six. Apply 6067 Edgerton-av.

### Miscellaneous.

LADIES—TO SELL THE CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA Corset; send for terms, prices, and cuts. California Corset Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

THE FALL IS THE TIME TO RIDE—
HARDEN YOURSELF FOR THE WINTER.

There is still a chance to get a good wheel at our factory; second-hand or shop worn.
See our 1894 patterns. Highest award World's Fair. Goods guaranteed for one year.
KENWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,
253-255 S. Canal-st.
Two blocks south of Union Depot.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, old gold and silver.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANY BUSINESS call and see my list of genuine bargains.
A. SCHACHNER, Business Exchange,
Room 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOMES, 134 Market-st.

FRANCHISE FOR SALE—
A valuable 10-year advertising franchise for the City of Montreal, for sale by tender. Tenders received up to Oct. 1. For further particulars apply to
STEPHENS & WARNECKE,
Investment Brokers,
1778 Notre Dame-st., Montreal, Canada.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT LOCKPORT, Ill.; a great bargain; store in occupancy, most desirable in town, can be rented cheap. For particulars inquire of J. A. LORANGER, with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., wholesale.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING and mercantile business, to close an estate. Address L G 167, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$175 TAKES A GOOD RESTAURANT near theater. 476 N. Clark.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY 224 Michigan avenue, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

TO RENT—IN BEST STATE-ST. CORNER IN THE city the following departments: Men's and boys' clothing, fancy needle work, hair goods, crockery, and household. Address L G 161, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, corner store; best locality in State-st.; ample space and moderate terms to responsible party only. Address L G 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A STOCK OF crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. Address L G 23, Tribune office.

45 PER CENT PROFITS WEEKLY WITH $150 OR more capital; prospectus, itemized statistics free. BENSON & DWYER, 834 Broadway, New York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SADDLE HORSES—H. G. BUCKNER of Erlanger, Ky., has just arrived at the Tattersall's, 16th and Dearborn-sts., with a few choice saddlers.

STUDEBAKER BROS. M'F'G. CO.
202-207 Michigan-av.,
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BUILDERS
Are now offering unusual BARGAINS to
purchasers of
Victoras, Cabriolets, Mail Phaetons, Spiders, Park
Wagons, and Two-wheelers.
A large variety of second-hand carriages
always on hand.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BOILERS—1 36X10 ft. tubular boiler, 2 48x16 ft. tubular boilers, with full cast iron fronts, etc.; also 1 48x19 ft. fire-box boiler and 1 36x6 ft. tank; all in good condition.
L. H. PRENTICE CO.,
203-205 E. Van Buren-st.

## PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, ETC., OBTAINED; SALE of rights negotiated; inventions introduced. Patented Specialties Introducing and Brokerage Co. Room 715, 36 Clark-st., Chicago.

## PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, 389 STATE-ST.—12 FINELY FINISHED cabinets and an elegant 11x14 portrait, $3; open Sundays; copying and enlarging a specialty.

## ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND VACANT RESIDENCE and business property in all parts of the city.
A. SCHACHNER,
Rooms 338 and 339 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON FORESTVILLE-AV., BETWEEN 48th and 49th-sts., fine detached 2-story flats on large lots; light all around; stone fronts and stone porches, oak finish, heated by hot water; $8,500 to $14,000.
M. O. TREMAIN, owner,
4841 Forestville-av.

FOR SALE—4718 AND 4720 CHAMPLAIN-AV., 2-story brown-stone front house, 8 rooms, hardwood finish, tile bathrooms, etc.; price $8,000; easy term. GEO. O. GORDON, 4742 Champlain-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE IN KENWOOD with large lot on corner of one of the best avenues.
H. B. BOGUE, 411 Rookery.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV. FRONTAGE BETWEEN 48th and 49th-sts.; one piece 83x200 and one piece 60x200. H. B. BOGUE, 421 Rookery.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A 1 HOUSE—MAY EXCHANGE FOR clear vacant. 405 Huron-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXCEEDINGLY FERTILE FARM, 440 acres, suitable for stock, grain, or hay, Iroquois Co., Ill.; 5 railway stations within 7 miles; St. Mary, on Big Four R. R., 4 miles away. Go look at crops now on land; ascertain what this and adjoining farms are worth; will sell for less than half that figure; this farm would be cheap at $60 an acre; $25 an acre spot cash buys it, improvements thrown in; title perfect; clear of incumbrance. Apply to owner.
JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN LARGE PIECES OF central business property; must be cheap for all cash. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Office 208 Garden City Block, Corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av.

## REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR REAL ESTATE FOR stock of drugs. Address L G 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR FLORIDA orange grove; send particulars. Address P V 45, Tribune office.

120 ACRE FARM IN ROCK CO., WIS. (NO BETTER farming country in the world), and a few choice lots in Janesville, Wis., to exchange for other farming land or improved city property; will make this a bargain. Address L H 107, Tribune office.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

AFTER INVESTIGATION YOU WILL BE SATISFIED that I offer you a thoroughly reliable loan; I want $60,000 for 5 years at 5 per cent, without commission; security down-town South Side block; rent ing value $40,000. Address L G 105, Tribune office.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs. O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 521 CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

BEFORE BORROWING, IF YOU HAVE GOOD INSIDE improved property, please call; 5 and 6 per cent. HOMER I. DRAY, 140 Dearborn-st., R. 91.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

FOR SALE—FEW CHOICE SECOND MORTGAGES; inside improved; maker well-known business man; will discount to net 9 or 10 per cent. Address L C 171, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

HAVE FUND OF $150,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE property.
H. C. BUNN & CO.,
407 Chamber of Commerce.

LOANS IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 PER CENT; privilege of prepayment.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT GOLD BONDS electric r. r., for sale. H. C. BUNN & CO.,
407 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,600 AT 8 PER CENT semi-annually, without commission, on a well improved farm in Indiana, appraised value $8,000.
GEO. LYSTER, Saratoga Hotel.

5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $50,000 and over; 5½ per cent in amounts from $10,000 to $50,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Mortgage Broker, 102 Washington-st.

$500 AND UPWARD TO LOAN.
BUILDING LOANS PROMPTLY MADE.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson.

## FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET
INCORPORATED.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
14 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.
Any amounts loaned on notes, mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, endowment policies, and other securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, notes, and other collaterals.
W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought. 200, 167 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same negotiated. WELLIVER & CO., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR NOTE, SECURED BY WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS; PAWN SHOP PUBLICITY AVOIDED BY CALLING ON US.
GEO. W. FORSYTH,
128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 1.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at
H. BAUMAN & CO.,
159 S. Clark-st.

OFFICE MEN, TRAVELING MEN, AND BUSINESS-MEN generally, going concerns, or parties starting business, who can make money by purchasing for cash and selling to the trade on time, can arrange with advertiser to advance cash against shipments and collect accounts for part profits or commission. Apply front office, 1st floor, 122-124 Washington-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

## INSTRUCTION.

FREDERIC GRANT GLEASON, TEACHER OF piano and organ playing, harmony, counterpoint, etc.; harmony classes begin Sept. 22. Room 74 Auditorium Bldg.

KINDERGARTEN INSTITUTE—CLASSES ORGANIZED Oct. 1; special students received any time. MISS CRONISE, Sec., 85 Dearborn-st.

## MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CLEVER MUSICIAN, 2d violin. Address K 472, Tribune office.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 8-ROOM FLAT; also 15 shares of Central Park Building Association. MRS. WILLIAM WEBBER, 1173 Lexington-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

## CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRUNK WITH THEATRICAL clothes and wigs. 177 South Halsted.

## UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.
Factory, 398 and 400 W. Monroe-st.
Salesrooms, corner W. Madison and Morgan-sts.

Great reduction in price of new and second-hand upright pianos; easy terms of payment to suit customers; every piano is in good condition and warranted to be as represented.

$150 each, three Vose & Sons large upright pianos.
$125, Ernest Gabler pianos, 7⅓ octaves.
$145 each, two Jacob Bros., 7⅓ octaves, uprights.
$100, Geo. Steck & Co., 7 octave piano.
$125, one Smith & Barnes, cabinet grand.
$105, Kroeger & Sons, uprights.
$160, one Decker & Son, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood.
$135, New England uprights.
$110, one Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves.
$185, one Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$150, one Schaff, walnut case.
$160, one Vose & Son, cabinet grand.
$110, one C. A. Smith & Co., large upright.
$185, one Chickering upright.
$125, one W. W. Kimball upright.
$130, one Chase large upright.
$165 each, two Decker & Son, cabinet grand pianos.
$50, one Gilbert upright; old style.
$135 each, two walnut case uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$125 each, three rosewood uprights, 7⅓ octaves.

Square pianos at $15, $25, $35, $40, $50, and $65 each; all makes.

200 new pianos to rent at low rates.
One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON & HEALY OFFER EVERY NEW piano not of regular styles, every slightly used piano, and every second-hand piano in their salesrooms
FAR BELOW USUAL PRICES.

$190 Sohmer Upright.
$125 New England Upright.
$165 Smith & Barnes Upright.
$200 Emerson Upright.
$200 Ludwig Upright.
$150 Engel Upright.
$75 Vienna Grand.
$175 Fischer Upright.
$175 Washburn Upright.
$200 Estey Upright.
$400 Steinway Grand.
$125 Vose & Son Upright.
$350 Knabe Upright.
$375 Steinway Upright.
$400 Knabe Upright.
$50 Peters-Webb Square.
$65 Chickering Square.
$75 Great Union Square.
$275 Hazelton Upright.
$275 Hallet & Davis Upright.
$225 Jewett Upright.
$100 Behning Square.
$175 Connor Upright.
$150 Fischer Upright, 7 oct.
$125 Decker Bros.' Square
$150 Knabe Square; fine.
And many others.

These instruments must be sold at once in order to make room for the remainder of our new fall stock. Out of town purchasers should write without delay for our list giving full particulars. No advance in price when easy payments are desired. A decided advantage in early selection.

A new Upright Piano, full size, latest style, all improvements, now first offered at $163. This special price is made with the view of quickly introducing this very desirable instrument. It is fully guaranteed and should be seen by every purchaser wishing to invest but a limited sum.

An appropriate cover and modern stool are included with every piano sold at retail.

LYON & HEALY,
Corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

N. B.—We sell SHEET MUSIC at half price.

REMEMBER — DECKER BROS. PIANOS are recognized as the best.
DECKER BROS. have an artistic standing.
DECKER BROS. have a commercial value after use.
DECKER BROS. are a correct model for the student.
DECKER BROS. are a source of delight.
DECKER BROS. pianos will last a life time.
DECKER BROS. are the most economical to buy.
Artistic cases in all natural woods.
ESTEY PIANOS are making a reputation to be proud of.
ESTEY PIANOS are honest in all respects.
ESTEY PIANOS are remarkable for durability.
ESTEY PIANOS are made on the best principles known.
ESTEY PIANOS are sold at a very moderate price.
ESTEY PIANOS are guaranteed to the buyers' satisfaction.
Original and attractive cases.
ESTEY ORGANS are the standard of the world.
ESTEY ORGANS have never been equaled in tone.
ESTEY ORGANS are the best, consequently the cheapest.
ESTEY ORGANS cost little more than ordinary organs.
ESTEY ORGANS must be heard to be appreciated.
We have a great variety of other instruments and can meet any demand in quality and price. Easy terms.
200 PIANOS FOR INSPECTION.
500 ORGANS FOR INSPECTION.
Renting a specialty. $2 per month and upward.
Artistic tuning at reasonable prices.
ESTEY & CAMP, The Leading House,
233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

BIG BARGAINS—
25 upright pianos, all sizes, various woods, $100 to $150.
1 Weber, small size, $275.
1 Weber, medium size, mahogany case, $325.
1 Wheelock, full size, elaborate walnut case, $300.
1 Vose & Sons, largest size, fancy case, $165
2 Stuyvesants, largest size, wal. and mhg. case, $200—$215.
1 Kreil, largest size, handsome case, $160.
1 Chickering, medium size, splendid order, $195.
Squares—Weber, Lindeman, Vose & Sons, Decker & Son, Hallet & Davis, etc., $25 and upwards.
CASH OR TIME.
Pianos rented, tuned, and moved.
The Manufacturers' Piano Co.,
248 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,
ESTABLISHED NEARLY 50 YEARS.
During the past few months we have had a number of EMERSON PIANOS returned to us by parties who were unable to pay for them. Purchasers will be given the benefit of all money paid, and can secure practically a new piano at a GREAT BARGAIN. Call and examine them.
These pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted. Sold on easy payments if desired. If rented will allow rent to apply on purchase.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av.

PIANOS TO RENT—
$10 for three months' rental of 7⅓ octave upright piano; largest stock in city to select from. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.
262-264 Wabash-av.
200 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.
98 5th-av., New York.
26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories—Boston, Mass.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE OF one of our agents we have received a large stock of Eastern made pianos which we will close out at prices far below manufacturer's cost in order to reach a speedy settlement. A good new upright piano can be obtained at this sale for $150. Cash buyers are especially invited. STEGER & CO., Piano Manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE
is found only in
THE WEBER PIANOS.
Manufacturers Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR RENT A good piano visit the extensive ware-rooms of
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

WANTED—
50 square pianos for our agents in the country; will pay cash or allow good price in exchange for upright pianos.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
Great clearing and removal sale.
See large "ad."
Chase Brothers' Piano Co.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

THREE WEBER UPRIGHT PIANOS—
$115, $175, $260.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
Great clearing and removal sale.
See large "ad."
Chase Brothers' Piano Co.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

$155 BUYS A KNABE PIANO—
In fine condition.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
Great clearing and removal sale.
See large "ad."
Chase Brothers' Piano Co.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

$155 BUYS A STANDARD MAKE UPRIGHT piano.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
Great Clearing and removal sale.
See large "ad."
Chase Brothers' Piano Co.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

KNABE UPRIGHT—
Latest style,
French walnut case, $290.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

LEFT FOR SALE—A VERY FINE, NEW UPRIGHT piano; handsome frame and sweet tone; 3 pedals; $165; $10 cash, $5 per month.
J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, 1 flight.

SOHMER BABY GRAND, SLIGHTLY used; elegant tone; mahogany case; late design; at a great bargain. THOMPSON, 261 Wabash.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR AN UPRIGHT piano; must be a bargain. Address L G 103, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL EMERSON UPRIGHT piano, 1 year old; $85. Call at 259 W. Madison-st., 2d floor.

A FEW FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 and $4 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av.

$145 BUYS A SOHMER PIANO WITH stool and cover. STEGER & CO., Piano Manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. STEWARD TREATS DISEASES OF MANKIND successfully at 113 Adams-st., R. 8; 9 to 7.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGELOW, Manager—Established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases; pure medicines, electricity, skill, and experience insure cures; NO FEE UNLESS CURED; advice free. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

## OCULISTS.

OCULISTS—THE CHICAGO OPTICAL INSTITUTE furnishes the services of a medical man and oculist to test and examine the eyes and prescribe glasses. The spectacles and eye-glasses are supplied at the regular established prices; no extra charge is made for the oculist's services. Consultation free.
CHICAGO OPTICAL INSTITUTE, 182 State-st.
Opposite Palmer House, north of Fair.

## LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Fawcett Ventilated Fireproof Building company of Chicago will be held at the annex of the Auditorium Hotel upon the 28th day of September, 1894, at 1:30 p. m. The object for which such special meeting is called is to elect a Board of Directors. THOMAS DIEHL,
Vice-President and Temporary Secretary.

## LEGAL.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Hennepin.

'District Court,
Fourth Judicial District.

Henry Seibert, Trustee, successor to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, plaintiff,
vs.
The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company; The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company; The Central Trust Company of New York; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company; The Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railway Company; The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company; The Taylors Falls and Lake Superior Railroad Company; The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company; The St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company; The Northern Pacific Railroad Company; The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company; The Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company; The Minnesota Transfer Railway Company; J. R. Parshall; Thomas Gorman, Administrator of the estate of Henry Gorman, deceased defendants.

Whereas, On the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (1893), judgment and decree in the above entitled action was duly rendered, given and entered in and by the District Court of the County of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota, which said judgment and decree has upon appeal therefrom by the above named defendant, the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company, to the Supreme Court of said State of Minnesota, been duly and in all things affirmed;

And whereas, said judgment and decree was for the foreclosure of that certain mortgage or deed of trust, made, executed and delivered by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, a corporation, duly created, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and owning and operating all the railways and lines of railway, situated in the States of Minnesota and Iowa, hereinafter mentioned and described, to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, bearing date the twelfth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and known as the Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, in and under which said mortgage or trust deed, the plaintiff above named, Henry Seibert, was duly substituted as Trustee, in place of said The Central Trust Company of New York.

And whereas, a transcript of said judgment and decree has been made and duly certified by the Clerk of said District Court, and to me, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, duly delivered;

And, whereas, among other things, provided and specified in and by said judgment and decree, it was and is adjudged and provided that certain of the parties defendant in said action should have certain rights of redemption, as therein and thereby more particularly specified and set forth, at any time within the period of one year from the date of the giving and entering of said judgment and decree, and more than one year has elapsed since the said giving and entering of said judgment and decree, and no redemption whatsoever as to any of the property mentioned and described in said judgment and decree has been made by or on behalf of any of the parties to said action, or by or on behalf of any person whomsoever;

And whereas, it was also, among other things, provided and adjudged in said judgment and decree that all sums of money which might, after the giving and entering of said judgment and decree, and before the expiration of said time for redemption, be directed by the court to be, and should be paid out of the income and earnings of the said railroad property, in the hands of the Receiver thereof, upon the amount in said judgment and decree found and adjudged to be due and payable, under and upon the mortgage debt secured by the mortgage therein and thereby foreclosed, should be credited upon the amount so found and adjudged to be due in and by said judgment and decree, and entered by the Clerk of said District Court at the foot of said judgment and decree, as payments and credits thereon;

And whereas, there has been so directed to be paid, and actually paid and credited thereon the following sums, at and upon the following dates, to wit: on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-seven and seven one-hundredths ($146,637.07) dollars as and for a payment of interest upon said mortgage debt; and on the eighth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, the sum of one hundred and forty-four thousand and thirteen and thirty-five one-hundredths dollars ($144,013.35) as and for payment of interest upon said mortgage debt; and there has been directed and ordered to be paid and actually paid out of such income and earnings and credited on said mortgage debt and interest on the 15th day of August, 1894, the further sum of one hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and seventy and ninety-seven one-hundredths dollars ($145,470.97);

And whereas, there now, up to the date of this notice, to wit: to and including the 15th of August, 1894, remains due and unpaid, of the amount so found and adjudged to be due and payable upon said mortgage debt, with accrued interest to and including the said 15th day of August, A. D., 1894, the sum of four millions eight hundred thirty-seven thousand seven hundred eighty-three dollars and nineteen cents ($4,837,783.19);

And whereas, it was also, among other things, determined and adjudged and decreed in and by said judgment and decree, that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage was and is a first lien prior and superior to all and every other lien, contract, claim and demand of all and each and every of the parties defendant in said action, upon the following described property of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway company, to wit:

First. All the equipment of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, marked and designated with the mark "E. M."

Second. All the stock owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, in and of the Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, a corporation; and all the bonds issued by said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, and owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company; and all the right, title and interest of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and to all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company; all of which is more particularly hereinafter described:

Third: One undivided one-half interest in and to the Lake Park Hotel, and the land and property upon which the same is situated, with all the furniture and fixtures therein contained, more particularly hereinafter described;

And that said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage was and is a lien, subsequent and subject to the liens of certain other mortgages or trust deeds, made by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to divers and other trustees and mortgagees, as follows, to-wit:

1. That certain mortgage or trust deed made, executed and delivered by the Minneapolis & Duluth Railroad Company to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1877, to secure the payment of bonds now outstanding to the aggregate amount of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds are payable on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1907, and are guaranteed by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and upon which interest has been, at the date of this notice, paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the first day of May, A. D. 1894; upon all and singular that part of the railway and railway lines of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, situated in the State of Minnesota, beginning at or near the junction depot of the first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, in St. Anthony, and running thence in a Northeasterly direction to a point of junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, at or near White Bear Lake, in Ramsey County, Minnesota, a distance of thirteen miles, more or less, and the right of way for the said railroad:

Together with all improvements, fixtures and appendages, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, profits, reversions and remainders thereof, and all the estate, title, interest, rights, privileges and franchises of said railway company therein, whether at law or equity, and all the estate and interest which the said railway company then had or might thereafter acquire in a certain bridge built or to be built across the Mississippi River at Minneapolis, by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and in all depot grounds and railroad tracks within the City of Minneapolis, not embracing, however, among the lands thereby described any lands owned or possessed or thereafter acquired by the said railway company, which were or are not in any wise connected with or used as a part and parcel of the said railway or railways, and not including among the property thereby mortgaged, any extension which might thereafter be made of the said railway or railways beyond the points hereinbefore described, nor any equipment used upon the said railway which was not then owned by the said railway company, nor acquired by it solely for use upon the railway thereby mortgaged, the said lands and properties last mentioned being expressly exempted from the lien of said mortgage by the Minneapolis & Duluth Railway Company to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, bearing date the first day of January, A. D. 1877; excluding however, from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

2. That certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to said the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, bearing date the first day of January, A. D. 1877, to secure the payment of bonds of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, now outstanding, to the aggregate amount of four hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds are payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1907, and upon which interest has at the date of this notice been paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1894: The property described in and conveyed by said last-mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien is as follows, to-wit.: All that portion of the railway of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company beginning at or near the Easterly end of Pearl street, now Eleventh avenue, South, in the City of Minneapolis, and running thence to a junction with the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, in Scott County, in the State of Minnesota, a distance of about twenty-seven and one-half miles, together with the road-bed, right of way, franchises, and all other rights, estates, property, income and interest in contracts with other railroad companies then existing and in possession, which might in anywise appertain to said portion of said railway, excepting, however, such rights, properties, and franchises as the said railway company had theretofore granted, assigned and conveyed to the Minneapolis & Duluth Railroad Company, and not embracing in the lands and property thereby conveyed any lands owned or possessed by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, which do not form a part of the above-described portion of its railway between the cities of Minneapolis and Sioux City Junction, and expressly excepting from the property thereby mortgaged, any extension which might thereafter be made or which had been made, of the railway of the said railway company beyond the points above named, and also expressly excepting from the property thereby mortgaged any and all equipment of the said railway company, not owned by it on or before the day of the date of said last-mentioned mortgage and not acquired by it solely for the purpose of use upon the portion of the railway thereby mortgaged; excluding however, from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

3. That certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by said, The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1877, to secure the bonds of said railway company which are now outstanding, to the amount of one million, one hundred thousand dollars ($1,100,000), par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum payable semi-annually, which bonds are payable on the first day of June, A. D. 1927, and upon which interest has been, at the date of this notice, paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894: The property described in and conveyed by said last-mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien is as follows, to wit: All the following described railway, railways and property of the said railway company, situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Carver, Scott, Le Sueur, Waseca and Freeborn, in the State of Minnesota, and more particularly described as follows:

All the main line of such railway, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, in the said County of Hennepin, and running thence Southerly through the said County of Hennepin, and partly through the said County of Carver and through the said County of Scott, to Sioux City Junction, in the said County of Scott, at a point upon the railway of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and running thence Southerly through the said County of Scott, and partly through the said County of Le Sueur, to Waterville, in the said County of Le Sueur, and thence still through the said County of Le Sueur, and through the said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn, to Albert Lea, in the said County of Freeborn, at a point upon the line of the railroad of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company; and thence Southerly or southeasterly, still through the said County of Freeborn, to a point upon the Northern boundary line between the States of Minnesota and Iowa, in the general direction of Northwood, in the County of Worth and State of Iowa, being a distance of one hundred and seventeen miles and a half, be the same more or less.

Also all the right, title, interest and property of the said railway company in and to a certain line of railway situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, in the State of Minnesota, beginning at White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, and running thence Southeasterly through the said County of Ramsey, and partly through the said County of Hennepin, to the City of Minneapolis, and to a junction with the before described railway of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, being a distance of fifteen miles, be the same more or less.

And also all the land, real estate and right of way of the said railway company, upon which the said railway or railways are situated, or were connected therewith, or which were nessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of said railway.

And also all the bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, car or machine shops, or other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts, appertaining to the railways above described, and all kinds of machinery and tools then held or thereafter acquired for use in connection with the said railways, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment; and all fuel and all material then held or thereafter acquired for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railways.

And also all franchises, rights, privileges, things in action, contracts, claims and demands of the said railway company, in connection with or relating to the said railways, or either or any of them; together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereupon belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the estate, rights, titles and interest whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said railway company, of, in and to the same: But it is not intended to embrace in the lands in said last mentioned mortgage described any lands owned or possessed by the said railway company, which were not in anywise connected or used with or as a part or parcel of the said railway or railways; and it is not intended to include among the property thereby mortgaged any extension, which might thereafter be made of the said railway or railways beyond the points hereinabove named; and the said lands and property last mentioned were exempted from the lien of said last mentioned mortgage; excluding however, from the aforesaid description of property in the last mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

4. That certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by said, The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New York bearing date the second day of June A. D. 1879, and known as the Iowa Extension Mortgage to secure the payment of bonds of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, now outstanding, to the aggregate amount of one million and fifteen thousand dollars, ($1,015,000) par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds are payable on the first day of June A. D. 1909 and upon which interest has, at the date of this notice, been paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of June, 1894: The property described in and conveyed by said last mentioned mortgage in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien is as follows, to-wit: All the following described railway or railways of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, built or to be built, situate, lying and being in the County of Freeborn, State of Minnesota, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point upon the original line of railway of the said railway company at or near Albert Lea, and running thence Southwesterly in the general direction of Forrest City, Iowa, to the North line of the State of Iowa, being a distance of thirteen miles more or less, including therein all the lands, real estate and right of way of the said railway company upon which the said railway or railways were or should be situated, or which were or should be connected therewith or necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance, and operation of said railway or railways; and also all the bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, car and machine shops, or other buildings; all fences, trestles and culverts appertaining to the railway or railways above described; together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, income, rents, issues and profits thereon; and also all the estate, right title and interest whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said railway company of, in and to the same; and also the right, title and interest of the said railway company under the agreements for the lease or use of the railways of the Minnesota, Iowa and Southern Railway Company, and of the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company:

All the following described railway, railways and property of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Carver, Scott, Le Sueur, Waseca and Freeborn in the State of Minnesota, and more particularly described as follows: All the main line of such railway, beginning in the city of Minneapolis, in the said County of Hennepin, and running thence southerly through the said County of Hennepin, and partly through the said County of Carver, and through the said County of Scott, to Sioux City Junction, in the said County of Scott, at a point upon the railway of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company; and running thence southerly through the said County of Scott, and partly through the said County of Le Sueur, to Waterville in said County of Le Sueur, and thence still through said County of Le Sueur, and through the County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn to Albert Lea, in the last named County at a point upon the railroad of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company being a distance of one hundred and eight miles be the same more or less:

Also all the right, title, interest and property of the said Mortgagor Railway Company in and to a certain line of railway, situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin in the State of Minnesota, beginning at White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad (now the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad), and running thence Southeasterly through the said County of Ramsey and partly through the said County of Hennepin, to the City of Minneapolis, and to a junction with the before described railway of the said railway company, being a distance of fifteen miles, be the same more or less:

And also all the lands, real estate and right of way of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, upon which the said railway or railways were situated or were connected therewith, or which were necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of the said railways.

And also all bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, car and machine shops, or other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts, appertaining to the railways above described, and all kinds of machinery and tools then held or thereafter acquired for use in connection with said railways, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all fuel and all materials then held or thereafter acquired for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railways:

And also all franchises, rights, privileges, things in action, contracts, claims and demands of the said railway company in connection with or relating to the said railway, or either or any of them, together with all and singular, the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, income, rents, issues and profits thereon; and also all the estate, right, title and interest whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, of, in and to the same; but it was not intended to embrace in the said railways and property described in said last mentioned mortgage, that portion of the railway of the said railway company, extending from Albert Lea aforesaid, southerly or southeasterly through the said County of Freeborn to a point upon the Northern boundary line between the States of Iowa and Minnesota, in the general direction of Northwood in the County of Worth and State of Iowa, a distance of about twelve miles being the railroad leased to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company of Iowa; and it was not intended to embrace in the lands described in said last mentioned mortgage, any lands owned or possessed by the said railway company which were not in any wise connected or used with or as a part or parcel of the said railway or railways; and it was not intended to include among the property mortgaged by said last mentioned mortgage any extension which might thereafter be made of the said railway or railways beyond the points hereinabove named; and the said lands and property last mentioned were and are exempt from the lien of said last mentioned mortgage; excluding however from the aforesaid description of property in the last mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

5. That certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, to the Central Trust Company of New York, bearing date the first day of December A. D. 1880, and known as the Southwestern Extension Mortgage, to secure the payment of bonds of the said railway company now outstanding to the aggregate amount of six hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars ($636,000) par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds are payable on the first day of December A. D. 1910, and upon which interest has been at the date of this notice, paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1888: The property described in and conveyed by said last mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien is as follows, to wit.: All the right, title and interest which the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, at the date of said last-mentioned mortgage had, or which it should thereafter acquire by lease, purchase, or in any other manner, in and to the line of railroad undertaken, and to be built in extension from Fort Dodge in the State of Iowa, southerly in the direction of Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, a distance of about three hundred and twenty-five miles; and in and to the branch line of railroad undertaken and to be built from some point in the State of Iowa, on said extension line, southerly from Fort Dodge to Council Bluffs, in said State of Iowa, a distance of about one hundred and forty miles, and in and to all spur lines of railroad undertaken and to be built from said extension line to various coal mines along said line, said spurs not to exceed in the aggregate, fifty miles in length:

Also all right, title, interest and property of said Mortgagor Railway Company then owned or thereafter acquired in and to a certain line of railroad situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin in the State of Minnesota, beginning at White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad (now St. Paul and Duluth Railroad) and running thence southeasterly through the said County of Ramsey, and partly through said County of Hennepin, to the City of Minneapolis, and to a junction with the hereinafter described railway of the said railway company, being a distance of fifteen miles be the same more or less.

Also all the following described railway and property of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, lying and being in the Counties of Hennepin, Scott, Le Sueur, Waseca and Freeborn in the State of Minnesota and more particularly described as follows: All the main line of such railway, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, in the said County of Hennepin, thence southerly through the said County of Hennepin partly through the said County of Carver, and through the said County of Scott to Sioux City Junction, in the said County of Scott, at a point upon the railway of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and running thence southerly through the said County of Scott, and partly through the said County of Le Sueur to Waterville, in the said County of Le Sueur, and thence through the said County of Le Sueur and through said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn to Albert Lea, in said last named county and thence in a southwesterly direction, to the State line between the States of Minnesota and Iowa, and to a junction with the railroad of the Minnesota and Iowa Southern Railway Company, leased to and operated by the said Mortgagor Railway Company, as hereinafter mentioned being a distance of about one hundred and twenty-one miles.

Also all the right, title, interest and property which the said Mortgagor Railway Company then had, or should at any time have, by leases or agreements for leases from the Minnesota and Southern Iowa Railway Company, and from the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company, and which said Mortgagor Railway Company had or held, or at any time should hold in any other manner, in and to all the following described railways, operated by said Mortgagor Railway Company, and known as the Iowa Extension of said last named company, to wit: All that certain line of railway of the Minnesota and Iowa Southern Railway Company, beginning at a point on the State line between the States of Iowa and Minnesota, at or near Range twenty-three of the fifth principal meridian, and at the aforesaid point of junction thereof with the said railway of said Mortgagor Railway Company, running Southwesterly from Albert Lea aforesaid, to said State line, and running thence Southwesterly, partly through the County of Winnebago, in said State of Iowa, to Forrest City, in said last named county, a distance of about twenty-two miles; and thence running still southerly or southwesterly, partly through the Counties of Hancock, Kossuth and Humboldt, in said State of Iowa to Livermore, in said Humboldt County, and to a point of junction with the railroad of the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company, an additional distance of not exceeding forty-five miles; and all that line of railway of the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company, beginning at the City of Fort Dodge, in the County of Webster, in the State of Iowa, at the junction thereof with the railroads of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company, and running thence northerly through the said County of Webster and partly through the said County of Humboldt, via Dakota City to Livermore, in the County of Humboldt aforesaid, and to the aforesaid point of junction with the above described railroad of the said Minnesota and Southern Iowa Railway Company; a distance of about twenty-nine miles.

And all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, then held or possessed, or thereafter in any manner to be acquired in and to all the land, real estate and right of way upon which the said railway or railways were situated or which were connected therewith, or which were necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of the said railways.

And all the bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, car or machine shops, or other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts appertaining to the railway above described, and all kinds of machinery and tools then held or thereafter acquired for use in connection of said railway, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars; and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all fuel and all materials, then held or thereafter acquired, for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railways.

And all franchises, rights, privileges, things in action, contracts, claims and demands of said Mortgagor Railway Company, connected with or relating to the said railways or either or any of them, together with all and singular, the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, as well at law as in equity of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, whether then owned or held or thereafter acquired, of, in and to the same; excluding however from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared, that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

6. That certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by said, The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, to the Central Trust Company of New York, bearing date the tenth day of December, A. D. 1880, and known as the Income Mortgage, to secure the bonds of said Mortgagor Railway Company, now outstanding, to the aggregate amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), par value; with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which said bonds became due and payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1891, and upon which interest has been at the date of this notice paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1888: The property described in and conveyed by the said last mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien, is as follows, to wit: All and singular the same property, rights and franchises conveyed and mortgaged in and by the aforesaid Southwestern Extension Mortgage, bearing date December first, A. D. 1880; said Income Mortgage, however, containing a further clause with respect to earnings and income as follows, to wit: "And for the further securing of the "payment of the interest on said bonds hereby secured, the said party of the first part does hereby "expressly mortgage and convey to said party of the "second part, and give to said party of the second "part a specific lien upon all the earnings and income which said party of the first part shall, during the term of this mortgage realize and derive "from the operation of the several lines of railway "hereby mortgaged, except as much thereof as shall "be necessary and required and used by said first "party to pay all the operating expenses thereof "and the taxes thereon, and the interest upon the aforesaid prior mortgages "thereon"; excluding however, from the description of property contained in said Income Mortgage all the aforesaid property, upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

7. That certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by the said Mortgagor Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, bearing date the first day of June, A. D., 1881, and known as the Pacific Extension Mortgage; to secure the payment of bonds of said Mortgagor Railway Company, now outstanding, to the aggregate amount of one million, three hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($1,382,000), with interest thereon from the first day of April, A. D. 1891, at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which said bonds will become due and payable on the first day of April, A. D., 1921, and upon which interest has been, at the date of this notice, paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1894: The property described and conveyed by said last mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien, is as follows, to wit: All the line or lines of railway of said Mortgagor Railway Company, constructed or to be constructed, and known or to be known, as its Pacific Extension, including a line of railway extending from a point upon the existing main line of the railways of said Mortgagor Railway Company, at or near Hopkins Station, in Hennepin County, Minnesota, and running thence in a Westerly direction, via Excelsior, on Lake Minnetonka, through the counties of Hennepin, Carver and Sibley, in the said State, and running thence, still in a westerly direction, to the westerly line of said State of Minnesota, and the Easterly line of the Territory of Dakota, a distance of about one hundred and seventy miles; and also a branch of railway, beginning at a point upon the last mentioned line of railway, and running thence in a southwesterly direction, to the westerly line of the said State of Minnesota, and to the easterly line of the said Territory of Dakota, a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles; and also another branch line of railway, beginning at a point upon the line of railway first mentioned in this description, as running from Hopkins Station, to the westerly line of the said State of Minnesota, and running from the said point, in a northwesterly direction, to the westerly line of the said State of Minnesota, and the easterly line of the said Territory of Dakota, a distance of about eighty-five miles.

That part of the then existing main line of the railway of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, which extended from the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Hopkins Station aforesaid, being a distance of about nine miles.

All the lands, real estate, grants, ways, rights of way, licenses and easements of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, whether then owned or thereafter acquired, upon which the railways of said Mortgagor Railway Company, in said Pacific Extension Mortgage described, or either of them, were or should be situated, or which were or should be connected therewith, or which were or should become necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of the said railways.

All bridges, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses and car or machine shops, other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts; all kinds of machinery and tools, all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars, and other rolling stock or equipment, and all fuel, material and other supplies of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, which structures, buildings, machinery, equipment and supplies were or should become connected with, or necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of the railways thereby conveyed, or either of them, whether the same were then held and owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Mortgagor Railway Company.

All the things in action, contracts, claims and demands of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, then owned or thereafter acquired by the said railway company in connection with or relating to the railways thereby conveyed or either of them.

All the franchises, corporate or otherwise, rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, then possessed or thereafter acquired by it in connection with or relating to the said railways thereby conveyed, or either of them; excluding however, from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

8. That certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by said, The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, bearing date the second day of January, A. D., 1882, to the Central Trust Company of New York, and known as the Consolidated Mortgage, to secure the bonds of said Mortgagor Railway Company, known as the Consolidated Bonds; seven hundred and ninety-five of which said last-mentioned bonds have been issued, of the par value and amount of seven hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars ($795,000), bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which said bonds will become due and payable on the first day of January, A. D., 1932; of which said last-mentioned bonds, one hundred and eight bonds, of the par value of one hundred and eight thousand dollars ($108,000), are still outstanding, and six hundred and eighty-seven bonds, of the par value of six hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars ($687,000) have been exchanged for Improvement and Equipment Bonds, issued under said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, of like number and amount, but which said six hundred and eighty-seven consolidated bonds so exchanged, are still in the possession of the Central Trust Company of New York, as further security to the holders of the said Improvement and Equipment Bonds, for which they were exchanged, pursuant to the provisions of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage; interest upon the said one hundred and eight of said Consolidated Bonds so as aforesaid still outstanding has been at the date of this notice, paid to and including the interest coupons thereon, which fell due on the first day of January, A. D. 1890: The property described in and conveyed by said Consolidated Mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien is as follows, to wit.: All and singular the aforesaid property, rights, privileges, franchises and premises, mortgaged and conveyed in and by any and all of the aforesaid mortgages prior in date of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, except the railway, from Albert Lea, to the Iowa State line near Northwood, leased to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company; and also all swamp, overflowed, or other lands granted, given or donated to said Mortgagor Railway Company in aid of its construction, so far as the same are not needed for its right of way or depot or station grounds, the said last mentioned railway from Albert Lea to the Iowa State line, and the said last mentioned swamp, overflowed and other lands being expressly reserved from the lien of said Consolidated Mortgage; excluding, however, from the aforesaid description of property in the said Consolidated Mortgage, all of the property, upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

It is also in said judgment and decree determined and adjudged that as to that portion of the line of railway of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company extending from the North line of the State of Iowa to Livermore in said State of Iowa, through the Counties of Winnebago, Hancock, Kossuth and Humboldt, the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien to that certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by the Minnesota & Southern Iowa Railway Company, to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, bearing date the second day of June, A. D. 1879, and given to secure the same bonds and the same mortgage debt, for the security of which said Iowa Extension Mortgage of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, was given:

And that as to that portion of the railway line of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company extending from Fort Dodge, to Livermore in the State of Iowa, the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien to that certain mortgage of the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgeley Railroad Company, to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, bearing date the second day of June, A. D. 1879, and given to secure the same bonds and the same mortgage debt, for security of which the said Iowa Extension Mortgage of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company was given:

And that as to that portion of the line of railway of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, extending from Fort Dodge to Livermore in the State of Iowa, the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien to that certain mortgage of the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgely Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, bearing date the first day of December, A. D. 1880, and given to secure the same bonds, and the same mortgage debt, for the security of which the said Southwestern Extension Mortgage of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company was given: Excluding however, from the several descriptions of property in each of the last three mentioned mortgages, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

And whereas, it is also in and by said judgment and decree determined and adjudged that certain contracts, traffic agreements and leases, made and executed by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, are all subsisting and valid contracts, prior in equity to the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, which said contracts, traffic agreements, and leases are as follows, to wit:

1. That certain construction contract, bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D., 1877, between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company; and that certain traffic agreement bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D., 1877, between the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company; and that certain lease, bearing date the 31st day of January, A. D., 1877, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company; and that certain revised traffic agreement, bearing date the 27th day of April, A. D., 1877, between the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company;

2. That certain contract between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railway Company, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D., 1882;

3. That certain contract bearing date the 25th day of September, A. D., 1882, between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, so far as the same was not abrogated by the subsequent modified contract of April 18th, A. D. 1884, hereinafter mentioned.

4. That certain contract, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D., 1882, between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company;

5. That certain contract between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railway Company, bearing date the 13th day of April, A. D. 1884;

6. That certain modified contract between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, bearing date the 18th day of April, A. D. 1884;

7. And it is also in and by said judgment and decree determined and adjudged that any sale thereunder shall be made subject to the provisions of that certain indenture of lease between the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, bearing date the 5th day of April, A. D. 1883: But it is expressly provided and adjudged in and by said judgment and decree, that in respect to all the property upon which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is hereinbefore declared to be a first and prior lien, the same is not subsequent or subject to any of the aforesaid contracts, traffic agreements, or leases.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the terms and provisions of said judgment and decree, and under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, the undersigned, Sheriff of said County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, thereby, and by the aforesaid delivery to me of the aforesaid duly certified transcipt of said judgment and decree, I will at the Court-House in the City of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of Octob r, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer for sale at public vendue, and will sell to the highest bidder therefor for cash all the following described railroad, property, rights, franchises and premises, to wit:

First. All the property of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, upon which the said mortgage of said railway company, bearing date the twelfth day of October, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, known as the Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, is in and by said judgment and decree, adjudged and declared to be a first and prior lien, superior to the liens of all and every other mortgage or trust deed or contract, held by any other party to said action, and to any and all claims and demands of every other party to said action, which said last mentioned property is more particularly described as follows, to wit:

1. All the equipment of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, marked and designated with the mark "E. M."

2. All the stock owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and of the Minnesota Transfer Railway Co. a corporation, being capital stock therein and thereof, of the par value and amount of eight thousand dollars; and also all bonds issued by said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, and owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, being bonds of the par value of ninety-five thousand dollars; and all the right, title and interest of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and to all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company:

3. One undivided one-half interest in and to the Lake Park Hotel and the land and property upon which the same is situated, with all the furniture and fixtures therein contained; said land and property lying and being situate in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: The tracts of land designated in Minnetonka Lake Park, on and according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Hennepin County, as Hotel Reserve, Onagon Reserve; the tracts inclosed and bounded on Park Street and portions of Waseca Avenue, and Wapeda and Cedar Streets, and the tract of land inclosed and bounded by Aspen and Cedar Streets, and portions of Wapeda and Onagon Streets and of Mimikamin Avenue; and the Southwesterly tract of land inclosed and bounded between and bounded by Lake View Avenue on the South, and by Lake Minnetonka on the North, the dividing line being drawn at right angles to the shore line of said Lake Minnetonka, and equi-distant from the most Southeasterly and Northwesterly points on said tract; Also lot numbered seventy-two (72) on said plat, together with all buildings, erections and improvements situated thereon; a portion of said Minnetonka Lake Park, according to said plat thereof, called Rotunda Reserve; Also a tract of land bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Southern boundary line of Lynn Haven Addition to Minnetonka Lake Park, where said boundary line intersects the shore line of Lake Minnetonka, thence Southwesterly, said boundary line extending in a straight line to Lake View Avenue, thence Southeasterly along the line of Lake View Avenue to the Northwesterly boundary line of the premises embraced by deed of conveyance bearing date the 30th day of October, A. D. 1884, duly recorded, thence Northerly along said boundary line to the shore of Lake Minnetonka, thence Northwesterly along said shore to the place of beginning; Also lot numbered seventy-five (75) in I. C. Seeley and N. [illegible] Griswold's Amendment to the first addition of Minnetonka Lake Park, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds.

The aforesaid respective parcels of property, numbered respectively 1, 2 and 3, upon which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is, as aforesaid adjudged and declared to be a first and prior lien, will be offered for sale and sold, in the order above mentioned; and the said equipment will be offered for sale and sold in separate parcels, as more particularly in and by said judgment and decree directed; and the said sale of all and singular the aforesaid property upon which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is as aforesaid adjudged and declared to be a first and prior lien, will be absolute, and free and discharged of and from all and every lien, claim and demand of every person or kind whatsoever.

Second—All the railroad, property, rights, franchises and premises of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, upon which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is in and by said judgment and decree adjudged and declared to be a lien subsequent and subject to the liens of other mortgages of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, to divers trustees and persons, more particularly described as follows, to wit:

MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH DIVISION.

The line of railway then, (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned, and operated by the said railway company, and known as the Minneapolis and Duluth Division, beginning at the White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the present St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, and running thence Southwesterly, partly through the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, to the City of Minneapolis, being a distance of about fifteen miles.

MAIN LINE.

The line of railway then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned and operated by the said railway company, and known as the Main Line, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, and connecting with the last mentioned line of railway, and running thence southerly, via Hopkins Station, through the counties of Hennepin, Carver and Scott, to Sioux City (now Merriam Junction), and thence through the counties of Scott and Le Sueur, to Waterville, and thence through the counties of Le Sueur, Waseca and Freeborn, to Albert Lea, and thence to the Iowa State Line, in the direction of Northwood, Iowa, (the said road from Albert Lea to the Iowa State Line being leased to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company).

IOWA EXTENSION.

The line of railway then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned and operated by the said railway company, and known as the Iowa Extension, beginning at Albert Lea aforesaid, and at a connection with the railroad last above described, and running thence Southwesterly through the County of Freeborn, in the general direction of Forest City, Iowa, to the North line of the State of Iowa; and thence Southwesterly through the County of Winnebago and Forest City, and thence still southwesterly through the counties of Hancock, Kossuth, and Humboldt, to Lot's Creek; and thence via Dakota City, through the counties of Humboldt and Webster to Fort Dodge, in all a distance of about one hundred and two miles.

SOUTHWESTERN EXTENSION.

The line of railway then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned and operated by the said railway company, and known as a part of the Southwestern Extension, beginning at Fort Dodge, in the County of Webster, State of Iowa, and at a connection of the last above described railway, running southerly through the Counties of Webster and Boone, via Ogden, in the County of Boone, to Angus or Coal Town, in or near the County of Dallas, and State of Iowa, at a distance of about fifty-three miles.

PACIFIC EXTENSION.

The line of railway then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned and operated by the said railway company, and known as a part of the Pacific Extension, beginning at a point upon the aforesaid main line at or near Hopkins Station, in Hennepin County, Minnesota, and running thence in a Westerly direction, by way of Excelsior and Lake Minnetonka, and through the Counties of Hennepin, Carver, and Sibley, to Winthrop, being a distance of about sixty-two miles.

EXTENSION OF SOUTHWESTERN EXTENSION.

All the line of railway which should thereafter (after the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) be built or acquired by the said railway company, and forming the remainder of the aforesaid Southwestern Extension, beginning at Angus or Coal Town, Iowa, aforesaid, and extending thence Southerly to Greenfield, Adair County, Iowa, a distance of about fifty miles, and thence still Southerly in the direction of Kansas City, Missouri; and also a branch line of railway beginning at some point upon the said Southwestern Extension, south of Fort Dodge, and running to Council Bluffs, in the State of Iowa, a distance of about one hundred and forty miles, and all the spur lines of railway, built or to be built from the said extension lines to coal mines along said lines, which spurs are not to exceed in the aggregate, fifty miles in length: All lands, easements, rights, franchises, etc., forming a part of railroad.

All the lands, real estate, grants, ways, rights of way, licenses and easements of the said railway company, whether then, (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) owned, or thereafter acquired, upon which the railways of said railway company hereinbefore described, or either of them, were or should be situated, or which were or should be connected therewith, or which were or should become necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance, and operation of the said railway.

All bridges, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight houses, and car or machine shops or other buildings; all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts, all kinds of machinery and tools; all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars, and other rolling stock or equipments, purchased and paid for by said railway company, prior to the execution of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, and all fuel, material and other supplies of the said railway company, which structures, buildings, machinery and supplies were or should become connected with or necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance, and operation of the railways by the said mortgage conveyed, or either of them, whether the same were then, (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) held and owned, or should be thereafter acquired by the said railway company.

All the things in action, contracts, claims, and demands of the said railway company, then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) owned or thereafter acquired by the said railway company, in connection with or relating to the railways conveyed by said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, or either of them.

All the franchises, corporate or otherwise, rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions of the said railway company, then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) possessed or thereafter acquired by it, in connection with or relating to the said railways by said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage conveyed, or either of them.

All the right, title and interest of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and to any net income of said railroad property, to which the purchaser or purchasers at said sale may be entitled, under and pursuant to the terms of said judgment and decree and the orders of the court.

Together with all and singular, the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, and also all the estate, right, title and interest, whatsoever, as well at law as in equity of the said railway company of, in and to the same: It is not intended however, to embrace in the sale of the said property, rights, franchises or premises, secondly herein described, upon which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is as aforesaid adjudged and declared to be a lien, subject and subsequent to the liens of other mortgages, any of the property upon which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is, as aforesaid, adjudged and declared in and by said judgment and decree to be a first and prior lien.

The aforesaid railroad, property, rights, franchises and premises, secondly herein described, as to and upon which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is so as aforesaid adjudged and declared to be a lien, subject and subsequent to the lien of other mortgages, will all be sold together, as an entirety, and will be offered and sold subject to the respective liens of such other mortgages upon the railroads, rights, property, franchises and premises of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, as the same are respectively mentioned, defined, set forth and adjudged in and by the aforesaid judgment and decree as hereinbefore stated; and will also be sold subject to the respective contracts, traffic agreements and leases, mentioned in the said judgment and decree, in respect to which the said judgment and decree adjudges and declares that they and each of them are subsisting and valid contracts, prior in equity to the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage; and also subject to the provisions of that certain lease, made and entered into by and between the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company on the 5th day of April, A.D. 1883, as mentioned and set forth in said judgment and decree, and as hereinbefore stated: and said sale and the Sheriff's certificate or conveyance thereunder will, according to the terms of said judgment and decree, operate to invest the purchaser at said sale with all the rights, privileges, property, franchises, immunities and interest, foreclosed under said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, or embraced or included therein, held by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, at the date of said Mortgage, or afterwards acquired, including the corporate franchises of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company:

The said sa e will commence upon the day and at the hour herein mentioned, and will continue until the same is fully completed:

Any purchaser whomsoever, of any or all of the property herein described to be sold, may pay his bid or bids in Improvement and Equipment Bonds, and interest coupons and accrued interest thereon, the same to be received in place of cash, at an amount equal to the pro rata of the purchaser's price to which the holders of such bonds, interest coupons and accrued interest thereon would be entitled on the distribution of the proceeds of the sale, subject, however, to such order as the Court may make on the coming in of the report of sale with respect to the payment of such bid or bids in money:

Said sale when made and completed by the undersigned, said Sheriff of the said County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, will be duly reported to the said District Court, in and by which said judgment and decree was rendered, for the action of said Court thereon; and upon approval and confirmation thereof by said Court, said Court will order and direct in regard to the payment of the bid or bids upon which said sale is made by the undersigned, and the application of the proceeds of said sale, in all things as mentioned and required in and by said judgment and decree.

Dated Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16th, 1894.

JAMES H. EGE,
Sheriff of Hennepin County Minnesota.
By JAMES A. KENNEDY,
Deputy Sheriff.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM—Nicely furnished rooms, excellent board; references.

2452 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT ALcove, also other rooms, with good board; reasonable; references.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; also table board.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LARGE BAY WINDOW parlor for family; with board; reasonable.

MOST COMFORTABLE APARMENTS—LAKE-Front, near Auditorium; best table; choicest references. Address L G 147, Tribune office.

### North Side.

148 DEARBORN-AV.—"THE MENTONE." FURnished rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

354 LA SALLE-AV.—SECOND STORY FRONT suite and other rooms with board.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—GOOD BOARD WITH PLEASant rooms; reasonable rates.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; also day board; steam heat.

THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER GOEthe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; excellent service.

### Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE, ALCOVE rooms; private baths; $1.50 week up; rooms and board in restaurant, $5 up.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES"—THE CENtral, 250 State-st.; room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

### Summer Resorts.

GO TO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK. FOR the season; superior board $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—SOUTH SIDE—LARGE room with east or south exposure; also small room; location not so material; must be at least one block from cars; good street; refined people; first-class table, or one at hand; two gentlemen; permanent if suited. Address K 76, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM: best location in city for $7 a month in private house, lately decorated throughout; also alcove, $20. Call at 2252 Wabash-av., near 23d.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gent and wife or two gents; terms reasonable. 1429 Michigan-av., Flat D.

TO RENT—2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished; all outside rooms.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—6505 OGLESBY-AV., WOODLAWN, furnished house, nine rooms, with bath; two blocks from Ill. Central R. R., two from electric cars, and three from elevated. Call at the above No. or ring up tel. so. 668.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED MODERN 10-ROOM house in excellent condition; possession immediately. Apply at the premises, 4408 Lake-av., or ROSE & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 9-ROOM HOUSE, 3622 Ellis-av.; 4 chambers, besides servants' rooms; very low rent. Call at 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—124 E. 49TH-ST., PLEASANT 8-room modern house.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—IN RIVER FOREST—A BEAUTIful, new, furnished residence; quick transit. Address L H 2, Tribune office.

## WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR FLAT WITH good barn; north of 31st-st.; must be a good one. Address K 75, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN LIVING IN FURNISHed flat will rent half of same to man and wife; meals and care of flat taken in full payment; excellent location and modern conveniences of 31st. Address B W 301, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE ESMOND, 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash-av.; elegant 5-room apartments; every convenience; $35 to $40.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN STEAM-HEATed flats at reduced prices in Cordova Building, northwest corner Park-av. and Paulina. Inquire of janitor on premises, or MORE BROS., owners, 300 W. Madison.

TO RENT—FLATS CHEAP, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park, steam heat, etc.
S. R. MARTIN, Agent on premises.

### North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—
—THE CLAREMONT.—
Deming-ct., cor. Clark-st., overlooking beautiful lawn, choice 6-room apartment; very light; steam heat, hot water, sideboard, hardwood floors, decorated, gas logs, range; every convenience; reasonable rent. Apply to janitor or PERRY & CO., 1784 Wrightwood-av., cor. Clark.

TO RENT—LIGHT 6-ROOM FLATS (NO HEAT), 384-386 No. Clark-st.; also 6 and 7 room steam-heated flats, 34 and 36 Maple-st.; janitor on premises.
N. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—ONE EACH OF 4, 5, AND 7 ROOM flats in the Juneau Building, 229 Oak-st., east of Wells; steam-heated; all in prime order. Call on the janitor or factory office, 247 N. Wells-st.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT COR. FLATS; ALL modern improvements; gas ranges, steam heat, open plumbing; rents reduced; 408 Elm. 363 N. State-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, MODERN, heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc.; also 6 room furnished. 18 Bellevue-pl.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST.
VAUGHAN'S seed store.

### North Side.

TO RENT—STORES—382 AND 386 N. CLARK-st. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER offices at 169 Washington-st.

## WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DOCK IN CHICAGO River having about 400 feet frontage. H. B. BOGUE, 421 Rookery.

## STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE of all kinds, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well-ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, and expressing. 80, 82, and 84 E. 12th-st.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED 50C THOUSAND: work called for and delivered. Buckeye Company, 667 W. Van Buren-st.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES Telephone main 594, R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SELF-PROPELLING invalid chair. Address A. G. S., 950 W. Madison.

## STEAMSHIP LINES.

### Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Havel, Tues., Sept. 18, 9 am | Saale..Sat., Sept. 29, 9 am |
| Ems..Sat., Sept. 22, 11 am | Spree...Tues., Oct. 2, 9 am |
| Aller. Tues.. Sept. 25, 1 pm | Elbe, Satdy., Oct. 6, 10 am |

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kaiser......Sept. 22, noon | Fulda.......Oct. 6, 10 am |

Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Oct. 16, 6:30 a. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Oct. 20, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Oct. 27, 2 p. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Furst Bismarck, Nov. 3, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Fulda, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Nov. 17, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Werra, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Dec. 1, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 p.m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Dec. 15, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

| North German Lloyd. | Hamburg-American Line, |
|---|---|
| Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., | 37 Broadway, N. Y. |
| 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | 125 La Salle-st., |
| H. Claussenius & Co., | Chicago. |
| 80 Fifth-av. | |

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Normannia.........Aug. 30 | Furst Bismarck...Oct. 4 |
| Furst Bismarck....Sept. 6 | Columbia.........Oct. 11 |
| Columbia..........Sept. 13 | Normannia........Oct. 25 |
| Augusta Victoria..Sept. 20 | Columbia.........Nov. 8 |
| Normannia.........Sept. 27 | Normannia........Nov. 22 |

Hamburg-American Line, Gen. Passage office:
125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York..Sept. 19, 11 am | Berlin.........Oct. 3, 11 am |
| Paris.....Sept. 26, 11 am | New York...Oct. 10, 11 am |

AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kens'ton. Sept. 22, 3:30 pm | Ohio.......Sept. 29, 10 am |

Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rhynland...Sept. 19, 8 am | Noordland, Oct. 3, 8:30 am |
| West'n'l'd, Sept. 26, 2:30 pm | Waesland..Oct. 10, 1:30 pm |

PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 8 HRS., 38 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ethiopia..........Sept. 15 | Anchoria.........Sept. 29 |
| Furnessia.........Sept. 22 | Circassia........Oct. 5 |

Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZES' TOURS AND EXCURSIONS" TO ALL winter resorts; Bermuda, Nassau, West Indies, Spain, Algiers, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. Call for program. Low rates to and from Europe, Africa, Australia, and South America. 204 Clark-st.

### Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Twice daily for Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Daily exc. Sat. for Ludington and Manistee, 9 a. m.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee at 7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily at 7:30 p. m., Sunday excepted.
For Green Bay, Wednesday at Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Manistique, and Bay Ports, Sat. 7 p.m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, BENTON HARBOR, GRAND Rapids, Detroit, Ottawa Beach, Niles, all Michigan and Indiana points, steamers "City of Chicago" and "Chicora" leave daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.; Saturday extra 2 p. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av., 48 River-st. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

WHALEBACK STEAMSHIP COLUMBUS—TO Milwaukee daily; Sunday at 10 a. m.; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 9:30 a. m.; Saturday (for accommodation half-holiday), 1:30 p. m. Fare round trip, $1. Pier foot of Randolph-st.

WILLIAMS LINE—FOR SOUTH HAVEN—Leave O'Connor's dock, foot of Michigan-st., daily, except Sunday, 11:30 p. m. Leave South Haven daily, except Saturday, 9 p. m.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

| Trains | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Fast Mail to Des Moines..... | * 3:00 am | o 8:30 pm |
| Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.. | *10:35 am | * 2:30 pm |
| Leavenworth and Kansas City.. | * 3:30 pm | * 8:10 am |
| Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls | * 3:30 pm | *12:00 n'n |
| Joliet Accommodation....... | * 4:05 pm | * 9:45 am |
| Peru Accommodation......... | † 4:50 pm | † 9:50 am |
| St. Jo. Atchison & Kansas City, Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo. | * 6:00 pm | *10:00 am |
| Fort Worth and Texas Express. | * 6:00 pm | *10:00 am |
| Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled......... | *10:00 pm | * 8:10 am |
| Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.. | ‡10:10 pm | ¶ 7:30 am |
| Peoria and Denver Night Ex.. | ‡10:10 pm | ¶ 7:30 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Streator....... | † 8:00 am | † 6:15 pm |
| Rockford and Forreston....... | † 8:00 am | † 2:15 pm |
| Local Points, Illinois and Iowa. | *11:35 am | * 2:15 pm |
| Rockford, Sterling, Mendota.. | † 4:30 pm | †10:20 am |
| Streator and Ottawa........ | † 4:30 pm | †10:20 am |
| Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points. | * 6:32 pm | * 6:25 am |
| Deadwood and the Black Hills.. | * 6:32 pm | * 8:20 am |
| Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th. | * 6:10 pm | * 9:35 am |
| All points in Texas......... | * 6:10 pm | * 9:35 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis..... | * 6:25 pm | * 9:00 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis..... | *11:20 pm | *10:30 pm |
| Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th. | *10:30 pm | * 6:25 am |
| Omaha, Lincoln and Denver..... | *10:20 pm | * 8:20 am |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Western Union Bldg.)

| *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| †St. Paul and Minneapolis...... | 7:10 am | 11:20 pm |
| †Iowa and Kansas Express...... | 7:10 am | 11:20 pm |
| *Sycamore and Byron.......... | 3:10 pm | 10:30 am |
| †St. Charles and Sycamore..... | 5:35 pm | 7:50 am |
| *St. Paul, Minn., Des M. & Ks. Cy. | 6:00 pm | 9:10 am |
| *St. Paul, Minn., Des M. & Ks. Cy. | 11:45 pm | 9:10 am |

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

| *Daily. †Daily except Sunday | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Vestibuled Express...... | † 2:00 pm | 1:15 pm |
| Kansas City & Denver Limited.. | * 6:00 pm | 9:45 am |
| Kansas City, Colorado & Utah.. | *11:30 pm | 8:00 am |
| St. Louis Limited............ | *11:00 am | 4:55 pm |
| St. Louis Palace Express....... | * 9:10 pm | 7:20 am |
| Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex. | * 8:30 am | 7:00 pm |
| Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex | *11:30 pm | 7:30 am |
| Joliet and Dwight Accom....... | * 5:00 pm | † 8:45 am |

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Terre Haute and Evansville.... | † 8:00 am | † 6:02 pm |
| Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs | †12:55 pm | * 9:45 pm |
| Chicago and Nashville Limited | * 4:20 pm | *10:20 am |
| Terre Haute and Evansville... | *11:25 pm | * 7:05 am |

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

| | Leave | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland..... | * 6:25 pm | * 7:30 am |
| | *10:30 pm | * 8:45 am |
| | *10:40 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Black Hills and Deadwood..... | * 6:25 pm | † 7:30 am |
| Clinton and Cedar Rapids...... | †12:30 pm | † 2:15 pm |
| Duluth and the Superiors...... | 6:30 pm | * 9:20 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest......... | 8:15 am | ¶ 8:00 am |
| | * 6:30 pm | * 9:30 am |
| | *10:15 pm | * 9:35 am |
| Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota | 6:59 pm | ¶ 8:00 am |
| Iowa and the Dakotas......... | * 6:25 pm | ¶ 7:59 am |
| Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee | †11:30 am | * 6:15 pm |
| | * 8:00 pm | * 7:25 am |
| Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard.. | * 3:00 pm | † 1:15 pm |
| Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander | 3:00 am | ¶ 7:25 am |
| | 5:00 pm | *10:05 am |
| Marquette & Lake Superior | 3:00 am | * 9:30 pm |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave †3:00 a. m., †7:30 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p.m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., 10:30 a.m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p.m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Waukesha—Lv. †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.; ar. *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †3 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:[illegible] p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone Main 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis........ | † 8:30 am | * 7:00 am |
| | * 6:30 pm | * 9:30 am |
| | *10:30 pm | † 9:40 pm |
| Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City.......... | * 6:15 pm | ¶ 7:15 am |
| | †10:35 pm | * 9:40 am |
| Dubuque............... | * 6:15 pm | ¶ 9:40 am |
| do | †10:35 pm | ¶ 7:15 am |
| Cedar Rapids and Dubuque... | † 1:00 pm | † 2:00 pm |
| Cedar Rapids and Kansas City. | †10:35 pm | ¶ 7:15 am |
| Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota........... | * 6:15 pm | ¶ 7:15 am |
| | * 8:00 pm | * 7:00 am |
| | †10:35 pm | ¶ 9:40 am |
| Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula | †11:30 am | * 7:00 pm |
| | * 8:00 pm | † 9:40 pm |

Milwaukee, leave. *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., ‡3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Orleans Limited & Memphis | * 1:35 pm | * 5:00 pm |
| St. Louis Diamond Special..... | * 9:00 pm | * 7:35 am |
| St. Louis Day Train........ | † 8:30 am | * 5:00 pm |
| Springfield and Decatur...... | † 9:00 pm | * 7:35 am |
| New Orleans Fast Mail....... | * 3:00 am | *12:20 pm |
| Chicago and Cairo......... | † 8:30 am | † 7:00 pm |
| Bloomington Passenger....... | † 8:30 am | †10:25 am |
| Chicago & New Orleans Exp... | * 8:00 pm | * 7:20 am |
| Gilman and Kankakee....... | * 4:10 pm | *10:25 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line.... | * 2:00 pm | * 1:10 pm |
| Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City.. | a11:35 pm | * 6:20 am |
| Rockford Passenger......... | * 3:00 pm | *10:20 am |
| Rockford and Freeport....... | † 5:00 pm | †10:30 am |
| Rockford and Freeport Ex..... | † 8:30 am | [illegible] |
| Dubuque & Rockford Express.... | | † 7:30 am |

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

| †Daily *Except Sunday | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex. | * 8:30 am | * 5:30 pm |
| Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex. | * 2:00 pm | * 1:30 pm |
| Colorado and Utah Express.... | † 5:00 pm | † 9:15 am |
| Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.. | † 5:00 pm | † 1:27 pm |
| Joliet and Streator Express... | † 5:45 pm | †10:13 am |
| California Limited........ | † 9:30 pm | † 1:27 pm |
| El Paso and Mexico Express.... | † 5:00 pm | † 7:00 am |
| Kansas City Fast Mail...... | † 9:30 pm | † 1:27 pm |
| Joliet Express.......... | *11:32 pm | * 8:45 am |
| Kansas City Express....... | † 3:00 am | † 7:00 am |

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. xEx. Sat.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul, Minneapolis and West.. | * 6:05 pm | * 7:00 am |
| | *11:30 pm | * 9:50 am |
| Ashland and Duluth......... | * 6:05 pm | * 9:50 am |
| Ashland and Iron towns...... | x11:30pm | † 9:15 am |
| Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.. | † 8:30 am | † 9:15 pm |
| Stevens Point Local........ | † 1:25 pm | † 2:15 pm |
| Burlington Passenger........ | * 3:45 pm | *10:00 am |

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.
SCENIC LINE TO MICHIGAN RESORTS.
Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View.

| 12th-st. Station, Lake-Front. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Week days Parlor Car......... | 8:15 am | 1:25 pm |
| Week days Buffet Sleeper..... | 5:00 pm | 6:45 am |
| Daily Sleeper and Parlor Car.. | 11:45 pm | 6:50 pm |

### EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

| Aug. 12, 1894. | Leave Chicago | Arrive Chicago. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express........... | † 6:50 am | † 6:35 pm |
| Gr. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R........ | † 6:50 am | † 9:00 pm |
| Grand Rapids Line via New Buffalo and C. & W. M. Ry.... | † 8:15 am | † 6:50 pm |
| New York & Boston Special.... | *10:30 am | * 2:00 pm |
| North Shore Limited......... | | * 4:30 pm |
| Fast Eastern Express........ | * 3:30 pm | * 9:00 pm |
| Mackinaw Line via Kalamazoo, Gr. Rapids & G. R. & I. R. R. | † 3:30 pm | ‡ 7:10 am |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation.... | † 4:15 pm | †11:10 am |
| Bay View Line via New Buffalo, Gr. Rapids & C. & W. M. Ry. | † 5:00 pm | † 1:25 pm |
| Detroit Night Express....... | * 9:30 pm | * 7:10 am |
| Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line.. | * 9:30 pm | * 7:10 am |
| Atlantic Express.......... | *11:30 pm | * 7:50 am |
| Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R... | *11:30 pm | * 7:10 am |
| Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry. | *11:45 pm | * 6:45 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

| FROM CHICAGO TO | LEAVE. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Mansfield and Pittsburgh...... | † 7:30 am | * 8:00 pm |
| Indianapolis and Louisville.... | * 8:30 am | * 5:45 pm |
| Dayton and Cincinnati....... | * 8:30 am | * 5:45 pm |
| The Keystone Express........ | *11:00 am | * 5:00 pm |
| Columbus and the East....... | *11:00 am | * 5:00 pm |
| Baltimore and Washington..... | *11:00 am | * 5:00 pm |
| Philadelphia and New York.... | *11:00 am | * 5:00 pm |
| Mansfield and Pittsburgh...... | * 3:15 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Baltimore and Washington..... | * 3:15 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Philadelphia and New York.... | * 3:15 pm | * 9:00 am |
| The Pennsylvania Limited..... | * 5:30 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Pittsburgh and Washington.... | * 5:30 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Philadelphia and New York.... | * 5:30 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Indianapolis and Louisville.... | * 8:20 pm | * 7:20 am |
| Dayton and Cincinnati....... | * 8:20 pm | * 7:20 am |
| Columbus and the East....... | * 8:20 pm | * 7:20 am |
| Youngstown and New Castle.... | *11:30 pm | * 9:00 pm |
| Pittsburgh and the East...... | *11:30 pm | * 9:00 pm |

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

| *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Peoria Limited...... | *10:50 am | * 5:30 pm |
| St. Louis & Texas Express....... | * 8:10 am | * 6:45 pm |
| Kansas City & Texas Express.... | † 2:32 pm | †12:25 pm |
| St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex | * 9:00 pm | * 7:30 am |
| Forest Accommodation......... | * 4:35 pm | *10:10 am |
| Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.. | * 3:00 pm | *10:15 pm |
| Detroit, New York & Boston Ex | *10:30 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Toronto & Montreal Express.... | * 3:00 pm | ‡10:50 am |
| Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.. | *10:30 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Chicago & Detroit Local........ | † 8:32 am | † 5:37 pm |

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

| No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Local........ | † 6:05 am | † 6:40 pm |
| New York and Washington Vestibuled Express........ | *10:45 am | * 9:00 pm |
| New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled........ | * 3:00 pm | *11:45 am |
| Walkerton Accommodation.... | * 5:25 pm | † 9:45 am |
| Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.... | * 6:45 pm | * 7:20 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

| *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex...... | † 7:35 am | 8:10 pm |
| New York and Boston Express. | * 2:00 pm | 9:35 pm |
| New York and Boston Express. | * 9:20 pm | 8:00 pm |

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

| *Daily. †Daily except Sundays. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Marion Local............ | † 7:30 am | 5:20 pm |
| New York and Boston........ | * 2:55 pm | 7:10 pm |
| Jamestown and Buffalo....... | * 2:55 pm | 7:10 pm |
| North Judson Accommodation | * 5:15 pm | 9:40 am |
| New York and Boston........ | * 8:05 pm | 7:25 am |
| Columbus and Norfolk, Va.... | * 8:05 pm | 7:25 am |

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

| ‡Daily. *Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago and Buffalo Accom..... | * 7:10 am | * 9:20 pm |
| Fast New York Mail......... | * 8:00 am | * 9:20 pm |
| Chicago and Boston Special..... | ‡10:30 am | * 3:20 pm |
| Toledo Accommodation....... | * 3:10 pm | 10:30 am |
| Chicago & New York Limited... | * 5:30 pm | [illegible] |
| New York & Boston Express.... | * 8:45 pm | [illegible] |
| New York Express.......... | *10:45 pm | [illegible] |

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

| Trains. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati.... | 10:15 am | 5:20 pm |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati.... | 8:32 pm | 7:20 am |
| Lafayette and Louisville....... | 8:32 pm | 7:20 am |
| Lafayette and Louisville....... | 8:15 am | 6:00 pm |
| Lafayette Accommodation...... | 3:23 pm | 10:00 am |

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

| All trains daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati Day Express....... | 9:00 am | [illegible] |
| Lafayette and Indianapolis..... | 9:00 am | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati Night Express...... | 8:30 pm | [illegible] |
| Lafayette and Indianapolis..... | 8:30 pm | [illegible] |

# CHICAGO CLUB LOSS.

## ALWARD AND STICKNEY WILL NOT PLAY FOOTBALL THIS YEAR.

**Both Tire of the Game and Retire—Still the Athletics Will Be Strong—Chicago 'Varsity Needs Stagg—Lake Forest Team a Good One—Northwestern in the Doldrums—Illinois University and College Elevens in Good Shape—Other Western Teams Fitting for the Season.**

Herbert Alward, Captain and half back of the Chicago Athletic Association football eleven, announced yesterday that he had decided not to play this year, and Stickney, the other half back, made a similar announcement.

"The training and constant hard work necessary to keep a man in proper condition," said Alward last night, "are too much for any one who has business on hand and a family at home to undertake. I will coach the team, but shall play no more."

Paul Noyes, last year's full back, has entered an office where his duties will keep him out of training. Stickney quits simply because he has won enough glory and is tired of the game. Juan Smith, the end rush, is now out of town and cannot return to play.

Thompson, who is now away, will soon be back and will change from end to tackle. Stevenson will study law in Chicago and can therefore be counted upon for center. Culver and Van Doozer, who expect good offers from Eastern colleges, will leave Northwestern's team and devote their energies to the Athletic eleven. Joe Flint is already in training, but Nott Flint will only play with Chicago University. Thomas will be on hand, as will Ed Wood, the quarter back. Vic Harding will coach the second eleven.

Despite the loss of several of their best men Cornish and Alward are in good spirits. "We have forty-five men to pick a team from," said Cornish yesterday, "and the material is the best I have ever seen."

### STAGG NEEDED BY 'VARSITY TEAM.

**Plenty of Men and Ambition, but the Head Is Lacking.**

Although materially handicapped by the absence of Stagg as coach the Chicago 'Varsity football team has undergone a course of training during the last week that borders closely upon the heroic. "Old Joe" Flint, the ex-Princeton man, has been giving the team candidates the results of his experience, and closed his week's work with a lecture to members of the team upon practical points of the game. The lecture system applied to football is a trifle unique at this time of year, but is not without its merits.

Notwithstanding the general improvement noticeable in the development of team and individual play the fact is dawning upon many of the 'Varsity men that a good player of last season is not necessarily a star under the new rules. Interference play, tackling, and kicking will present the strong points of the game this year, and with the exception of interference play the locals have not shown surprising talent in team work. Ewing and Allen have evidenced good tackling ability, but the candidates generally are slow in starting and unfortunate in holding their men. Knapp, the star half back of last year, now in New Jersey, will join the team about Oct. 1. Knapp weighs about 180 pounds when in training, is a strong runner, and is without question the best individual player on the list. He is, however, inclined to be reckless in his dashes, and the specialty of which this year's football talent will make of fine interference may give him considerable trouble. Carr Neel was so badly injured in his game with Bob Wrenn at Newport that it is not likely he will be able to play at half this year. Of the men who are making the most progress at this stage of the practice Yundt, as tackle, and Ewing and Coy as half backs may be mentioned without partiality. Allen, Rullkoetter, and Nichols of baseball fame are playing strong games. Ewing, however, seems to lack wind and strength. Gale has returned to his old post at full back, but is still slow on kicks. Rullkoetter, although playing center, will soon go to left guard, Wyant resuming his undisputed title to that position.

Of the old men all have returned except Herring, who will have little trouble in holding his position at quarter. The quarter backs are unsteady. Hubbard has been tried more than any other of the new men, but seems to lack judgment at critical moments. The same may be said of Pike, who, however, is playing a plucky game. Lamay is playing at quarter, and while a good sprinter is weak in passing the ball. Simpson of Englewood's champion team of 1893 has entered the 'varsity, and will play guard. Simpson is young, but heavy, and gives promise of playing a good game. Axelson will contest Gale's position at full back. He is wide awake, strong, and uses good judgment. He is a likely candidate. Campbell is played for one of the tackles, and shows great strength and nerve. Robey's weak ankle may disqualify him for tackle, in which case Yundt will take his place. Flanders as half has played an unsteady game of late, but may improve.

The men are anxious that Stagg should return and administer a few lessons on the more difficult plays. Little has been done with signals, but a few weeks' training at the hands of Stagg will give the team a working efficiency. Meanwhile daily practice and conscientious training cannot fail to develop permanent results. What the team lacks is judgment and confidence, for the inspiration of which Stagg is justly famous.

The schedule of games is as follows:

Oct. 6—Northwestern at Chicago.
Oct. 13—Beloit at Chicago.
Oct. 20—Wisconsin at Chicago.
Oct. 27—Iowa at Chicago.
Nov. 3—Purdue at Chicago.
Nov. 10—Lake Forest at Chicago.
Nov. 24—Northwestern at Evanston.
Nov. 29—Michigan at Chicago.

In event of the Cornell team making a Western trip it is quite likely a date will be made with the 'varsity management. All the games but one are played on the home grounds.

### NORTHWESTERN FOOTBALL IN GLOOM.

**No Team, Enthusiasm, Money, Captain, Coach, or Manager.**

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Northwestern's football prospects are extremely dark for the coming season. To tell the truth, there is no Captain, no business manager, no coach, no money, no enthusiasm, and no team. Culver, who was elected Captain last fall, is going to play with the Chicago Athletics, and not only will not Captain the university team, but will not even play with it. C. D. Reimers was elected business manager last fall and made several dates for the team, but he will not be in college this term and that leaves the team, or what there is of it, without a business head. But one or two men of the last year's team are back in college. Those who will not play this year of the old team are Noyes, full back; Williams, half back; Griffith, quarter back; Pearce, center; Van Doozer and Culver, tackles; Potter, guard, and Carson, end. In the matter of coach it seems there has been some misunderstanding with the university authorities. Prof. Greiner, who had been director of the gymnasium for eleven years, was let go because he could not coach the boys in baseball or football. O. W. Miller, who succeeds him, is no more proficient in those lines than his predecessor.

President Rogers said he had understood Miller could coach and Miller says that Dr. Rogers told him that the university had a coach engaged. The matter of finances also is a rock of offense to the few faithful ones who are anxious to see a football team at Evanston this year. The team closed last year's season with a large deficit and the baseball team in the spring added to the deficit. Interest in these sports seems to be dying out at Evanston. The students claim that the unfriendly attitude of the faculty to these sports has much to do with the decadence, but however that may be not enough men have been on the field the three days of practice the last week to make up a team. The first game of the season is scheduled with the University of Chicago team Oct. 6. To prepare a team for that contest seems at present to be a hopeless task.

### LAKE FOREST STRONG AS EVER.

**Hayner and Coolidge Will Direct the Team—Men Already at Work.**

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Lake Forest University opens next Wednesday, but already all the plans and signals for the football team have been worked out and all the prospective backs have been doing light work at their homes for several weeks. Of last year's team Hunt, the center, and H. Thom, the right guard, have left school and their loss will weaken the line. Among the backs D. Williams has gone from the position of full back. D. H. Jackson will probably play this position and consequently a new left half back will have to be found. Lee, the giant right half, will hold it.

At quarter back and center much trouble is expected. Capt. Hayner will probably leave quarter and return to his old place of right end, where he plays a much stronger game and where the team was lamentably weak last year. There are already half a dozen candidates for quarter, the best among whom at present are Woelfel, Gilleland, and A. O. Jackson.

Center rush will be a hard place to fill, as none of the old men are heavy enough, and a new man cannot be picked up in one season for this pivotal point of the whole line. For this place McKinney and Cragin are to try.

Jim Adams will hold left end and Woolsey, the star of Western tacklers, will be next to him. Carver, Rhingans, C. Thom, Lee Jr., and a host of lesser lights are candidates for the two places of guards and right tackle.

W. Williams, who played on the team a couple of years ago, returns to school this fall, and Jack Steele, the Captain of the '90 team, also comes back, and both will make strong bids for permanent places among the eleven men. F. A. Hayner is Captain again, and Coolidge, '96, is manager. Coachers have been secured to take charge Oct. 1, and the team will therefore receive steady and systematic coaching.

The schedule of games is yet far from complete on account of the action of other business managers failing to clinch the dates agreed on.

Chicago University will be played Nov. 10, and Northwestern on University day in November at Evanston.

### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS ALL RIGHT.

**The Vacant Manager's Post Well Filled, and Vail Is at Work with the Men.**

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The general outlook for the University of Illinois football team at the present time is somewhat brighter than it was. When the athletes learned that the new manager, Mr. Roots, did not intend to return they were depressed. But Capt. Pfefer assumed the duties of manager, and by his vigorous efforts has managed to brighten affairs. The candidates as yet have not all been chosen, and the exact strength of the team cannot be told to a certainty, but it is safe to say that on the whole the team will line up with as strong a team as it put in the field last year.

The center will be weaker than last year by the loss of McCormick, who was the mainstay of the team. It is not known who will succeed him as yet. Hotchkiss, half back on the Dartmouth champion team last year, is a candidate for the position.

The point in favor of the team this year is that it will have strong men behind the line. Vail of Pennsylvania has been secured as coach, a valuable addition. On account of the non-return of Manager Root it was necessary to elect a new manager for the team. The two most promising candidates for this position were S. F. Holtzman and H. H. Haskell. Holtzman was elected by a majority of nine votes. Either of these young men is well fitted for the place. The schedule for the games of the season is as yet incomplete.

A movement is now on foot to arrange a trip in the Northwest, taking in Madison, Minneapolis, and other colleges. The games and dates already secured are as follows:

Wabash at Crawfordsville Oct. 6.
Lake Forest at Champaign Oct. 20.
Northwestern at Champaign Nov. 3.
Northwestern at Evanston Nov. 17.
University of Michigan at Champaign Oct. 27.

Already fifteen new candidates have been tried, and in the next few days it is expected that forty or fifty others will be given a chance. With Vail, who played quarter back on the University of Pennsylvania for three years, as coach, and the new management the interest and enthusiasm have returned with all their old vigor, and it is expected that the University of Illinois is just entering its most successful and brilliant season.

### ILLINOIS COLLEGE CAMPAIGN LATE.

**Its Football Men at Work but Have No Games Yet Scheduled.**

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The fall and winter term of Illinois College opened Thursday under most flattering circumstances. The attendance is larger than for many years and many more have signified their intention of coming.

Athletic contests will be held at the fair ground and baseball league park. The football team of the college has been in training for some days past and has hopes of capturing the prize. The manager of the team this year is James M. Duer, '95. The baseball team this year, under the management of Ed R. Bronson, '97, is said to be the best the college has ever had and the prospects before it are flattering. Neither of the above teams has laid any plans for the ensuing season, but does not intend to contest with other teams until after the annual meet, when they will be open to engagements.

Officers of the various local organizations are as follows:

Oratorical Association—H. H. Bancroft, '96, President.
Athletic—J. W. Walton, '96, President; A. C. D. Mary, '96, Secretary and Treasurer.
Football—J. M. Duer, '95, manager.
Baseball—E. R. Bronson, '97, manager.
Athletic Coach—W. H. Conover, '91.

### DEPAUW IS ACTIVE AND CONFIDENT.

**Plans for a Glorious Campaign for the Team from Greencastle, Ind.**

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Interest in football is developing at Depauw University unusually strong this year. Organization and practice will begin next week. The management of the Depauw team has been active this summer, and the season will open with the university having one of the strongest teams in the West. The practice field has been placed in excellent condition. Manager Church and Capt. Dunn have been hard at work for two months and have their team well in hand. Six of last year's men will be in line, forming a good nucleus. In the line as guards will be found Roller and Mitchell as strong as any pair in the West in those positions. Sedgwick as tackle did fine work last year and more is expected of him. Dee as end is experienced and was playing a phenomenal game last year until cut out by an injury. Terrell, Depauw's heavy center, suffered a broken ankle this summer and will not be able to play. Some strong material is in sight for this position. Back of the line will be Capt. Dunn and Kuykendall as halfs. They are both fine players of splendid experience. Dunn's work last week excited favorable comment and he used his head as well as body. A promising full back has been secured and some fine material was developed on last year's scrub eleven. This year's coacher is E. O. Smith of Wesleyan. Smith comes highly recommended and has six years' work with crack Eastern teams. The finances promise well and practice games are already arranged. The team will take two long trips, one through Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, the other into Kentucky and Tennessee. Altogether the outlook is favorable.

The official dates for the team in the championship schedule are as follows:

Depauw vs. Indiana University, at Greencastle, Oct. 13.
Depauw vs. Wabash, at Greencastle, Oct. 20.
Butler vs. Depauw, at Butler, Nov. 10.
Depauw vs. Rose Polytechnic, at Greencastle, Nov. 17.

### IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY TEAM.

**Roger Sherman, the Ann Arbor Crack, Will Coach the Men.**

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The prospects are flattering for the football team of the State University. The schedule for the fall is:

Oct. 1—Iowa Agricultural College, at Iowa City.
Oct. 13—Cornell College, at Mount Vernon.
Oct. 20—Knox College, at Rock Island.
Oct. 27—Chicago University, at Chicago.
Oct. 29—Northwestern University, at Evanston.
Nov. 3—University of Kansas, at Iowa City.
Nov. 10—Iowa College, at Iowa City.
Nov. 17—University of Missouri, at Columbia.
Nov. 19—Baker University, at Kansas City.
Nov. 29—University of Nebraska, at Omaha.

Training is in progress under E. W. Moulton, whose services have been secured for the entire season. He will have about thirty candidates at work by Sept. 19. Roger Sherman of Chicago, a crack player and graduate of Ann Arbor, will coach the team during the entire season. Prince E. Sawyer is Captain and quarterback. He is well qualified for the post. Of last year's team Littig, Alley, Ingersoll, Collins, and Sawyer will return. Larrabee, fullback of '92, and Best, fullback in the university, will return. Of the new men S. Coldren at halfback is showing up well; Williams and Mullen at tackle are both doing good work. Martin, who played last season at Minneapolis as guard, will be with the team. Licner, a guard of '92, is again a candidate. Rogers, who played center last year, may return.

### WABASH TEAM WILL BE STRONG.

**Enthusiasm in Plenty and Bright Prospects for Hoosier Footballers.**

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Never before in the history of football at Wabash College has there been a brighter prospect than this year. The team is yet to be organized, and forty men are in training, most of them experienced players. All the best men of last year are back, and several new ones of great promise. The men are being coached by Physical Director Horton, ate a halfback at Cornell, and by F. W. Henninger, the star guard of Ann Arbor. C. D. Kern is manager and John Fry Captain, being elected last year.

The first game will be Oct. 6 with the University of Illinois, and then come the regular Indiana games as follows:

Depauw, Oct. 20.
State University, Oct. 27.
Rose Polytechnic, Nov. 3.
Purdue, Nov. 10.
Butler, Nov. 20.

A number of exhibition games will be given at different times. The new rules will prove beneficial to Wabash and will greatly strengthen her team, especially with Purdue and Depauw, whose mass plays have hitherto been damaging. Stott and Little, two fine line men, who graduated last year, are back for post graduate work and will play. The management of the team is sanguine and is confident of winning second if not first place in the league.

### KANSAS 'VARSITY NEEDS MORE MEN.

**The Material Is Plenty, but Hardly of the Championship Stripe.**

LAWRENCE, Kas., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The prospects for a winning football team at Kansas University this year are favorable. Prof. Hector Cowan, the coach for the team, comes from Princeton and is spoken of by Camp as a coach who has no superior. About forty men are candidates for positions on the team and have been practicing constantly since Sept. 6. About a dozen balls were sent out this summer to old players. Hammil, the holemaker; Champlain, the half back, Johnson, the full back; and a number of the best men of last year will not be back. Prof. Cowan has 150 men drilling in the gymnasium every day and will select the best. There is a noticeable lack of interest among the new and promising men in school. So far the candidates are not up in weight and an effort is to be made to get out new and heavy candidates. If this is not done the outlook will be discouraging. Among the promising candidates are Pope, who strips at 189 pounds; Shellinberger, last year's half back; and Beaman, an all-around athlete.

The schedule of games is as follows:

Oct. 13, at Lawrence, Kas., Doane College.
Oct. 3, at Iowa City, University of Iowa.
Nov. 10, at Kansas City, University of Michigan.
Nov. 17, at Lawrence, Kas., University of Nebraska.
Nov. 22, at Kansas City, University of Missouri.

In addition to these games two games have been arranged with Baker.

### BELOIT HAS ITS OLD STARS BACK.

**Hollister of Dartmouth Fitting the Team for Its Engagements.**

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The fall opens with bright prospects for the success at Beloit College team in football. The new coach, J. M. Hollister, is one of the best half backs in the West, and having had experience in both Eastern and Western teams is among the first coaches. He was Captain of Williams College team in 1893 and coach for the same team last year. Last year's aggregation is for the most part playing this year, and with Atkinson still captaining the team, the experience of last season will count for much.

The new candidates are stocky and spry and will fill well what vacancies there are. Atkinson will still play full back, while Keith and Hollister will probably play halves. Hinckley is still at center, but the guards will be new men, and there are several good candidates in Atkinson's eye. Pitkin holds right tackle still and a new man will be put in at left tackle. Wood and Riggs will be likely to be ends, though several good men are pushing for those positions.

Of the several candidates for quarter backs Smith has the best show. Manager Ruger has made the following dates:

Sept. 22, Ripon, at Beloit.
Sept. 29, Delafield at Delafield.
Oct. 13, Chicago University at Chicago.
Oct. 20, Northwestern University at Rockford.
Oct. 27, Wisconsin University at Beloit.
Nov. 10, Northwestern University at Evanston.
Nov. 17, or Thanksgiving day, Lake Forest University at Beloit.

### WISCONSIN 'VARSITY MEN IN HARNESS.

**Capt. Lyman and Instructor Everett Working a Good Strong Lot.**

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Active football training has begun at the University of Wisconsin. A number of the members of the old team are back and some promising new material is available, which will do much to strengthen the team this year. Capt. Lyman has the men out each day, and they are put through a vigorous exercise. H. H. Everett, instructor in gymnastics at the new gymnasium just completed, will train the team this season.

No coach will be procured for a while. Lyman, who has been playing half back, will go to quarter back if a suitable man for half back can be secured. Two of the old tackles did not come back. The team will be selected just before the first game. The schedule of games as far as completed is as follows:

Chicago Athletic Association at Madison Oct. 6.
Milwaukee Athletic Association at Milwaukee Oct. 13.
Purdue at Lafayette Oct. 15.
Beloit at Beloit Oct. 20.
University of Chicago at Chicago Oct. 27.
Northwestern at Madison Nov. 29.

Between Oct. 27 and Thanksgiving three big games will be played at Madison with the University of Iowa, University of Minnesota, and Lake Forest University, in the order named, but the exact dates are not yet determined owing to the delay of the Minnesota management in settling theirs. When this date is fixed the others will be quickly arranged.

### PENNSYLVANIA FOOTBALL TEAM.

**Williams' Return Gives Greater Confidence to the Players.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—There is a brighter outlook for the Pennsylvania University football team this week, and the friends of the men have taken fresh hope. Carl Williams, whom it was announced had left the university, has returned, and is now at Hogg Island with the team. He will play sub quarter, and this is deemed quite an acquisition. Just what position Capt. Knipe will play is now a mystery as deep as ever. He has recently been playing tackle and end. The latter is a probable solution of the question. It will permit Knipe to do his full share of running while making room for Gilbert, Osgood, and Brooke in the backfield. New men have been sent for to train for center rush, guard, and end positions. Among those who went down to Broadwater are J. S. Storm, a center man, Will McKeever, an end man, and W. F. Worth, a candidate for guard. Worth is highly regarded by Capt. Knipe, being strong and heavy, yet quick in his movements.

The men are in excellent condition, excepting Wharton, who has stomach trouble, and Off, who has an abscess on the foot.

**The Yale Team's Business Plans.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Manager Ben Cable of the Yale football team has been here today completing preparations for the reception of the team next week. They will come up from Travers Island, where they have been practicing under Capt. Hinkey's eye for a fortnight. Mr. Cable says that the men are all in prime condition and a sharp season will be played by Yale. His mission here is to secure permanent training quarters for the players, to look after the new field, and to make final arrangements for the year's dates. Yale will begin the season this year Sept. 29, meeting the Trinity College team here then, a week earlier than usual. The team will be worked much less hard than ever before, the practice being lightened as much as possible, as the playing time has been shortened to thirty-five minute halves.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The term at Rose Polytechnic is not fairly begun and the football team is not organized, its plans made, or dates fixed.

**Iowa College Team Full of Promise.**

GRINNELL, Ia., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Football practice begins with the opening of Iowa College this week under the direction of H. S. Miller, who has been for five years the team's fullback. The indications are that the team will lose nothing in strength by changes in its membership caused by graduation, as aspirants for positions are numerous, many of them promising ones. The manager has engaged as coach Martin J. Bergen Jr. of Camden, N. J., a recent halfback in the Princeton team, who will be here Oct. 1. Games already scheduled are:

With Iowa Agricultural College at Grinnell Sept. 29.
Doane College at Crete, Neb., Oct. 19.
Nebraska State University at Lincoln Oct. 20.
With Simpson College at Des Moines Oct. 6.
With Iowa State University at Iowa City Nov. 10.

The first game of the season with the Agricultural College is looked forward to with more than usual interest, as that team has been in constant practice for six weeks and are developing a strong and heavy line. They are fighting this year for a place with the two leading Iowa teams. Other games are in prospect.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The university football team has not completed plans for the season.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Indiana University does not convene until Tuesday and as yet no steps have been taken toward organizing the football team.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Notre Dame University has not perfected plans for the football season, as many of the best men are not here yet. Probably no complete organization will be made until after Oct. 13, when all students must be at the university.

**Knox College Team in the Field.**

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The football season is opening up in earnest at Knox. Of last year's team but five remain. These are all good strong men. E. W. Weeks was recently elected manager and Robert Rice captain. Rice, last year, was half back, but is trying for full back. The other old members are Willard, Surgart, Cooper, and Moreland. Willard and Surgart will retain their positions as halves. The remainder of the eleven has not yet been selected. Among the new students are several large muscular fellows, who are ambitious for positions, and are now on trial. Capt. Rice is putting his men through practice daily, and they are beginning to show good form. A number of new tactics have been adopted, and hereafter more dependence will be placed upon the kick. It is the purpose to form a second team soon. A trainer has been secured, and is expected daily. The following dates have been arranged:

Peoria Athletic club at Galesburg, Sept. 20.
Iowa City at Rock Island, Oct. 20.

Capt. Rice is confident that with the material now on hand and steady training he will have a winning team.

**Purdue University Team Is Stout.**

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Princeton Tiger, who snapped the ball of the Presbyterian team to victory last year, has been engaged to train the Purdue University team this year. The team will be managed by W. W. Kennon, with A. L. Fulkerson as Captain. The team has not been definitely selected yet, there being delay awaiting the arrival of Trainer Balliet. It is expected that Robertson will resume his place as center, Fulkerson as right guard, and Breen of Boston as left guard. Gerber will play right tackle unless Little returns, when Gerber will try for end. Buschman and Jamison will act as half backs, Fred Jamison most likely going as full back. The games so far are:

Oct. 13, Purdue vs. Butler University at Indianapolis.
Oct. 15, Wisconsin University at Lafayette.
Oct. 27, Rose Polytechnic at Lafayette.
Nov. 3, Chicago University at Chicago.
Nov. 17, Wabash at Crawfordsville.
Nov. 24, Indiana University at Bloomington.

**Nebraska State University Team.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The State University football team play as follows this season:

With Iowa College of Grinnell at Lincoln Oct. 20.
With Doane College at Lincoln Oct. 27.
With Missouri University at Kansas City Nov. 3.
With Kansas University at Lawrence, Kas., Nov. 17.
With Iowa State University at Omaha Thanksgiving day.

The officers of the team are: George Deern, captain, and R. P. Teele, manager.

The players and positions are: Deern, half-back; Flippin, half-back; Sweeny, full back; Wilson, center; Owry, right tackle; Wiggins, left tackle; Frank, quarter, with King, Lowrey, and Cameron unassigned.

**Butler's Plan a Little Backward.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Butler's football team for the season will not be selected before the next week. The probationary work thus far shows up well and with George Cullom of Purdue as coacher it is expected that Butler this year will be able to give the Purdue champions the struggle of their lives. A special coacher from Yale will be here two weeks before the first game. The Indiana Collegiate Association has not yet made out the fall schedule. Butler, however, has the following games:

Oct. 13—At Indianapolis with Purdue.
Oct. 20—At Rose Polytechnic, Terre Haute.
Nov. 3—At Bloomington with I. U.
Nov. 10—At Indianapolis with Depauw.

### ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM BEGINS TODAY.

**Lord Hawke's Eleven Meets the All New Yorks First.**

Lord Hawke's English cricketers arrived in New York yesterday. The English team's first game will be played against All New York on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket club at Livingston Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The New York players are strong and they will be composed of eleven men instead of the customary eighteen or twenty-two. F. G. Payne, Captain of the champion New Jersey A. C. eleven, will have charge of the team. The men are particularly strong in bowling, the department which will prove the most difficult to manage, but it is more than probable that all the men will have an opportunity of showing what they can do against the distinguished visitors. M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly, Tyers, Wright, A. Smedley, and A. Brown are first-class trundlers who have achieved considerable success in local games. F. G. Payne and H. C. Wright are the wicketkeepers, although the prevalent opinion is that this important position could best be filled by J. Rose. Every man on the team can bat fairly well, and the eleven should be worth at least 200 runs. There is no doubt the team could be strengthened in one or two places, the absence of F. J. Prendergast being particularly noticeable; but, taken altogether, it is a representative eleven.

After the New York game Lord Hawke will have a day's rest, and will then commence the great match with the gentlemen of Philadelphia, which will be played Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 21, 22, and 24. The recent extraordinary high scoring of the Philadelphians gives promise of some rare batting being seen in this game. As usual the team will be under the captaincy of G. S. Patterson and will include F. H. Bohlen, H. I. Brown, E. W. Clark Jr., and F. W. Ralston of the Germantown C. C., A. M. Wood, Crawford Coates Jr., J. W. Muir, and J. A. Scott of Belmont, J. B. King of Tioga, and H. P. Baily of the Merions. A second game will be played on the same days a week later, while a visit to Baltimore will be paid in the interim. The tour will wind up at Boston, as the lateness of the season precludes the idea of a visit to the West or Canada.

The visiting team have confidence in their ability to do even better than the last time, when their one defeat at Philadelphia was the only game they lost, while they won easily everything else except at New York, where the game was a draw. The eleven includes five of the men who were here before, Lord Hawke, C. W. Wright, J. H. J. Hornsby, G. W. Hillyard, and K. McAlpine. The others are J. S. Robinson, L. C. V. Bathurst, G. J. Mordaunt, C. E. De Trafford, A. J. L. Hill, and G. R. Bardswell. A strong effort was made to induce S. M. J. Woods, the famous amateur bowler, to undertake the trip again. One would think that the bowling department was already sufficiently strong with Hillyard, Bathurst, Bardswell, and Hornsby.

**Herbert Goddard Dies in Australia.**

Herbert Goddard, brother of the Barrier champion, Joe Goddard, died recently at Broken Hill, Australia, from miners' consumption. He was only 27 years of age, and a bright and scholarly appearing young fellow. He had been in the ring somewhat with varying success. He stood six feet high and weighed 170 pounds. He was a favorite with most people, owing to his unassuming manners. He once met Jim Hall when he was very green at the game, and got flattened out in rapid order. He improved after that and fought one or two hard battles, notably his go with Owen Sullivan at the Melbourne club, which he lost after a hot and long contest. He did not follow his brother's hurricane methods when in the ring. He was a contractor, and a sound, level-headed one at that. He beat Jack Slavin in very short order. Herbert came to America with his brother Joe, but the change of climate affected him, for he was under a doctor's care all the time when here. He returned to Australia only last June.

**Anthracite Coal.**

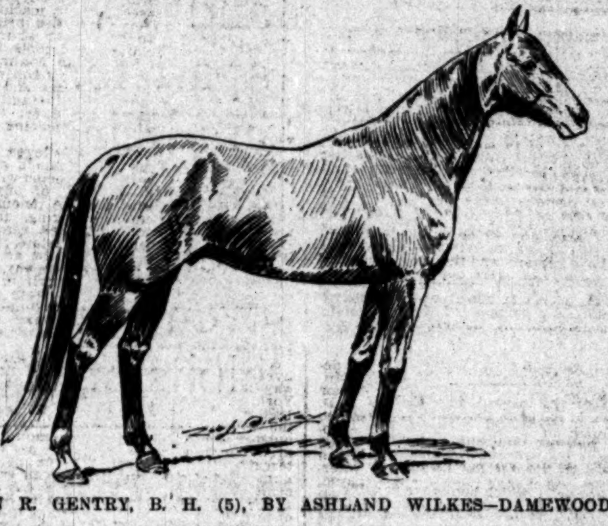
In 1893 shipments of anthracite coal from the Pennsylvania mines amounted to 43,009,537 gross tons.

# FAST JOHN R. GENTRY.

## THE SMOOTH YOUNG PACER MAY ECLIPSE ROBERT J.

**His Speed in the Terre Haute Mile Greater than Any Yet Shown in Public—The 29⅛ Seconds Quarter Two Lengths Better than That Time—History of the Great Horse—The Champion's Natural Antagonist—Terre Haute's Marvelous Miles Last Friday.**

The surprise of the sensational speed at Terre Haute during the last week was John R. Gentry's 2:03¾ in a race. What a mile it was? Its third quarter in two lengths better than 29¼ seconds is the speed marvel of the season and much faster than Robert J.'s third quarter in the 2:01½ mile in 29¼ seconds. Gentry was an open length behind Hal Braden to the half in 1:01¾ and caught him in the trip to the three-quarter pole in 1:31¼. Then the Kansas horse came on and won in 2:03¾, eased up. This seems to be the customer for Robert J. What a race the pair would make with McHenry and Geers as capable as their tools.



JOHN R. GENTRY, B. H. (5), BY ASHLAND WILKES—DAMEWOOD.

Gentry is gaited like a champion, smooth, frictionless, and light; is a brainy race horse and as stoutly bred in trotting lines as any horse on the turf. This is his second season out.

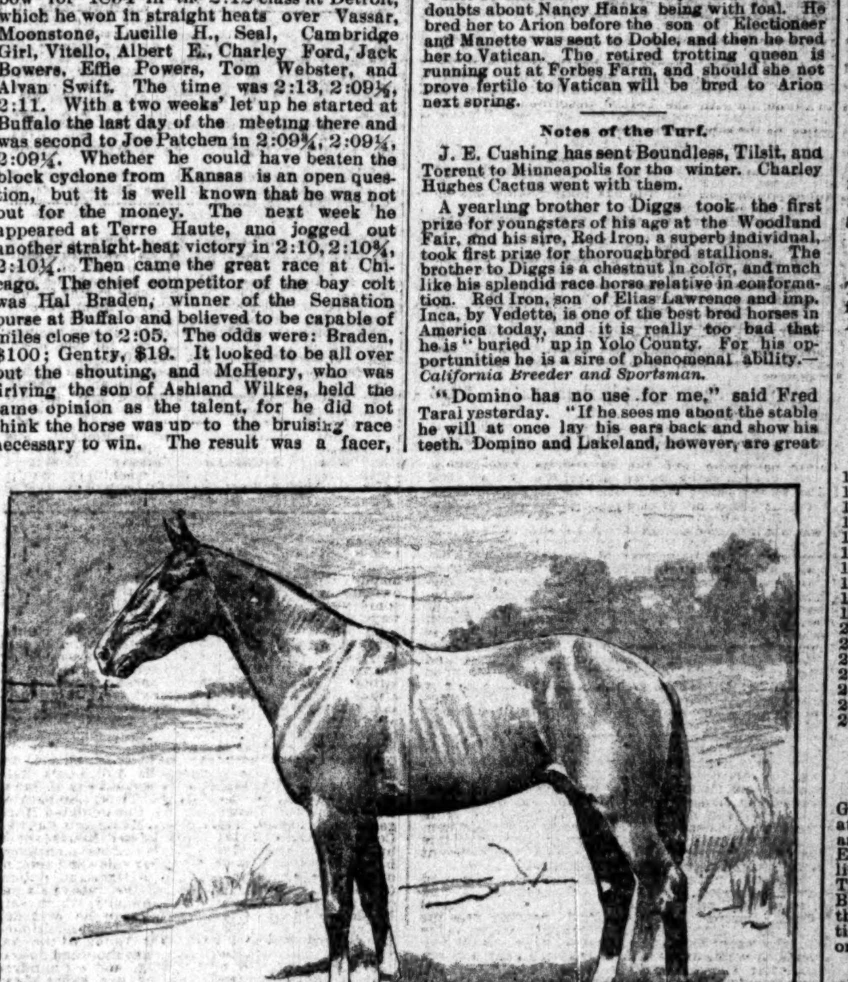
The appearance of the 3-year-old pacing colt John R. Gentry, by Ashland Wilkes, at the Higginsville, Mo., meeting, Aug. 24, 1892, created nothing more than local interest, as the sturdy bay was owned in a near-by town by the gentleman whose name he bears and J. M. Ramey, his educator and driver. The colt was entered in the 2:35 class, which he won in straight heats, the time ranging from 2:55 down to 2:41½.

**How John R. Gentry Trained On.**

At Holton, Kas., Sept. 8, his next start, Gentry won the 2:30 class over a field of aged horses in straight heats, the time being 2:15, 2:17½, 2:18, the fastest for three consecutive heats then to the credit of a 3-year-old pacer. That performance set the West wild. The next week, over the new mile track at St. Joseph, Gentry beat a field of aged horses in the 2:35 pace in straight heats without the least exertion, the fastest being in 2:19½. At Wichita he won again in straight heats, lowering his record to 2:14 in the third, and at Mexico he won in his usual straight fashion, ending the race with a mark of 2:13¼, and distancing his field. Three days later he started to beat 2:13½ and did it with ease in 2:13.

That ended his campaign, and in 1893 he did not start, but was used as a stock horse on his home farm at Wichita, Kas.

Last winter he was entered in stakes to the amount of $30,000, his engagements having been so much as to permit him to start in class races at various points. He made his bow for 1894 in the 2:12 class at Detroit, which he won in straight heats over Vassar, Moonstone, Lucille H., Seal, Cambridge Girl, Vitello, Albert E., Charley Ford, Jack Bowers, Effie Powers, Tom Webster, and Alvan Swift. The time was 2:13, 2:09½, 2:11. With a two weeks' let up he started at Buffalo the last day of the meeting there and was second to Joe Patchen in 2:09¾, 2:09¼, 2:09¼. Whether he could have beaten the block cyclone from Kansas is an open question, but it is well known that he was not out for the money. The next week he appeared at Terre Haute, and jogged out another straight-heat victory in 2:10, 2:10¾, 2:10½. Then came the great race at Chi- [illegible]



JOE PATCHEN, BLK. H. (5), BY PATCHEN WILKES—JOSEPHINE.

for Gentry won in 2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:08½, and was never "all out." "He must be free-for-all material," was the unanimous verdict.

At Fort Wayne he won again, in fast time, from a good field, and for the first time in his career paced a split heat race, a collision with Vassar in the second heat forcing McHenry to lay him up, after which he went on and won as he pleased. He has participated in ten races, of which he has won nine. He dropped his record from 2:41½ to 2:15 the second start he made, and paced his mile in 2:07¼ at Washington Park as easily, apparently, as he paced those in 2:19½ at St. Joseph in 1892.

Then came the Terre Haute mile and his leisurely defeat of Hal Braden.

John R. Gentry was bred by H. G. Toler at Wichita, Kas., and is by Ashland Wilkes, 2:17¼, trotting, a son of Red Wilkes 2:40, out of Daisy B., by Administrator, 2:29½; second dam by Imp. The Knight of St. George. Gentry's dam is Damewood, by Wedgewood, 2:19; second dam Fancy, 2:30, a chestnut mare of untraced breeding, who won her record at Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1878. Damewood is also the dam of Myron McHenry, 2:18¼, trotting, and Theodore Shelton, pacer, now 2 years old, and who was a close second to Directly in 2:13, 2:15, at the Terre Haute fair meeting, Aug. 16.

Gentry is a stoutly-built solid bay, weighing in racing trim 1,000 pounds, and no cleaner-gaited pacer was ever shown in public. In every essential he is a race horse—the fields are never too large, the pace is never too hot. He goes in quarter boots and scalpers and wears the lightest of shoes, without toe or side weights of any kind. Is, in short, a pure-gaited pacer.

While the Buffalo meeting was on L. B. Holt and J. F. Scott of Graham, N. C., bought him for $10,000 and put him in McHenry's stable. They made no mistake, and may put the champion of the year into winter quarters some forty days hence.

Fast as Joe Patchen is the continual matching of him and Robert J. does not seem natural. Would it not rather be the event of the year to get the champion and this smooth going youngster together or even the three?

That would make a match that would settle something, and one can expect to hear of something of the kind being arranged by the always wide-awake Lexington management. If in it the long-sought two-minute goal should be reached, so much more the glory of the horse and his owners. Race records are the best.

**The Progress of Harness Speed.**

A harness racing enthusiast who would have talked four miles in one day in better than 2:05 two years ago would have been dubbed a lunatic. Yet four there were at Terre Haute Friday, as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert J. | :30¾ | :30 | :29¼ | :31¼—2:01½ |
| John R. Gentry | :31 | :30¾ | :29⅛ | :32⅜—2:03¾ |
| Joe Patchen | :30¼ | :31¼ | :30¼ | :32 —2:04 |
| Alix | :31¼ | :31¾ | :30¼ | :31½—2:04½ |

The Alix 2:04 mile fractions were wrongly transmitted by the wires to THE TRIBUNE. Instead of a first quarter in 33 seconds and a last half in 59¾ seconds, the mare's first quarter was in 32 seconds and the last half in 1:00¾.

There was still a sharper evidence of speed growth at Terre Haute Friday, when a pair of 2-year-olds paced in 2:10 or better this way:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carbonate | :31¼ | :32 | :31¼ | :34 —2:09 |
| Directly | :33 | :32 | :31½ | :33¾—2:10 |

Unless C. W. Williams' new Galesburg, Ill., track should be slower than it claims there will be some more startling pieces of speed over it. The other harness meetings to attract the best horses will be at Tiffin, O., and Milwaukee, Wis., in the West, and Providence, R. I., and Baltimore in the East.

**Robert J.'s First Race in 1891.**

The first race ever paced and won by Robert J., the fastest pacing horse in the world, took place on the Driving Park grounds near Altoona, Pa., Oct. 16, 1891. He won three straight heats. The summary:

2:37 class, trotting or pacing, purse $200:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Robert J., b. g., by Hartford | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Harry Ellis, b. g., by Highland Boy Jr. | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Robert K., br. g., by Black Allie | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Frank B., b. g. | 3 | 4 | ds |
| Sam Cohen, blk. g. | 5 | dis | |
| Fleta West, b. m., by Charley West | dis | | |
| Fritz, b. g. | dis | | |

*Pacer.

*Time*—2:33; 2:30½; 2:30.

Robert J. was driven by J. "Champ" Brown of Williamsport. From this maiden race until his almost incredible flight against Joe Patchen and Father Time it has been a steady and unfaltering march against record until today he is but one and one-half seconds from the two-minute mark.

**Notes of the Trotters.**

Waldo J., the fast Californian pacing gelding, is 4 years old, can pace in 2:09, and cost $60 as a yearling. Monroe Salisbury would not bring him East this year.

Sam Gamble drove Stamboul a mile in 2:14 at Charter Oak Park last Friday. John A. Goldsmith then tried his hand on the stallion, and the watches stopped at 2:18½. Stamboul is now at Fleetwood Park.

Charles M. Pond of Hartford, Conn., died Aug. 30. He bred a number of fast trotting horses; among them was Clingstone, 2:14; Red of Waranoke, 2:22½; Jerome, 2:25; Freestone, 2:25¼; and Kate Clark, 2:29¼. He raised and developed Beatrice in 2:27, and owned at different times the trotting-bred stallions Rysdyk, Gatling, and Waltham.

Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes says that he had doubts about Nancy Hanks being with foal. He bred her to Arion before the son of Electioneer and Manette was sent to Doble, and then he bred her to Vatican. The retired trotting queen is running out at Forbes Farm, and should she not prove fertile to Vatican will be bred to Arion next spring.

**Notes of the Turf.**

J. E. Cushing has sent Boundless, Tilsit, and Torrent to Minneapolis for the winter. Charley Hughes Cactus went with them.

A yearling brother to Diggs took the first prize for youngsters of his age at the Woodland Fair, and his sire, Red Iron, a superb individual, took first prize for thoroughbred stallions. The brother to Diggs is a chestnut in color, and such [illegible] friends. The colt seems to know Lakeland's voice and step and will winny a note of recognition if he hears the trainer anywhere around. This is no doubt due to the extraordinary care that Lakeland has taken of Domino, greater than that even which he bestowed upon Exile. On the way to the post for the race with Clifford Lakeland was standing on the turn just out of the paddock. As soon as Domino saw him he stopped and wanted to go up to him, and it required a good deal of urging to get him to go on around into the chute."—*New York Herald.*

Tristan, probably the best son of Hermit, and the great rival of Foxhall, died recently in Hungary. He reared in his box, smashing a partition, fell down and broke his neck. His owner, Mr. Luczenbacher, only purchased the horse this July for $16,000 at the breakup of the stud of the Duchess of Montrose. The latter had paid $60,000 two years ago for Tristan to the French Baron Rothschild. Tristan was a fair success in the stud. The best colt he got was probably Nicham.

"Give me $2 worth of Canary Bird," said a countryman to Orlando Jones one day last week at Gravesend. Orlando looked at the man and taking pity on him called 30 to 2 Black Hawk, and as he handed the ticket to the backer said: "Friend, the Hawk is a stronger bird in this going than the Canary. If he don't beat the bird a block come back and I'll refund your money." Needless to say the countryman collected his $32.

Tom Williams in New York says James R. Keene has decided to send part of his stable to the coast. His horses will probably be in charge of Fred Taral. Taral's relatives live in Sacramento, and he will spend the winter in California and will train and ride the Keene horses. "Lucky" Baldwin made him a handsome offer for second call on his services in the saddle, but Taral declined, preferring to be free to accept his own mounts. Phil Dwyer, August Belmont, Dave Pulsifer, and others will be represented by some of their best horses. Riley Grannon and several others well known in the East will make books at the meeting of the California Jockey club, and the chances are two score of Eastern bookmakers will find their way to 'Frisco during the winter. Doggett, Jimmie Lambley, and two or three other good jockeys will ride, and Simms, if he can make satisfactory arrangements, will go along with the Eastern crowd.

# BARRY'S FACE HURT.

## HE AND LEON SHOW BROAD SIGNS OF THEIR BATTLE.

**Leon's Left Hand Disabled—His Seeming Physical Advantages Turned Out to Be Handicaps and Barry's Skill Won the Championship—Barry Is Now to Fight Young Connors—No Return Match Suggested—How the Tide of Contest Ebbed and Flowed—General Sporting News.**

Both Jimmy Barry and Caspar Leon are badly marked as the result of their battle, and Barry, the victor, is in the worse condition of the two. He has a swollen and fearfully inflamed ear, a deep cut across the right eyebrow, and about as soundly battered a set of ribs as ever a fighter carried after a hard encounter. Leon does not show as many bruises, but is a sore and stiff young man. His eyes are discolored, his chest pains him, and his left hand is almost useless.

Leon landed as many blows as Barry, and only Barry's strength pulled him through. The Italian's legs are too slender to support his body and they tired towards the last, leaving him in an utterly exhausted condition when the end came.

No talk is yet heard of a return match between the men.

Barry now has a fight under way with Connors, the Springfield bantam. Leon will stay here for some time, and will be tendered a benefit at McGurn's court some evening next week.

**A Review of the Contest.**

The fight itself, reported in Sunday's TRIBUNE, was a good contest from first to last and won by the best man. Barry really had the fight in hand from the eighteenth round on. Each man weighed some 112 pounds in the ring, taking on six pounds or so after weighing in at 3 o'clock. Leon had taken on most weight. The arrangements were well made. The train got to Lemont at 10:30 p. m., and the men were in the ring an hour later. The Lemont authorities had to be and were pacified into spectators. The fighting was unusually fair. If anything Leon inclined to hit low in his body blows, but without intention. He was warned twice. There was one row at the ringside, but it never got to a fight, between Jerry Daly, Barry's timekeeper, and George Dawson, the Australian middleweight, Leon's timer, about coaching the men.

Barry forced the fight in the early rounds, and was after the head and face. Leon hit hard, but was wild and after the heart and body of Barry. In the fourth round Leon cut Barry's right brow and nearly closed his right eye, and scored on it again and again in later rounds.

Up to this point the chances were even, yet the Barry crowd offered 2 to 1 on their man. In the sixth and seventh rounds Barry got at Leon well, and a right over Leon's heart in the eighth counted in the result. The ninth and tenth rounds were full of fighting. In the latter Leon rallied and in the eleventh had the advantage. Until the end of the fifteenth round Leon showed little weakness, though he fought wild and was flurried.

**Leon Gamely Tries to the Last.**

At the end of the round the New Yorker was knocked off his feet with a kidney blow. Leon rallied and in the sixteenth opened Barry's eye anew. Leon held his own in the seventeenth round, and fighting was fast in the eighteenth. In the nineteenth Barry took a decided lead and Leon got to clinching to avoid punishment and gain strength. From that on it was only a question of how long Leon would stay. Time saved him in the twentieth. He was knocked down and nearly finished in the twenty-second round, but Barry had not the strength to finish him. Leon only sought to avoid punishment, gain time, and hope for a fluke to save him. He was dazed and tottering at the call of time in the twenty-sixth, but came back and hung on for another round. Early in the twenty-eighth round Barry got his man, and won $6,000 for himself and backers, with the bantamweight championship of the world. He drove in a clean left on Leon's jaw. It finished the Italian. Partly dazed and thoroughly exhausted Leon could not rise and was counted out. A lot of blood showed during the battle. George Siler refereed perfectly, both men were well cared for, and generally the affair was less rough and unsightly than rural fights usually are.

Barry is a clever, quick, game little fellow. He hits straight and hard and outclassed the rather ungainly Italian, who swings and has no style. The right man won after 1 hour 49½ minutes' actual time in the ring. Two-ounce gloves were used.

**How Titus Beat Meintjes' Mark.**

The miles in the famous record hour's run of Titus at New York compared with Meintjes' former record were made as follows:

| Miles. | Titus. | Meintjes. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2:21 3-5 | 2:22 4-5 |
| 2 | 4:41 3-5 | 4:41 2-5 |
| 3 | 6:57 2-5 | 6:57 2-5 |
| 4 | 9:17 | 9:12 2-5 |
| 5 | 11:20 | 11:27 2-5 |
| 6 | 13:46 | 13:48 |
| 7 | 15:57 | 16:05 4-5 |
| 8 | 18:16 3-5 | 18:26 1-5 |
| 9 | 20:27 2-5 | 20:46 3-5 |
| 10 | 22:45 | 23:04 2-5 |
| 11 | 24:59 | 25:26 |
| 12 | 27:18 | 27:43 2-5 |
| 13 | 29:33 1-5 | 30:03 1-5 |
| 14 | 31:50 4-5 | 32:19 |
| 15 | 34:10 3-5 | 34:37 |
| 16 | 36:19 | 36:54 |
| 17 | 38:31 | 39:11 |
| 18 | 40:43 2-5 | 41:31 1-5 |
| 19 | 42:56 2-5 | 43:50 1-5 |
| 20 | 45:08 3-5 | 46:07 |
| 21 | 47:21 | 48:27 |
| 22 | 49:26 3-5 | 50:46 2-5 |
| 23 | 51:38 | 53:04 |
| 24 | 53:54 | 55:22 |
| 25 | 56:04 | 57:40 3-5 |
| 26 | 58:15 | 59:25 1-5 |

One hour—26 miles 1,489 yards.

**Bridger and Fricke Win Road Races.**

The annual five and two mile road races of the Garfield Boulevard Y. M. C. A. was run Sept. 15, at 5 p. m., the start and finish being at Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets. The two-mile was won by E. E. Fricke, James Phillips second. James is a little lad of 14 years and quite a fast rider. Time, 5:10. The five-mile was won by Fred Bridger, W. G. Black second, B. F. Forrister third. Time, 14:40. Vinz Loos, scratch, took time prize, covering the distance in 12:58. The order of the finish was as follows:

| *Five-mile.* | Handicap. | Time. | *Two-mile.* | Handicap. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. Bridger | 1:30 | 14:40 | E. E. Fricke | :40 |
| W. G. Black | 1:30 | 14:47 | J. Phillips | 2:00 |
| B. Forrister | 2:00 | 14:51 | J. Palmer | :50 |
| Alb. Peache Jr | 2:30 | 15:00 | H. Peache | :50 |
| R. McWhirter | 2:00 | 14:57 | R. R. Hopkins | Scratch |
| Vinz Loos | Scratch | 12:58 | V. Loos | Scratch |
| J. Phillips | 4:00 | 17:22 | | |
| H. Peache | 2:00 | 15:22 | | |
| J. Palmer | 1:30 | 15:53 | | |
| R. R. Hopkins | Scratch | 13:36 | | |

**Viking Cycling Club Road Race Won by Boyschaw.**

The Viking Cycling club's annual ten-mile road race was run yesterday morning over the West Side course. Out of twenty starters the following finished:

| No. | Rider. | Handicap. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C. Boyschaw | 1:30 | 28:05 |
| 2 | E. Christenson | 2:30 | 29:07 |
| 3 | J. B. Breckey | 4:00 | 30:38 |
| 4 | Frank Heaney | 4:00 | 30:40 |
| 5 | M. J. Bolsted | 4:00 | 31:13 |
| 6 | O. Peterson | Sc'h | 27:33 |
| 7 | Charles Trouvig | Sc'h | 27:34 |
| 8 | Hart Hanson | Sc'h | 27:36 |
| 9 | L. W. Anderson | 3:00 | 32:50 |
| 10 | John Pretorius | 2:00 | 31:52 |
| 11 | Ole Jensen | 3:00 | 33:02 |
| 12 | Lars Haugay | 4:00 | 35:34 |
| 13 | Abr. Haugan | 4:00 | 35:35 |
| 14 | Albert Johnson | 5:00 | 38:13 |
| 15 | G. Oman | 6:00 | 41:25 |

**Lord Hawkes' Cricketers Begin Today.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The concluding event of this year's international contests will begin at noon tomorrow, when Lord Hawkes' team of English cricketers will meet the pick of the New York willow wielders at Staten Island. The series of matches which will be inaugurated will be brought to a close with a match with the New-Englanders at Boston, Philadelphia being met twice and Baltimore once in the interim.

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## BUSY DAY SAYING 'NO.'

### WHY RAILROAD PASSENGERS COULD NOT OBTAIN "TRIBUNES."

**Union News Company Cuts Off the Supply on the Trains Because It Had Been Denied the Privilege of Selling a Paper Several Times and Then Returning It for Credit—Agents Have a Hard Time with People Who Wanted Only That Paper.**

The passengers who left Chicago yesterday morning on the trains of the roads on which the Union News company has the huckstering privilege were compelled in many, if not all, cases either to get their Tribunes before starting or to go without them. Until within a day or two the Union News company has, with a few exceptions, started out its train agents with only a copy or two of The Tribune so as to be able to say the boys carried them. But yesterday they dispensed with even that feeble show of fairness, and in consequence "I don't carry it" came in response to calls for this newspaper. A reporter left Chicago on the 8:15 a. m. Monon train on a trip to Delphi, Ind., and at once noticed The Tribune was not included in the supply of Chicago newspapers that were being arranged on a seat in the smoker. All the other newspapers were there, but not a single Tribune. Before the train had reached Englewood many of the passengers had made it exceedingly unpleasant for that huckster. About every other man wanted a Tribune, and the comments the trainboy was forced to hear when it was not forthcoming made him red in the face.

#### Why "Tribunes" Were Missing.

"You see," said he, "our company has a fight on with The Tribune people, who are so finicky they get mad if a fellow sells the same paper more than once, and they spot every copy that is turned back if it looks as though some passenger had been handling it a couple of hours. Well, the upshot of the thing is The Tribune has refused to take back 'read' papers, and the Union company has choked that paper off a few at a time, until this morning we started out without any Tribs. At Englewood I got out and bought three copies from a newsboy rather than be pestered by the people who want that paper and will not take any other."

The train huckster told the truth. As the train pulled out of Englewood it was noticed he had a few copies, which were sold in less time than it takes to write it. The train agent, of course, made nothing on these three papers.

One passenger more disgruntled than his fellows made up his mind the agent really had the paper but was keeping it dark. While the latter was in a rear coach the passenger went to the front seat, where the papers lay, and handled them all over one by one, looking for a Tribune, but found none. Before the train reached Monon the reporter went back into the second coach carrying in his hand a copy he had purchased in Ravenswood. He had scarcely entered the car when a Louisville newspaper man espied it and wanted to buy it. This gentleman accepted it with the remark that he had been trying to buy one on the way from Chicago, "but the newsboy did not have it."

#### Experience Is Repeated.

At Monon The Tribune reporter left the train and waited for No. 33, which leaves Chicago at 10:15 a. m. and arrives at Monon at 1:05 p. m. As soon as the train stopped the news agent was hunted up and a request made for a Tribune.

"Haven't got it."

"Didn't you bring any out?"

"No, sir."

"Why not?"

"Because they were not given to me."

"Did you have any calls for them?"

"Lots of 'em."

"What answer did you make?"

"Told them I was not carrying The Tribune."

"Didn't they kick?"

"Yes, they kicked like everything, but that's all the good it did them. I told them they could take what I had or none."

"The fact is," said the train boy apologetically, "The Tribune is the best seller I carry. I never fail to sell all that are checked out. I am sure I am sorry I haven't got it, but the fault is not mine."

At Delphi the train boy and Tribune reporter left No. 33 and returned to Chicago on No. 30, which arrives at Dearborn station at 5:30 p. m. At Delphi two men sat in the depot waiting for the train when the Union News company's agent entered with a few papers under his arm.

"I want a paper," said one of the two waiting travelers to the other, "which one's the best?"

"The Tribune—at least that's the one I buy," was the answer of the party interrogated.

"Well, you can buy no Tribune from me," put in the peanutter. "Haven't got it."

"Don't you sell it?"

"O, yes, when it is given to me. But our company won't check them out."

On the way back to Chicago there was a continued demand for The Tribune, but, of course, it could not be met.

#### Have an Excuse Ready.

It appears the Union News company starts out its agents cocked and primed with an excuse for not having The Tribune. They instruct them to tell would-be readers that the paper is not returnable. The Tribune has repeatedly explained the matter. The returns were shut off because the Union News company would not or could not play fair. There were two principal reasons for cutting off the return privilege. One was that sales were suppressed in favor of cheap yellow covered literature. The other reason was that papers were sold over and over again and finally turned back on the publisher for credit. The Union News company, when asked to correct this sort of dishonest dealing, would naturally be expected to coöperate with the publisher for the sake of its own profit, the train agent being the only party benefited by the repeated selling. However, instead of making an effort to stop the practice, the officials were inclined to countenance it, saying passengers had a right to give their papers to the train boys to help them along and that the publisher ought not to mind such a little thing.

"I should think you would make it a point to give your paper to a train news agent to sell over again. That's the way to make a friend of him," said a representative of the Union News company to a newspaper man. The reader can see that such a practice is nothing short of fraud all around.

Papers sent out under the return privilege are furnished with the distinct understanding that only papers which have not only not been sold but not read are to be returned. With the Union News company the abuse of the privilege reached that point when as high as 75 per cent of the papers taken out were returned for credit and at least 50 per cent gave palpable evidence of having been sold and read not once but many times. To correct this fraudulent practice The Tribune stopped the return privilege and to retaliate the Union News company has resorted to the means set forth in this and other articles.

## CONGER WANTS REED TO SPEAK.

**Maine Man as the Guest of Honor of Agricultural Implement Makers.**

Col. A. S. Conger of Akron, O., the President of the National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, is confident of having Thomas B. Reed as the guest of honor at the first annual banquet of the association, which will be given at the Grand Pacific Oct. 11. The association begins its annual convention here Oct. 9. Col. Conger left for home yesterday, after making arrangements for the banquet and the convention. The association grew out of the meeting of implement men in Chicago last spring to protest against the entry of Canadian agricultural implements free of duty unless American goods were admitted to Canada on the same basis. The Senate failed to insert the reciprocity clause asked by the association, and the invitation to Mr. Reed to address the members at the banquet takes on a political significance. The political aspect takes on additional coloring from the fact that Col. Conger, who was at one time a member of the Republican National committee, gained some celebrity in his party last August through a widely copied interview in which he denounced the McKinley idea of protection as being extreme, and asserting that the manufacturers of Ohio and elsewhere would not support the McKinley idea. In that interview Mr. Conger declared himself for Reed for the Presidential nomination.

## LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

#### Victory of Vessel-Owners.

No event in lake traffic this season will have more widespread results than the breaking of the deadlock in coal freights last week at Cleveland, vessel-owners securing a complete victory by combination. Already strong hopes are springing up among marine men that a combination strong enough to maintain paying carrying charges in all lines of traffic can be organized. The success which attended the Cleveland combination indicates that vessel-owners at last realize that if they are not to carry freight at less than cost of transportation they must put a stop to useless cutting of rates which does not increase shipments. The unanimity with which the vessel interests hung together during the three weeks of the deadlock against strong temptation on the part of the coal companies to violate their agreement was something new. The success of the combination in calling attention to the abuses of the brokerage business at Cleveland will do much to remove them.

The general tendency for the week was toward higher rates, and conditions are favorable for its continuance. The advances come slow, however, and exceedingly hard. The grain movement out of Chicago was the lightest for several weeks, and it was only owing to the advance in iron ore and coal that grain rates did not drop off a point. Many vesselmen are hoping to see a $1 rate on iron ore from the head of Lake Superior in September. Shipments for the week were:

| Place. | Flour, brls. | Flour, sacks. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ogdensb'g | 1,050 | ........ | 11,000 | 31,850 | 162,488 |
| Buffalo.... | 6,483 | 53,977 | 168,000 | 883,875 | 264,677 |
| Midland.... | ........ | ........ | ........ | 26,500 | ........ |
| P't Huron. | ........ | ........ | 26,694 | ........ | ........ |
| Erie........ | 1,675 | 16,528 | ........ | 55,000 | ........ |
| Milwauk'e | ........ | ........ | 80,000 | ........ | ........ |
| Totals. | 9,208 | 70,505 | 285,694 | 997,225 | 427,165 |

Buffalo, N. Y.—Coal shipments for the week are nominally 84,150 tons. This apparent increase is not real, as the week's reports include considerable coal for some weeks back that did not appear in the clearances at the time. The government rule allowing vessels to clear through from Tonawanda to destination and then take on coal here without any report at the custom-house would make the government statistics mere guesswork unless these cargoes were added in.

Duluth, Minn.—Shipments for the week were: Wheat, 1,000,000 bushels; lumber, 2,000,000 feet; ore, 60,000 tons; flour, 200,000 barrels.

Bay City, Mich.—Lumber shipments for the week were 4,080,000 feet.

#### Heavy Gale on the Lake.

Capt. O. N. Anderson of the steamer Colin Campbell, which arrived in port yesterday evening, reports heavy squalls farther down the lake. "When coming up the lake," he said, "I encountered an extremely heavy squall when near the Manitou Islands. It came up all of a sudden and for a short time the wind blew a hurricane. I should think that the velocity was at least seventy miles an hour. Fortunately I was able to get in shelter under the Manitou Islands and thus escaped injury."

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16.—The Amboy has been libeled by the owners of the schooner Sweepstakes, on account of damages in their collision a week ago.

Ashland, Wis., Sept. 16.—Soon after leaving here last night the Gogebic broke one of her crank pins. The Gratwick will tow her to Detroit, and the Tuttle will tow her barge to Ashtabula.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 16.—Steamer Republic, bound up with coal, struck at the head of the canal today; two of her compartments are full of water, and the lighters Clinton and Monitor are working on her.

#### Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—C. Campbell, Raber; L. B. Shepard, East Jordan; G. C. Markham, W. Wing, Manistee; Otter, Advance, Menominee; Granger, Cheboygan; M. C. Neff, Marinette; B. Barnes, Escanaba; Peshtigo, Peshtigo; H. S. Pickands, Marengo, Ashland. Coal—Parks Foster, A. G. Lindsay, Buffalo. Sundries—Averell, Ogdensburg; Scranton, Jewett, Buffalo. Light—Denver, Milwaukee; Langell Boys, Michigan City.

Cleared—Grain—Harlem, Mohawk, Buffalo; Ada Medora, Milwaukee. Light—K. Hinchman, Cedar River; C. Campbell, Ludington.

#### Vessel Movements.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Up—Acadia, Prince, Arabian, Pueblo, Omaha.

South Chicago, Ill.—Arrived—Massachusetts. Cleared—Merrimac, Escanaba; Siberia, Mitchell.

Escanaba, Mich.—Arrived—Paris, Schlesinger, Christie, Sonsmith. Cleared—Raleigh, Tokio, Buffalo.

Toledo, O.—Arrived—Adams, Case, Hundred and One, Morley. Cleared—Coal—Missoula, Palmer, Duluth.

Kewaunee, Wis.—In for shelter—Rob Roy, Carrie R., Contest, M. A. Gregory, R. P. Mason, Iver Lawson, F. H. Williams, Edity P. Koyen, City of Marquette.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Arrived—Andrews, Selwyn Eddy, J. S. Richards, Hesper, Sheldon, Hiawatha. Cleared—Coal—Iron Duke, Iron State, Chicago; Nebraska, Gladstone.

Duluth—Superior—Arrived—Neshoto, Mohican, Mingoe. Cleared—Mather and consorts, Harper, Ralph, Harold, Rhodes, Roby, German, ore; Leuty, Celtic, Jackson, lumber, Tonawanda.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Down—Fannie Hart, Menominee, midnight; Hickok, 5 a. m.; Magill, Wood, 6:30; Schroeder, 7; Bertha Barnes, noon; Foster, 4 p. m.; Worthington and consorts, 4:30. Up—Pewaukee, Aldrich, 3 a. m.; Sawyer, 4 p. m. Windbound—Olga, Radical, Dall.

Mackinaw City, Mich.—Down—Quito, 11:40 last night; Britannic, 5:15 a. m.; J. C. Marshall, 7:20; McVittie, 8; Monteagle, 10; Olson, 10:30; Naiad, noon; Conestoga, 12:20 p. m.; City of New York, 1:30; Sheriffs and consort, 2:30; Harvey Brown, 3:10. Up—Tuscarora, 9:40 last night; Marion, 3 a. m.; Raab, 4:30; Rhoda Emily, Owego, 7; Chicago, 8; Isabella Boyce and consort, 8:30; Parnell, 8:40; Curtis and consort, 8; Russia, 11:10; Topeka, 11:20; Gov. Smith, 12:50 p. m.; Orr, 1; Lansing, 3:20; Sitka and consort, 5.

Down—Niagara, Commodore, 7:10. Wind—West, fresh, clear.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Up—Fedora, Shickluna and consort, 10 last night; Torrent and consort, midnight; Toledo and consorts, 5 a. m.; Shores and consort, Maytham, 9; Cranage, Devereux, 10; Weed, Badger State, Pioneer, noon; Minch, Republic, 1 p. m.; Marina, Iroquois, 3; Kearsarge, P. B. Locke, 4; James Pickands, Pontiac, 6. Down—Emory Owen and consorts, 11 last night; Curry, midnight; Grecian Norman, 1 a. m.; Colgate and consort, 3; Henry Chisholm and consorts, 4; Sitka, 5; Northwest, China, 7; Kaliyuga and consort, 8; Carpenter and consorts, 9; Presley and consort, 11; C. B. Lockwood, Flint, 1 p. m.; St. Magnus, Gilbert, Arabia, 2; John Mitchell, 3; Cambria, Saxon, 5; City of Cleveland and consort, 6.

Up—C. H. Green and consort, 7; Oak Leaf, Mariska, 9. Down—Lyon, Peck, 8; Waverly and consort, Peerless, 9.

Detroit, Mich.—Up—Lewiston, 10:20 last night; Pratt, Ash, 10:30; Thomson and consorts, 11:30; Colonial, midnight; Wotan and barges, 1:50 a. m.; Tacoma, 3; Bradley and consorts, 4:15; Shenandoah, Davidson, Spencer, Pennington, 8; Charles Eddy, 8:20; Erin, Danforth, Wallula, 11:30; Palmer, 11:40; Missoula, Abino, 12:15 p. m.; Cottrell, 2; Ira Owen, 2:30; North Star, 5. Down—Frost, 10 last night; Cadillac, midnight; Van Allen, Moore, 2 a. m.; Wetmore, Brunette, 4; Hoyt and consorts, 5:30; Pasadena and consort, 6:20; Merida, 6:40; Northern Wave, 7:20; Armour, 7:50; Aurora, Adams, Case, 8; Washburn, 8:30; New York, 9:20; Josephine, Parker, 10; Fayette Brown, 11:15; Cherokee, Chippewa, 1:15 p. m.; Gilchrist, 2; Uganda, 2:20; Schuylkill, 2:30; Yuma-Idaho, 5:15.

Up—Gladstone and consort, 7:20; Madagascar, 8:30. Down—Columbia, 5:40; Pease, Planet, 6:40; Drake, 8:30; Loretta, 8:40; Nyanza, 9.

Port Huron, Mich.—Down—Hoyt and consort, 10 last night; Pasadena and consort, 12:10 a. m.; Aurora and consort, 1:40; Armour, 2:10; Merida, 2:30; Northern Wave, 3:10; Washburn, New York, 4:10; Fayette Brown, 6; Cherokee and consort, 6:40; Gilchrist and consort, 9; Uganda, 10; Street and consorts, Pease and consort, 10:30; Columbia, Loretta, noon; Idaho, Yuma, 12:30 p. m.; Seneca, 1:20; Drake, 1:40; Cuba, 4; Nyanza, Fitzgerald, La Salle, 5; Caledonia, 6; Stone and consorts, 6:30; Florida, 8:30. Up—Onoko, 10 last night; Vulcan, 10:40; Algonquin, 11; Iosco, 11:40; Desmond, 1 a. m.; Lehigh, Boston, 2:40; Donaldson and consorts, 4:30; Michigan, Pabst, Fay consort, Pratt and consort, Stafford and consort, 7; Lewiston, Saginaw and consort, Mackinac, 7:30; Thompson and consort, Kendall and consort, P. S. Marsh, 8; Ohio, 9; Atlantis, Cumberland and consort, 10:30; Wotan and consort, noon; Tacoma, 1 p. m.; Tempest and barge, 3; Shenandoah, 3:20; Boynton, Burton, 4; Davidson, 4:30; Selwyn Eddy, 6; Bradley and consort, 7; Ward, Wallula, 7:40; Spencer and consort, 8; Missoula, Palmer, 8:30. Wind—South, light.

## TO HAVE A TEMPLE AT ROCKFORD.

**Mystic Shrine Will Celebrate an Institution There Oct. 18.**

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The date for the institution of the new temple of the Order of the Mystic Shrine has been set for Oct. 18. The name selected is that of Tebia Temple. A special train will be run from Chicago bringing the officers and nobles of Medina Temple to confer the degrees the first night. There are sixty-five charter members of the new shrine and forty-five candidates for membership.

## TO DISCUSS TOPICS OF THE DAY.

**Women of Cleveland, O., Will Form a Club and Enter Politics.**

Cleveland, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Patteson, the woman recently naturalized by the Common Pleas Court, has an interest in the nomination of a woman for School Councilman at the next campaign. A club of women is soon to be formed for discussion of current topics and they may try to bring about the nomination of a woman.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

MILLINERY OPENING
TOMORROW.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 18 and 19, are the days we have set apart for our annual Fall Opening in Millinery, Cloaks and Wraps, Silks and Dress Novelties, to which you are cordially invited. It is a notable event, and you will see notable exhibits of notable novelties.

**Our September Clearing Sale**

In all departments of Housefurnishing Goods continues throughout the week. Our bargain offers are great as ever, and we add new features to this sale constantly.

**Today's Specials.**

**Brass Beds Nearly Half.** Will close out 100 high-grade Brass Beds at nearly one-half regular prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 Brass Beds, all sizes, inch pillars and extension foot rail, reduced from $25.00 to | $15.75 |
| 25 Brass Beds, all sizes, 1¼-inch pillars, bow foot, extended rail, reduced from $60.00 to | $37.50 |
| Same Bed, with Canopy, price $70.00, reduced to | $50.00 |
| 25 Brass Beds, Canopy, cast ornaments, extended foot rail, all sizes, price $37.50, reduced to | $22.50 |

**Carpets.** We're still selling our Royal Javanese Wiltons at **65c**, our best All-Wool Ingrains at **60c**, and our Cotton Warp Jap Mattings at **25c**.

We add the following bargains today:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Brussels.** 100 pcs. Bigelow, Lowell, and Whittall, regular price $1.25 per yard | 80c |
| **Turkish Rugs.** 100—worth nearly double, for, each | $5.00 |
| **Sakai Rugs.** 500—worth $2.25 and $2.50 each, for | $1.60 |

**Lace Curtains. Nearly Half Price.** Nottingham Curtains, almost half price, now **$1.00, $2.00, and $3.00.** Irish Point Curtains, almost half price, now **$1.95, $3.75, and $6.50.**
Brussels Curtains, almost half price, now **$4.75 and $7.50.**
Whatever our present prices on Curtains, they are almost half former prices and present value.
100 Bagdads, real value $12.00, now **$6.75.** Chenilles, worth up to $10.00, now **$3.75, $5.00, and $6.50.**
Silk Damasks, worth up to $7.00, now **$3.75.** Drapery Silks, **75c and $1.00,** worth ⅓ more.
Rope Portieres, worth double, now **$3.75, $5.00, and $7.50.**

**Bedding at fully a third less than value.**

SILKS TODAY. We have 50 pieces fancy weave *Crystal Silks,* in white, cream, pink, blue, yellow, and other evening shades. Every yard is worth $3.00. We give our friends the advantage of our own fortunate purchase, and will close them all out at the hitherto unheard-of price, real value considered, of—per yard **$1.18**

**Black Silks Today** 24-inch Black Gros Grain Taffetas—new, small and medium designs—regular $1.35 quality **$1.00**

**Black Taffetas**—With small white figures—dots and dashes—newest effects—usual price $1.00—today **78c**

**Black Rhadamas**—24 inches, all silk, for our today's price a quick selling value, usually brings $1.00 **68c**

☛ The new fancy Silks in bi, tri and quadruple colorings for waists, gowns, and frocks are now in.

CLOAKS TODAY. Finely wrought wraps, comfortable coats, cloaks, and capes—all the new season's products, with all the power of perfection and moderateness of price to recommend them.

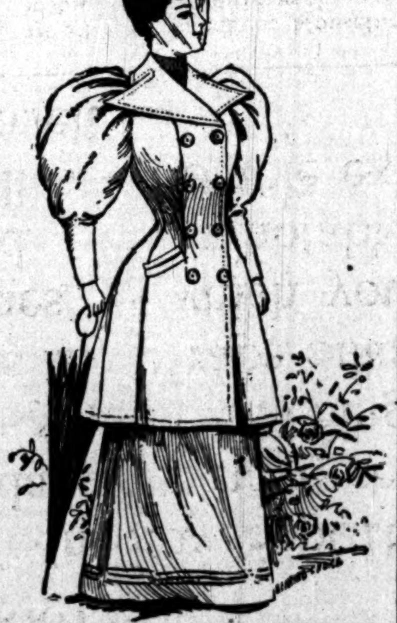
Our Cloak Department, third floor, offers all the Early Fall Outer Wraps, many exclusive styles, at proper prices.

**Double-Breasted Reefer** Tailor Made Coat, with coat back, 38 inches long, good quality beaver, in navy and black, half tight fitting and half satin lined **$8.50**

**"The Golf"**—Is the Leader. It deserves to be the fad it is, for 'tis a beautiful wrap made of double-faced cloaking, showing plaid inside face and plaid face on hood, prices ranging from **$40.00** down to **$9.00**

**English Prince Albert Coat,** Of Covert Cloth, 40 in. long, double-breasted, tight fitting, tailor finish, in tan and brown mixtures **$12.50**

**Parisian Cape**—Tailor made, of fine Kersey Cloth, trimmed with tailor stitched straps of same material, double velvet collar, in black, navy, brown, and gray mixed **$12.50**



DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFER, $8.50.

A FINE STATIONERY BARGAIN.

We have left from 5 to 20 reams of the following tints of a very fine grade of Note Paper, of which we purchased a large quantity in the spring. The remnant is so small that we wish to close it all out AT ONCE and therefore offer it as long as it lasts at

**15c** Per Quire or Pack of Envelopes, (Regular 25c.) or 1 Quire of Paper and 1 Pck. of Envelopes for **25c** (Regular 50c.)

To be had in either Octavo or Commercial sizes and in Azure, Sapphire, Heliotrope, and Swiss Lilac Tints.

**For October Weddings.** We will engrave 100 Invitations or Announcements, including inside and outside Envelope, in our regular first-class style of engraving and stock for **$10.00**

A GREAT TARIFF REDUCTION SALE
—BY—
Burley & Company
145 AND 147 STATE-ST.

**Every article in this magnificent stock of Fine and Medium Table China, choice Bric-a-Brac, Lamps and Shades, Toilet Sets, etc., has been reduced in price, and the unusually low values placed upon these high-class wares have never been equaled in the trade. Persons contemplating the purchase of anything in this line should not miss this opportunity.**

Burley & Company.
**Dinner Sets.** **Cut Glass.**

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

**Kid gloves . .** This morning at 8:15 begins that ever-eventful trade happening, the semi-annual offering of high class kid gloves—organized to entirely outclass and outsell all former events, and all to follow. It will be a sale worthy the only glove store in Chicago with a glove business and glove prestige to command the exclusive sale of the product of *two* of the world's greatest glovers—

**That famous half-yearly offering greater and grander than ever before.**

**Trefouse et Cie, Chaumont, France, and Perrin Freres et Cie, Grenoble, France.**

Twenty thousand pairs ladies', gentlemen's, and children's gloves—every glove a gem of the glover's art—absolutely correct in style, faultless in fit—an *incomparable* collection of shades—and *very much finer* in quality than *ever* offered at these prices.

It will be the grandest glove gathering and the brightest bargaining yet attempted on this continent. It will afford an unprecedented opportunity to secure a season's supply of gloves—and *more than ever* reward the thousands of wise women who always watch and wait for this autumn event. Purchases of six pairs or more will be put up in a handsome glove-box without extra charge.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' kid gloves—4 large pearl buttons—7-stud lacing kid gloves—4-button pique kid gloves—4-(horn)-button coaching gloves—actual values are $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75—at | 90c |
| Misses' kid gloves—3 patent clasps—6-button mousquetaire suedes—the very best $1.25 and $1.35 qualities—at | 90c |
| Boys' kid gloves—1 patent clasp pique and 1 patent clasp outseam gloves—$1.25 and $1.50 are the regular prices—at | 90c |
| Gentlemen's 1-clasp pique street gloves—1-clasp pique gloves—light weight—superior $1.50 and $1.75 grades—at | 1.00 |

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

**Extraordinary Kid Glove Opportunity**

*Our* **September Sale** *of Ladies' Kid Gloves begins today and we offer several leading lines of high grade gloves at prices which (with the high qualities considered) will place this Special Sale far in advance of all our former greatest efforts in Kid Glove merchandising.* In the Main Glove Department, ANNEX, we offer:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' DRESSED KID GLOVES, made from carefully selected Kid Skins—4 large buttons—newest fall and winter colorings and fashionable stitchings—*Gloves of equal quality are sold elsewhere for $1.25 and $1.50*—for this SEPTEMBER SALE | 85c pair |

**In Basement Glove Department--**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ladies' Four-Button Glace, | *Black and new colors* | 65c pair |
| Ladies' Mousquetaire Suede, | *In all latest colorings* | 65c pair |

**--The above are unquestionably the best values we have ever been able to offer at the extraordinarily low prices, viz.: 85c and 65c per pair.**

*There is a decided saving in buying these gloves in dozen or more pairs.*

FURNITURE
Largest stock of HONEST MADE, Highly Polished Fine and Medium Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery. Best Quality Curled Hair Mattresses, etc. Get prices everywhere, then call on us and be convinced that our prices are LOWEST on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

Heater for Sale.
One Combination Hot Water and Hot Air Furnace, in fine condition. Sold by Geo. D. Hoffman, 73 Lake-st., and guaranteed to heat 10-room home satisfactorily. Made by Pease Furnace Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
C. B. SHROUDS,
JEWELER,
Cor. State and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
This heater would not do the work guaranteed by Hoffman, so I have it for sale.

At a good restaurant you often order those delicate dishes with delicious sauces, which you do not have at home. But did it ever occur to you that with
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF,
as a stock or basis, you could have these very dishes made in your own kitchen?
Miss Maria Parloa
tells you how.
100 of her recipes sent postpaid by Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York.

KNOX World-Renowned Hats
Absolutely Correct. Fall Styles Are Ready.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
191 & 193 State-st.

LAMSON BROS. & CO., Commission Merchants.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks, and Cotton. 6 Board of Trade, Chicago. PRIVATE WIRES.

FURS
OUR UNEQUALED FUR GARMENTS AT SUMMER PRICES.
A. BISHOP & CO.